

PROCEEDINGS

or

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

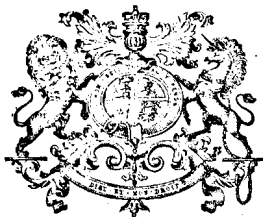
VOLUME IV.

PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND).

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BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

SECTION II.—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN IN BOMBAY.

SECTION III.—REPLIES OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS AND PERSONS NOT EXAMINED
BY THE COMMISSION.



CALCUTTA:
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1887.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)

VOLUME IV.—SECTIONS I.—III.

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PROCEEDINGS

or

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

VOLUME IV.—PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SECTION I, SUB-SECTION A.—NOTICE AND PAPERS CALLING FOR EVIDENCE.

I.

The following notice was published in the Bombay Government Gazette and in the leading English and Vernacular newspapers in the Bombay Presidency :—

Vol. IV.
Section I.
Sub-Sec. A.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

As the sittings of the Public Service Commission will shortly commence at Bombay, persons residing in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) who may be desirous of tendering evidence on the subject of the Commission's enquiries are invited to communicate their names and addresses on or before the 15th January 1887 to T. H. Stewart, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Byulla Club, Bombay, with a short note of the points on which they wish to give evidence.

F. C. DAUKES,

Secretary, Public Service Commission.

January 3rd, 1887.

II.

No. 4, dated Lahore, 16th November 1886.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Public Service Commission may be favoured with a list of the names of selected officers serving in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and belonging to (a) the Covenanted Civil Service, (b) the Statutory Service, and (c) the Uncovenanted Service, whose opinions the Bombay Government may consider it desirable for the Commission to invite on the subject-matter of the enquiries with which it has been entrusted, as set forth in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 34—1573-80, dated 4th October

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

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9. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. Vol. IV. Sec. I.
10. " E. T. Candy, Acting Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. Sub-Sec. A.
11. " E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay (on leave). Bombay.
12. " W. Lee-Warner, M.A., Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
13. " E. M. H. Fulton, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.
14. " J. Macnabb Campbell, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Belgaum.
15. " C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Acting Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879.
16. " G. C. Whitworth, Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.
17. " Thomas Hart-Davies, Assistant Collector and Magistrate (on furlough).
18. " J. Monteath, M. A., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
19. " F. A. H. Elliot, on special duty, Baroda.
20. " C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.
21. " S. B. Thákur, B.A., Assistant Judge, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judge, Broach (on leave).
22. " A. Shewan, Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
23. " J. DeC. Atkins, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

1. Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Kaira.
2. " Dayarám Gidumal, B.A., LL.B., Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Karáchi.
3. Syad Nur-ud-din Khán, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Thána.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

1. Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
2. Dr. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., Principal, College of Science, Puna.
3. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Principal, Deccan College, Puna.
4. " C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rájkumár College, Káthiáwár.
5. " A. T. Shuttleworth, I.N., Conservator of Forests, N.C.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peyton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, S.C.
7. Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
8. The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb Vishwanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I., Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
9. " Ráo Bahádúr Mahádev Govind Ránade, M.A., LL.B., Member of the Finance Committee.
10. Mr. Manibháí Jasbhái, Naib-Diwán, Baroda.
11. Khan Bahádúr Pestanji Jehángir, C.I.E., Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.
12. Mr. Jehángirsha Erachsha Kohiyár, Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.
13. Khán Bahádúr Barjorji Edalji Mody, M.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.
14. Ráo Bahádúr Chintáman Náráyan Bhat, B.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.
15. Ráo Sáheb Mádhvaabrám Balvacharám Hora, Subordinate Judge, Bulsár.
16. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.
17. Ráo Bahádúr Yeshwant Moreswar Kelkar, Assistant Commissioner, S.D., employed on special duty as Secretary to the Forest Commission.
18. Ráo Bahádúr Báláji Gangádhár Sáthe, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C.D.
19. Ráo Bahádúr Gurshiddapa Virbasapa Gilganchi, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.
20. Ráo Bahádúr Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedárkar, B.A., LL.B., Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Puna.
21. Ráo Bahádúr Vináyak Vásudev.
22. Khán Bahádúr Navroji Dorábji Khandála-vála, B.A., LL.B., Acting Oriental Translator to Government.

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List (B) referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of Bombay No. 8543, dated 3rd December 1886.

NAMES OF ASSOCIATIONS OR SOCIETIES.

The Bombay Branch of the East India Association.
" Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.
" Bombay Presidency Association.
" Puna Sarvajnik Sabha.
" Sind Sabha, Karáchi.

EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Bombay Gazette, Bombay.
" Times of India, Bombay.
" Indian Spectator, Bombay.
" Indu Prakásh, Bombay.
" Native Opinion, Bombay.
" Bombay Samáchar, Bombay.
" Rast Gofar, Bombay.
" Kaside Mumbai, Bombay.
" Advocate of India, Bombay.
" Jame Jamshed, Bombay.
" Dinbandhu, Bombay.
" Bombay Catholic Examiner, Bombay.
" Dnyán Prakásh, Puna.
" Mahratta and Kesari, Puna.
" Gujrát Mitra, Surat.
" Surat Akbhar, Surat.
" Dhárwár Vritt, Dhárwár.
" Bakul, Ratnágiri.
" Civil and Military Gazette, Sind Issue, Karáchi.
" Sind Times, Karáchi.

III.

No. 19, dated Lahore, 30th November 1886.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In continuation of my letter No. 4, dated 16th November 1886, I am directed by the Public Service Commission to forward herewith five separate sets of questions bearing on their enquiries which the Commission desire to address (1) to the several Local Governments and Administrations, (2) to selected officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, (3) to selected Statutory Civilians, (4) to selected officers of the Uncovenanted Service, and (5) to such Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers, Vernacular and English, and members of the general public, not being in the service of Government, as it may be considered desirable to consult on the subject-matter of the enquiries of the Commission.

2. With reference to the questions (marked A) addressed to the Bombay Government, twenty-five copies of which are forwarded, I am to say that the Commission would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council, after consulting such officers as he may see fit with regard to any of them, would be good enough to cause replies to be furnished to me with as little delay as possible. It is not necessary that the replies should be detained until all the questions have been answered, and it might be convenient if answers were sent from time to time as prepared, provided that the serial number attached to each question is correctly entered opposite the reply thereto. As some of the questions deal with statistical matters, it might further be convenient if the replies to these were thrown into a tabular form; but if this course is adopted, I am to request that care may be taken that the question or questions which each tabular statement embraces are accurately noted. Other questions, again, may possibly be better answered orally than in writing, and if this should appear to the Bombay Government to be the case, the Commission would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council would indicate in what way the answers to such questions could most conveniently be given, either by the deputation of some special officer to represent the views of the Local Government or in any other manner which may be deemed preferable.

3. As regards the other sets of questions, I am to explain that those marked B, C and D, respectively, are intended to be addressed to such officers, being members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Statutory Service, or the Uncovenanted Service, as might in the opinion of the Bombay Government be consulted with advantage by the Commission on the subject-matter of their enquiries. Fifteen copies of set B (for selected officers of the

Covenanted Service) are forwarded herewith, with five copies of set C (for selected Statutory Civilians) and twenty copies of set D (for selected officers of the Uncovenanted Service); and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of each set of these questions with one of the letters attached thereto in original may be supplied to those officers serving in the Bombay Presidency and Sind whom the Bombay Government may consider it desirable to consult. It will be noticed that alternative covering letters are attached to each of these sets of questions, the object being to distinguish between the cases of officers whom, owing either to their position in the service of Government or to the nature of the evidence which they may be expected to give, it is considered desirable to *summon* as witnesses before the Commission, and of those whom it is not deemed necessary to summon as witnesses, but who might be invited voluntarily to offer evidence. It is left to the Bombay Government to determine the officers in the Bombay Presidency and Sind who should be classed under each of these categories, and to distribute accordingly all the sets of questions, or as many sets as may be considered necessary, accompanied by the appropriate covering letter in each case. In order to meet the case of officers of Government or others who, although not specially consulted, may nevertheless be desirous of offering evidence before the Commission, it is proposed to issue a Notification inviting such persons to intimate their names and addresses to the Secretary to the Commission with a brief note of the particular points on which they wish to give evidence. When the plan of the Commission's operations has been further settled, copies of the Notification will be communicated to the Bombay Government for insertion in the local Gazette and in some of the leading local newspapers, English and Vernacular.

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4. The remaining set of questions, marked E, of which sixty copies are forwarded, is intended for issue with the attached letters to selected local Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers (English and Vernacular), and members of the general public. It will be observed that two covering letters are attached to this set of questions, one of which is intended for issue to the Editors of newspapers or members of the general public, and the other to Associations or Societies. The Commission would feel obliged if the Bombay Government would be good enough to cause these sets of questions to be issued, with the appropriate covering letter in each case, to such bodies or individuals of the classes named in the Bombay Presidency and Sind as may, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be expected to give useful advice on the subject-matter of the present enquiries.

5. It is hoped that the questions will be issued under the supervision of some responsible officer and with as little delay as practicable, and I am particularly to request that the Commission may be furnished with a complete and accurate list of all Associations, Societies, or persons, whether official or non-official, to whom sets of the questions may be communicated, the names of the Government officers who may be summoned to attend as witnesses, or who may be invited to give evidence, being separately given with their addresses in each case. The replies should, in all cases, be sent direct by those consulted to the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, and if additional copies of any of the sets of questions are required for use in the Bombay Presidency, they will be at once supplied on application.

No. 9000, dated Bombay Castle, the 23rd December 1886.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Lahore.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Public Service Commission the accompanying copy of the Resolution of this Government No. 8997 of to-day's date, showing the steps taken by this Government to give effect to the requests made in your letter No. 19, dated the 30th ultimo, and telegrams, dated respectively the 17th and 19th instant, and to state that should the Commission desire to examine as witnesses persons other than

- (i) those to whom letters summoning them to appear before the Commission have been forwarded;
- (ii) those who may volunteer to give evidence with reference to the option given to them to do so; and
- (iii) those who happen to be in Bombay when the Commission arrives there,

such persons will be summoned on your communicating the Commission's wish to that effect.

No. 8997, dated Bombay Castle, the 23rd December 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Letter from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, No. 19, dated 30th November 1886:—

"In continuation of my letter No. 4, dated 16th November 1886, I am directed by the Public Service Commission to forward herewith five separate sets of questions bearing on

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their enquiries which the Commission desire to address (1) to the several Local Governments and Administrations, (2) to selected officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, (3) to selected Statutory Civilians, (4) to selected officers of the Uncovenanted Service, and (5) to such Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers, Vernacular and English, and members of the general public, not being in the service of Government, as it may be considered desirable to consult on the subject-matter of the enquiries of the Commission.

"2. With reference to the questions (marked A) addressed to the Bombay Government twenty-five copies of which are forwarded, I am to say that the Commission would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council, after consulting such officers as he may see fit with regard to any of them, would be good enough to cause replies to be furnished to me with as little delay as possible. It is not necessary that the replies should be detained until all the questions have been answered, and it might be convenient if answers were sent from time to time as prepared, provided that the serial number attached to each question is correctly entered opposite the reply thereto. As some of the questions deal with statistical matters, it might further be convenient if the replies to these were thrown into a tabular form; but if this course is adopted, I am to request that care may be taken that the question or questions which each tabular statement embraces are accurately noted. Other questions, again, may possibly be better answered orally than in writing, and if this should appear to the Bombay Government to be the case, the Commission would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council would indicate in what way the answers to such questions could most conveniently be given, either by the deputation of some special officer to represent the views of the Local Government or in any other manner which may be deemed preferable.

"3. As regards the other sets of questions, I am to explain that those marked B, C, and D, respectively, are intended to be addressed to such officers, being members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Statutory Service, or the Uncovenanted Service, as might, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, be consulted with advantage by the Commission on the subject-matter of their enquiries. Fifteen copies of set B (for selected officers of the Covenanted Service) are forwarded herewith, with five copies of set C (for selected Statutory Civilians) and twenty copies of set D (for selected officers of the Uncovenanted Service); and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of each set of these questions with one of the letters attached thereto in original may be supplied to those officers serving in the Bombay Presidency and Sind whom the Bombay Government may consider it desirable to consult. It will be noticed that alternative covering letters are attached to each of these sets of questions, the object being to distinguish between the cases of officers whom, owing either to their position in the service of Government or to the nature of the evidence which they may be expected to give, it is considered desirable to *summon* as witnesses before the Commission, and of those whom it is not deemed necessary to summon as witnesses, but who might be invited voluntarily to offer evidence. It is left to the Bombay Government to determine the officers in the Bombay Presidency and Sind who should be classed under each of these categories, and to distribute accordingly all the sets of questions, or as many sets as may be considered necessary, accompanied by the appropriate covering letter in each case. In order to meet the case of officers of Government or others who, although not specially consulted, may nevertheless be desirous of offering evidence before the Commission, it is proposed to issue a Notification inviting such persons to intimate their names and addresses to the Secretary to the Commission with a brief note of the particular points on which they wish to give evidence. When the plan of the Commission's operations has been further settled, copies of the Notification will be communicated to the Bombay Government for insertion in the local Gazette and in some of the leading local newspapers, English and Vernacular.

"4. The remaining set of questions, marked E, of which sixty copies are forwarded, is intended for issue with the attached letters to selected local Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers (English and Vernacular), and members of the general public. It will be observed that two covering letters are attached to this set of questions, one of which is intended for issue to the Editors of newspapers or members of the general public, and the other to Associations or Societies. The Commission would feel obliged if the Bombay Government would be good enough to cause these sets of questions to be issued, with the appropriate covering letter in each case, to such bodies or individuals of the classes named in the Bombay Presidency and Sind as may, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be expected to give useful advice on the subject-matter of the present enquiries.

"5. It is hoped that the questions will be issued under the supervision of some responsible officer and with as little delay as practicable, and I am particularly to request that the Commission may be furnished with a complete and accurate list of all Associations, Societies, or persons, whether official or non-official, to whom sets of the questions may be communicated, the names of the Government officers who may be summoned to attend as witnesses, or who may be invited to give evidence, being separately given, with their addresses in each case."

Letter from Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, Kolába, No. 666, dated 11th December 1886.

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Telegram from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, dated 17th December 1886 :—

"No. 33. Please * * * ask all consulted to send replies to you. Commission would be much obliged if you would kindly have all replies printed half margin with questions on margin as they come in, so that they may be ready in print when Commission arrive. Cost debitable to Commission. Fifty copies of each sufficient. Commission extremely regret to give you trouble, but it is unavoidable as the office travels with Commission, and it is found impossible to make any other arrangement for printing which is essential to enable all members to see replies before oral examination."

Further telegram from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, dated 17th December 1886 :—

"No. 36. Your telegram 15th. Only offices in Land Revenue Department meant."

Telegram from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, dated 19th December 1886 :—

"Will you very kindly explain to Associations and persons, official or non-official, consulted in your Presidency that replies to printed questions should be confined to specific points regarding which Associations or persons consulted hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. Questions necessarily very general, and it was not intended that those consulted should reply to all as a matter of course."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of question 52 of set A should be forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor with a request that he will be good enough to furnish this Department with a reply to it at his very early convenience.

2. The Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, and the undermentioned Collectors and Judge should be requested to favour Government at their very early convenience with answers to questions Nos. 59 to 87, 189 to 207, and 296 of set A as far as they are in a position to answer them. The answers should be prepared with care and should be as detailed as possible :—

| | |
|--|--|
| Mr. W. B. Mulock, Collector of Surat. | Lieut.-Colonel R. I. Crawford, Collector of Karachi. |
| " G. F. M. Grant, Collector of Sátára. | Mr. S. Hammick, Judge of Surat. |
| " J. F. Fleet, Collector of Sholápur. | |
| " J. F. Muir, Collector of Belgaum. | |

3. The Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind should also be requested to favour Government with answers to questions Nos. 298 to 304 and 315 of set A so far as the subordinate executive service in the Land Revenue Department is concerned. The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should be requested to favour this Department with any information which may be available in his office on the subject of questions Nos. 299 to 304 of set A. Very early replies should be requested.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wordsworth, and Mr. Lee-Warner should be invited to favour Government at their very early convenience with their opinions on Parts II, III, IV, V, and VII, and questions Nos. 316 to 324 of Part VIII of set A.

5. The Judicial Department of the Secretariat should be requested to favour this Department with the least possible delay with answers to questions Nos. 88 to 95, 268 to 270, 274, 275, 277 and 278 to 324 of set A so far as that Department is concerned.

6. Copies of set B should be forwarded to Messrs. A. T. Crawford, E. C. K. Ollivant, J. Monteath, and C. E. G. Crawford, with letters from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, in the form* giving them the option of tendering evidence orally. Copies should also be forwarded to the undermentioned members of the Covenanted Civil Service with letters from this Government inviting their replies by written statements :—

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. H. N. B. Erskine. | Mr. James M. Campbell. |
| " Satyendranáth Tágore. | " C. G. W. Macpherson. |
| " E. T. Candy. | " G. C. Whitworth. |
| " E. M. H. Fulton. | " F. A. H. Elliot. |

7. Copies of sets C and D should be forwarded respectively to the undermentioned Statutory Civilians and "Uncovenanted Officers," with letters from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, in the form† giving them the option of tendering evidence orally :—

† No. 17, dated 30th November 1886.

Statutory Civilians.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. K. R. Bamanji. | Syad Nur-ud-din Khán. |
| " Deyarám Gidumal. | |

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| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mr. W. Wordsworth. | Khán Bahádur Barjorji E. Modi. |
| Dr. T. Cooke. | Ráo Bahádur Chintáman N. Bhat. |
| Mr. R. G. Oxenham. | Ráo Sáheb Madhvachrám B. Hora. |
| " C. Macnaghten. | Mr. W. R. Hamilton. |
| " A. T. Shuttleworth. | Ráo Bahádur Yeshvant M. Kelkar. |
| Lieut.-Colonel W. Peyton. | " Bálaji Gangádhár. |
| The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb V. N. | " Gursáidapa V. Gilganchi. |
| Mandlik. | " Khandaráo C. Bedárkar. |
| " Ráo Bahádur Mahá- | Mr. Vináyak Wásudev. |
| dev G. Ránade. | Khán Bahádur Navroji D. Khandálá- |
| Mr. Manibháí Jusbháí. | vála. |
| Khán Bahádur Pestanji Jehángir. | Mr. F. Goldsmid. |
| Mr. J. E. Kohiyár. | |

8. Copies of set E should be forwarded to the undermentioned Associations, Editors of newspapers, and members of the general public with the letters mentioned in paragraph 4 of Mr. Daukes' letter No. 19, dated 30th November 1886 :—

Associations.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| The Bombay Branch, East India Association. | The Bombay Presidency Association. |
| The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India. | The Sind Sabha, Karachi. |

Editors.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| The Editors of— | The Editors of— |
| The Bombay Gazette. | The Bombay Catholic Examiner. |
| " Times of India. | " Dnyán Prákásh. |
| " Indian Spectator. | " Mahrátta and Kesari. |
| " Indu Prákásh. | " Gujarát Mitra. |
| " Native Opinion. | " Surat Akhbár. |
| " Bombay Samákhár. | " Dhárwár Vritt. |
| " Rást Goftár. | " Bakul. |
| " Káside Mumbai. | " Civil and Military Gazette, Sind Issue. |
| " Advocate of India. | " Sind Times. |
| " Jáme Jamshed. | |
| " Dinbandhu. | |

Members of the General Public.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble J. Macpherson, Acting Advocate General. | } Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations. |
| " Káshináth Trimbak Telang. | |
| " F. Forbes Adam. | |
| " Dádábháí Navroji. | |
| " Dayáram Jetmal. | |
| " Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Wásudev Barva. | |
| Reverend J. Mayr, S.J., Rector, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. | |
| " D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Principal, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. | |
| " J. Smith, American Mission High School, Ahmednagar. | |
| Mr. Badrudin Tyabji. | |
| " Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájuik. | |
| " Raghunáth Náráyan Khote. | |
| " Ghulám Mahomed Munshi. | |

9. Paragraph 3 of the letter from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, forwarding sets B, C, D, and E should be modified as follows with reference to Mr. Daukes' telegram No. 33, dated 17th December 1886 :—

" Any written replies to the questions should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the care of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they

are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab."

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The written replies should, as received, be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, who should be instructed to print them with half margin, with the questions on the margin, and debit the cost to the Commission. Fifty copies of each reply should be printed for the use of the Commission, and six for the use of this Government. The latter copies should be forwarded to this Department, and the former kept at the Press till further orders.

10. The following postscript should be added to the letters from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, forwarding the sets B, D and E, with reference to Mr. Daukes' telegrams No. 36, dated 17th December 1886, and No. 37, dated 19th idem:—

"The term 'subordinate executive service' used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only. It must also be understood that the written replies to the questions should be confined to specific points regarding which ^{you} ^{hold} ^{distinct} ^{opinions} or ^{wish} ^{to} ^{bring} ^{forward} ^{particular} ^{facts}. The questions are necessarily very general, and it was not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course."

As the term "subordinate executive service" is not used in set C, the postscript to the letters forwarding copies of that set should be—

"It must be understood that the written replies to the questions should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course."

11. The officers and department named in paragraphs 1 to 5 above should be requested to write the answer to each question on a separate half-sheet, as it is desirable that the answers to the several questions should be separate when they are submitted to Government.

12. A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, and he should be informed that should the Commission desire to examine as witnesses individuals other than—

- (i) those to whom letters summoning them to appear before the Commission have been forwarded,
- (ii) those who may volunteer to give evidence with reference to the option given to them to do so,
- (iii) those who happen to be in Bombay when the Commission arrives there,

such individuals will be summoned on Mr. Daukes' expressing the Commission's wish to that effect.

To

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Commissioner, N.D.,
The Commissioner, C.D.,
The Commissioner, S.D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
W. B. Mulock, Esq., C.S., Collector of Surat,
G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S., Collector of Sátára,
J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Sholápur,
J. F. Muir, Esq., C.S., Collector of Belgaum,
Lieut.-Colonel R. I. Crawford, Collector of Karáchi,
S. Hammick, Esq., C.S., District Judge, Surat,
The Honourable R. West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D.

(by letter)

H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., C.S.,
W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S., M.A.,
W. Wordsworth, Esq., M.A.,

The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.

The Superintendent, Government Central Press (with copies of Sets B, C, D and E).
The Secretary, Public Service Commission (with a copy of the letter from this Government referred to in paragraph 6 of this Resolution—By letter).

} With copies of Set A.

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No. 8998, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1886.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward to you the enclosed set of questions by the Public Service Commission relating to certain points bearing on the enquiries entrusted to the Commission by the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, which you have no doubt had an opportunity of studying either in the official Gazette or in the public newspapers. These questions make no pretension to completeness, but will probably be expanded and added to in the course of the examination of witnesses.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit written answers to the questions with the least possible delay, and that particular care may be taken to note accurately the serial number attached to each question opposite the answer thereto.

3. The written replies to the questions should be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.

4. The term "subordinate executive service" used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only. It must be understood that the written replies to the questions should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course.

No. 9038, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1886.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

In continuation of the letter from this Government No. 9000, dated the 23rd instant, I am directed to inform you that besides the Associations named in paragraph 8 of the Resolution of this Government No. 8997 of the same date, a copy of which accompanied that letter, the Puna Sárva-janik Sabha has been furnished with a copy of the set (E) of the Commission's questions intended for issue to selected Local Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers, and members of the general public.

IV.

No. 75, dated the 31st December 1886.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 5543, dated the 3rd December 1886, forwarding lists of Associations and persons, official and non-official, who should, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, be consulted by the Public Service Commission, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the gentlemen named in the margin may be invited to give oral evidence before the Commission at Bombay. Six additional sets of the questions are forwarded herewith (without covering letters) in case any of the gentlemen named should wish to give written replies, and also six copies of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with the oral examination of witnesses. There is no objection to the replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which those consulted may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

2. I am at the same time to invite attention to my telegram dated the 21st December 1886, and to say that the Commission would be glad to be favoured with a nominal list showing the Associations and persons, both official and non-official, to whom the questions have been communicated by the Bombay Government, and who have been either (a) summoned or (b) invited to give oral evidence before the Commission.

3. The additional copies of sets of questions with covering letters asked for in your telegram, dated the 10th of December, and letter No. 8713 of the same date, have already been separately despatched to you.

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No. 95, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

With reference to your letter No. 75, dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith copies of letters addressed to the six gentlemen named in the margin of paragraph 1 of your letter.

No. 87, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—Rao Bahádúr Beharás Viharás, Honorary Magistrate, Nadiad, in the Kaira District.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the request of the Public Service Commission, to invite you to give oral evidence before the Commission at Bombay on the subject-matter of the enquiries entrusted to it by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, which you have no doubt had an opportunity of studying either in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or in the public newspapers. I am to forward herewith a copy of a set E of questions relating to certain points bearing on the subject in case you should wish to give written replies, as well as a copy of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with the oral examination of witnesses. There is no objection to the replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which you may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

2. In the event of written answers being sent, I am to request that they may be furnished with the least possible delay, that they may be written on one side only of the paper used, and that particular care may be taken to note accurately the serial number attached to each question or issue opposite the answer thereto. It would facilitate business and obviate delay if your answers were supplied from time to time as prepared without waiting for the whole set of replies to be completed. The written replies should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course.

3. The term "Subordinate Executive Service" used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only.

4. Any written replies to the questions or issues should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the care of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., Byculla Club, Bombay.

The same to—

Sir Jamssetji Jijibhoy, Bart., Bombay.
Khán Bahádúr Cursetji Nusserwanji, Municipal Commissioner, Ahmednagar.
With set D { Rao Bahádúr Chunilal Venilal, District Deputy Collector, Broach.
G. W. Forrest, Esq., B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College,
now on special duty at Bombay.

No. 84, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, Alibag.

In continuation of the letter from the Secretary to the Public Service Commission No. 17, dated 30th November 1886, I am desired by the Governor in Council, at the request of the Commission, to forward to you the accompanying copy of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with the oral examination of witnesses, and to state that there is no objection to your replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions embodied in set D, a copy of which was forwarded with the letter referred to, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which you may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

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V.

No. 83, dated the 2nd January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In continuation of my letter No. 75 of the 31st December 1886, I am desired to say

List of persons to whom papers of questions with the usual incitations should be sent.

1. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Bombay.
2. Ráo Bahádúr Gopalrao Hori Deshmukh, Puna.
3. Ráo Sáheb Kashinath Parashram Gadgil, Pleader, Poona.
4. *Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, Puna.
5. Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
6. *Mr. Waman Ahaji Modak, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
7. *Ráo Bahádúr S. P. Pandit, Bombay (on leave).
8. *Mr. Bhimabai Kirparam, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.
9. Khán Sáheb Mirza Abbas Ali, Duwan of Jinjira.
10. *Khán Sáheb Ibrahim bin Sayani, Head Master, Nariad High School.
11. Farríadin Ahmed, B.A., Persian Professor, Baroda.
12. Mr. Hakim, Barrister-at-law, Bombay.
13. The Secretary Anjuman-i-Fakiriyatul Islam, Puna.
14. Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, N.D.
15. Ráo Bahádúr Juggivandas Khushaldas, Surat.
16. The Editor, *Baroda Watchal*, Baroda.
17. T. S. Tait, Esq., M.A., Principal, Baroda College, Baroda.
18. Pheroza Merwanji Mehta, Barrister-at-law, Bombay.
19. The Secretary, Sarvanjanik Sabha, Puna.

The above witnesses are suggested by the Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin and Krishnaji Luzmon Nulkar, Esq. Those marked *are Government Uncovenanted servants.

named, if they should wish to prepare written answers, to submit them in the form of replies either to the detailed questions or to the more general issues.

No. 191, dated Bombay Castle, 10th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

With reference to your letter No. 83, dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed to the gentlemen named therein.

2. I am to add that copies of set E have also been supplied to Messrs. Dáji Abáji * No. 17, dated 30th November 1886. Khare, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, and M. B. Nánjoshi, Puna, with your letter in the form* giving them the option of tendering evidence orally.

No. 87, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—Professor R. G. Bhandárkar, Ph. D., Puna.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the request of the Public Service Commission, to invite you to give oral evidence before the Commission at Bombay on the subject-matter of the enquiries entrusted to it by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, which you have no doubt had an opportunity of studying either in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or in the public newspapers. I am to forward herewith a copy of a set D of questions relating to certain points bearing on the subject in case you should wish to give written replies, as well as a copy of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with the oral examination of witnesses. There is no objection to the replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which you may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

2. In the event of written answers being sent, I am to request that they may be furnished with the least possible delay, that they may be written on one side only of the paper used, and that particular care may be taken to note accurately the serial number attached to each question or issue opposite the answer thereto. It would facilitate business and obviate delay if your answers were supplied from time to time as prepared without waiting for the whole set of replies to be completed. The written replies should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course.

3. The term "Subordinate Executive Service" used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only.

4. Any written replies to the questions or issues should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the care of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., Byculla Club, Bombay.

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The same to—

Vaman Abáji Modak, Esq., B.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
Ráo Bahádur Bhimbháí Kirpárám, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

Khán Sábib Ibráhim M. Sayáni, B.A., Head Master, Nadiád High School.
The Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, N.D.

The same also to the following gentlemen, substituting the words "Set E" for the words "Set D" in line seven of paragraph 1 of the letter:—

R. M. Sayáni, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh, Puna.

Ráo Sábib Káshinath Parashráám Gádgil, Pleader, Puna.

Soráji Shápúrji Bengali, Esq., C.I.E., Bombay.

S. P. Pandit, Esq., M.A., Bombay.

Khán Sahib Mirza Abbás Ali, Dewan of Jinjira.

Fariduddin Ahmed, Esq., B.A., Persian Professor, Baroda.

M. H. Hakim, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Bombay.

The Secretary, Anjuman-i-Fakiryatul Islam, Puna.

Ráo Bahádur Juggivandás Khusaldás, Surat.

The Editor, *Baroda Watch*, Baroda.

T. S. Tait, Esq., M.A., Principal, Baroda College, Baroda.

Pheroza Merwánji Mehta, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, Bombay.

S. H. Chiplunkur, Esq., Secretary to the Puna Sárva-janik Sabha, Puna.

VI.

No. 87, dated the 5th January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In continuance of my letter No. 83, dated 2nd January 1887, I am desired to say that the Public Service Commission would be obliged if, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you would be good enough to cause the gentlemen whose names are set forth in the margin to be invited to give their evidence before the Commission at Bombay. Three additional copies of the questions addressed to the general public are forwarded herewith, together with three sets of the issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with their enquiries, and it is left optional with the gentlemen named, if they should wish to prepare written answers, to submit them in the form of replies either to the detailed questions or to the more general issues.

1. Vasudev Jagannáth, Pleader,
High Court.

2. Narayan Vasudeo Kharkar, President of Thana Municipality.

3. Khán Bahádur C. Rastoomjee, Chief Justice, Baroda.

No. 193, dated Bombay Castle, 10th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

With reference to your letter No. 87, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed to the gentlemen named therein.

No. 87, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—Ráo Sábib Vasudev Jaggannáth, Pleader, High Court, Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the request of the Public Service Commission, to invite you to give oral evidence before the Commission at Bombay on the subject-matter of the enquiries entrusted to it by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, which you have no doubt had an opportunity of studying either in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or in the public newspapers. I am to forward herewith a copy of a set E of questions relating to certain points bearing on the subject in case you should wish to give written replies, as well as a copy of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with

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the oral examination of witnesses. There is no objection to the replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which you may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

2. In the event of written answers being sent, I am to request that they may be furnished with the least possible delay, that they may be written on one side only of the paper used, and that particular care may be taken to note accurately the serial number attached to each question or issue opposite the answer thereto. It would facilitate business and obviate delay if your answers were supplied from time to time as prepared without waiting for the whole set of replies to be completed. The written replies should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course.

3. The term "Subordinate Executive Service" used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only.

4. Any written replies to the questions or issues should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the care of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., Byculla Club, Bombay.

The same to—

Ráo Bahádúr Náráyan Vásudev Khárkar (President of the Thana Municipality).
Khán Bahádúr Kharsedji Rastamji (Chief Justice of Baroda), Baroda.

No. 243, dated Bombay Castle, 12th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

In continuation of my letter No. 193, dated the 10th instant, I am directed to forward herewith a list showing the names of persons to whom copies of questions set by the Public Service Commission and of the issues framed by them have been furnished with letters in the form annexed.

No. 87, dated Bombay Castle, 5th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—A. D. HASAN ALI, Esq., Pleader, Karáchi.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the request of the Public Service Commission, to invite you to give oral evidence before the Commission at Bombay on the subject-matter of the enquiries entrusted to it by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, which you have no doubt had an opportunity of studying either in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or in the public newspapers. I am to forward herewith a copy of a set E of questions relating to certain points bearing on the subject in case you should wish to give written replies, as well as a copy of certain issues which have been framed by the Commission in connection with the oral examination of witnesses. There is no objection to the replies taking the form of answers to the issues instead of to the more detailed questions, if this course should be preferred, any additional remarks being made on points regarding which you may desire to offer oral evidence before the Commission.

2. In the event of written answers being sent, I am to request that they may be furnished with the least possible delay, that they may be written on one side only of the paper used, and that particular care may be taken to note accurately the serial number attached to each question or issue opposite the answer thereto. It would facilitate business and obviate delay if your answers were supplied from time to time as prepared without waiting for the whole set of replies to be completed. The written replies should be confined to specific points regarding which you hold distinct opinions or wish to bring forward particular facts. The questions are necessarily very general, and it is not intended that those consulted should reply to them all as a matter of course.

3. The term "Subordinate Executive Service" used in the questions should be understood as referring to the Land Revenue Department only.

4. Any written replies to the questions or issues should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the care of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, as the replies have to be printed at Bombay before they are forwarded to the Commission. Other communications should be addressed to T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., Byculla Club, Bombay.

The same to—

- Mr. Ramchandra Vittal Dhamnuskar, Acting Subba, Amreli, Káthiawar (with set E).
- „ W. B. Mulock, C.S., Acting Collector, Surat (with set B).
- „ S. Hammick, C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Surat (with set B).
- „ M. P. Khareghát, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad (with set B).
- „ A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Puna (with set D).
- „ J. F. Fernandez, Pallonji's Hotel, Byculla (with set E).
- The Editor of the *Gujurati*, Bombay (with set E).
- The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, Mahim (with set E).
- Mr. W. Lea-Warner, C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Educational and Judicial Departments, Secretariat, Bombay (with set B).
- „ Gangáram Bháu Maske, Pleader, Puna (with set E).
- „ Dinsha Ardesir Talyárbhán, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda (with set E).
- Maulvi Mehedi Ali, Head of the Revenue Department, Hyderabad, Deccan (with set E).
- „ Chirag Ali, Secretary, Revenue Department, Hyderabad, Deccan (with set E).
- Mr. Siddeshvar Mittra, Bhavnagar (with set E).
- „ Mehdi Hasan Khán, Chief Justice, H. H. the Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad, Deccan (with set E).
- „ P. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay (with set D).
- Surgeon K. R. Kirtekar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lon.), Bombay (with set E).
- Mr. D. P. Kanga, M.A., LL. B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay (with set E).
- „ Rustam K. R. Cama, Honorary Secretary, Graduates' Association (set E).

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VII.

Vol. IV. *List of persons to whom Sets of Questions or Issues were supplied, or who were summoned or invited or who*
 Sec. I. *volunteered to give oral evidence before the Public Service Commission or the Sub-Committee thereof at*
 Sub-Sec. A. *Bombay, as it stood on the 29th January 1887, after the Commission had closed its sittings at Bombay.*
 Bombay.

| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| A. | | | | |
| Khán Sáheb Ábbás Ali Beg Mirza, B.A. | Kárbhári of the Janjira State | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Mulla Abdal Hye Mulla Muhammad Ali. | Munahi, Surat | V. | Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| A. D. Husein Ali, Esq. | Pleader, Karáchi; President, Sind Branch, Central National Mahomedan Association. | I. | E. and Issues | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Trustee of the Port of Bombay; Merchant (of the Firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.); Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. | I. | E. | Has not given evidence written or oral. |
| B. | | | | |
| Badrudin Tyabji, Esq. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; Barrister-at-Law; some time Member of the Legislative Council; Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islám, Bombay. | I. | E. | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Ráo Bahádúr Báráji Gangádhár Sáthe. | Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D. | S. | D. | Unable through illness to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Bái Gangádhár Tilak, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Editor, "Mahrátta"; Member of the Deccan Education Society; Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. | I. | E. | Gave oral evidence. |
| Khán Bahádúr Barjorji E. Modi, M.A., LL.B. | Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad | S. | D. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley. | Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Merely asked to answer the issues. Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| Ráo Bahádúr Becharáás Veháráráás Desái. | Honorary Magistrate, Nadiád; President of the Nadiád Municipality; Member of the Nadiád Agricultural Committee. | I. | E. and Issues | Unable to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| Behránji Merwánji Málbari, Esq. | Editor, "Indian Spectator," Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | Ditto | Ditto ditto. |
| Bháshankar Nárábhái, Esq. | Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation. | I. | ... | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted a written memo. |
| Ráo Bahádúr Bhimbháái Kirpáram | Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture (head-quarters at Poona). | S. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood, B.C.S., M.A., LL.M. | Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Merely asked to answer the issues. Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| F. C. Brewin, Esq. | Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Bombay; represents the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Western India. | I. | E. and Issues | The Association has submitted written replies. Mr. Brewin gave oral evidence. |

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| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| C. | | | | |
| JAMES MacNabb Campbell, Esq., Bo. C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E. | Acting Collector, Panch Mahals; Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer." | S. | B. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| E. T. Candy, Esq., Bo. C.S. | Acting Judicial Commissioner, Sind | ... | B. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| K. M. Chatfield, Esq., M.A. | Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. Permanent address, Poona. | I. | Issues | Excused at his own request from giving oral evidence. |
| Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, B.A., LL.B. | Subordinate Judge, Dhulia | I. | D. | Not present to give oral evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Commission. Has submitted written replies. |
| Maulvi Chirag Ali | Secretary, Revenue Department, Hyderabad, Deccan. | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Venilal | District Deputy Collector, Broach | S. | D. and Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| Dr. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. | Principal, College of Science, Poona | S. | D. | Ditto. |
| A. T. Crawford, Esq., Bo. C.S. | Commissioner, C. D. | S. | B. | Gave oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| C. E. G. Crawford, Esq., Bo. C.S. | Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay. | S. | B. | Ditto ditto. |
| W. H. Crowe, Esq., Bo. C.S. | District Judge, Puna | I. | ... | Gave oral evidence. |
| H. Curwen, Esq. | Editor of the "Times of India", Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Unwilling to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| D. | | | | |
| The Hon'ble Dadabhai Navroji | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University; one of the Founders of the East India Association and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Association. | I. | E. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Daji Abaji Khare, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Vakil, High Court, Bombay; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch of the East India Association. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Daulatram Jethmal, Esq. | Secretary, Sind Sabha, Karachi | I. | E. | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Daryaram Gidumal, Esq., Bo. C.S. (Statutory), B.A., LL.B. | Assistant Collector, Karachi. | S. | C. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble Daryaram Jethmal | Pleader, Karachi; Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. | I. | E. | Has submitted written replies. Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Surgeon-Major Dhanjibab Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.F., M.R. C.S. | Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay. | I. | Issues | Unwilling to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Dinsha Ardeshir Taleyarkhas, Esq. | Municipal Commissioner, Baroda, His Highness the Gakwar's Service. | I. | E. and Issues | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| Dinsha Edalji Vachha, Esq. | Merchant; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | Ditto | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Dinsha Pestanji Kanga, Esq., M.A., LL.B. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. | I. | Ditto | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence owing to illness. |
| Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I. | Presidency Magistrate, Bombay | S. | Issues | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| E. | | | | |
| F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., Bo. C.S. | On special duty as Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda. | I. | B. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |

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D

| Vol. IV. Sec. I. Sub-Sec. A. | NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if not, was sup- plied to him. | REMARKS |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Bombay. | | | | | |
| | H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., B.C.S. | Commissioner in Sind | ... | B. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| | " | The Editor, Advocate of India, Bombay. | ... | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | " | " Bakul, Ratnagiri | ... | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | " | " Baroda Watal, Baroda | ... | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| | " | " Bombay Catholic Examiner, Bombay. | ... | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Editors of Newspapers, names unknown. | " Civil and Military Gazette, Sind issue, Karachi. | I. | E. | Not present to give oral evidence. |
| | " | " Dhárwár Vritt, Dhárwár | ... | E. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| | " | " Jáme-Jamshed, Bombay | ... | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | " | " Káside Mumbai, Bombay | I. | E. | Not present to give oral evidence. |
| | " | " Sind Times, Karachi | I. | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | " | " Surat Akhbár, Surat | ... | E. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| | F. | | | | |
| | A. U. Fanshawe, Esq., B.C.S. | Post Master General, Bombay | I. | Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| | Fariddáin Ahmed, Esq., B.A. | Persian Professor, Baroda | ... | E. and Issues | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| | The Hon'ble C. F. Farran, B.A., Barrister-at-law. | Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Merely asked to answer the issues. Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| | J. F. Fernandez, Esq. | Some time Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, Ahmedabad. Now Manager, Moráji Gokaldás Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay. | S. | E. and Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| | G. W. Forrest, Esq., B.A. | Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Puna; at present on special duty, Bombay. | I. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| | E. M. H. Fulton, Esq., B.C.S. | District Judge and Sessions Judge, Bolgaum. | ... | B. | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| | G. | | | | |
| | Gangáram Bhánu Maske, Esq. | Pleader, Puna | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| | T. Glover, Esq. | Contractor, Bombay | I. | ... | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| | F. L. Goldsmid, Esq. | District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba; formerly Assistant Commissioner, N. D. | S. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| | Ráo Bahádúr Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; was for many years Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, and held for a short time before his retirement the post of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Násik, to which he was appointed under Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. Was also a Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| | f Grattan Geary, Esq. | Editor and Proprietor, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Khán Bahádúr Háji Ghulám Muhammad Munshi. | Munshi by profession; Fellow of the University; one of the founders (if not the founder) of the Anjuman-i-Islám; Editor of the "Persian Teacher," and Author of several Hindustáni works. Address Bhusári Mohla, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Also a pamphlet Gave oral evidence. |

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| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | Remarks. |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Ráo Bahádúr Qurshidapa Virbasa Gilganchi. | District Deputy Collector, Balgaum | S. | D. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| H. | | | | |
| W. B. Hamilton, Esq. | Hon'ble Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar | I. | D. | Ditto ditto. |
| S. Hammick, Esq., Bo. C.S. | District Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat. | S. | B. and Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| Hurilál Harsadrái Dbruva, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Pleaser, Surat; one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha, Surat. | V. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Hari Mádhav Paránjpe, Esq. | Editor, "Native Opinion," Bombay | I. | E. | Unwilling to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble W. E. Hart, B.A., Barrister-at-law. | Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Merely asked to answer the Issues. Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| I. | | | | |
| Khán Sáheb Ibrahim M. Sáyáni, B.A. | Head Master, High School, Nadiád | I. | D. and Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| Ichhárám S. Desái, Esq. | Editor, "Gujarátí," Bombay | ... | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| J. | | | | |
| Ráo Bahádúr Jagjivandás, Khatádas. | Honorary Magistrate, Surat | I. | Ditto | Unable to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Sir Jamshedji Jijibháí, Bart., C.S.I. | J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the University; Some time Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay. | I. | Ditto | Unwilling to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble J. Jardine, Bo. C.S. | Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Merely asked to answer the Issues. Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| Johángiraháh Ershaháh Kobiyár, Esq. | Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, Bombay. | S. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Jhaverilál Umidshankar Yájoik, Esq. | Agent in Bombay to H. H. the Ráo of Cutch; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Fellow of the University, Bombay. | I. | E. | Ditto ditto. |
| K. | | | | |
| Kaikheshru Navroji Kábráji, Esq. | Editor, "Rást Goftar," Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University; Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Kálábhái Lallobháí, Esq. | Pleaser, Surat; Deputy Chairman, Gulám Bába Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat. | V. | Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Surgeon Kánoba Ranchordás Kirtikur, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. | Acting Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, and Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Khán Sáheb Karmali Rahim Náunjani, B.A. | Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustáni Schools, N. D. Head-quarters at Ahmedabad. | ... | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| Ráo Sáheb Káshináth Parasbrám Gádgil. | Pleaser, Puna | I. | E. and Issues | Not present to give oral evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Commission. |
| The Hon'ble Káshináth Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. | Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; J. P.; Advocate, Bombay High Court; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the University; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |

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| Name. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | Remarks. |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Kavasji Dadabhai Nageswara, Esq., M.A., F.I.C., F.R.A.S., F.C.S. | Lecturer in Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University; Representative of the Graduates' Association, Bombay. | 1. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamruddin. | Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri. | 1. | Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bodarkar, B.A., LL.B. | Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, Appellate Side; Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Poona. | 1. | D. | Ditto ditto. |
| Kharsheji Ratanji Ramanji, Esq., B.C.S. (Statutory). | Assistant Collector, Kaira. | 8. | C. | Gave oral evidence. |
| Khan Bahadur Kharsheji Rustomji Thánávála. | Chief Justice of Baroda. | ... | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| L. | | | | |
| Rao Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath. | Diván of Baroda. | 1. | ... | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Lallubhai Gordhandas, Esq. | Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari (Head-quarters at Bombay). | 1. | Issues | Not present to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M.A., B.C.S. | Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, Bombay. | 8. | A, B. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| M. | | | | |
| T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., B.C.S. | Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, Bombay. | ... | Issues | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. | Principal, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | 1. | E. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| C. Macnaghten, Esq., M.A. | Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. | ... | D. | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., B.C.S., C.I.E. | Acting District and Sessions Judge, Sátara. | ... | B. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| The Hon'ble J. Macpherson, B.A. | Barrister-at-Law; Member of the Legislative Council; Acting Advocate General, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | 1. | E. | Not present to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, Esq. | Member of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, and of the Managing Board which conducts the Society's Ferguson College and New English School at Poona. | 1. | E. | Gave oral evidence. |
| Rao Sahib Madhachram Balachram Hora. | Subordinate Judge, Bulsar. | 8. | D. | Has submitted written replies. Not present to give oral evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Commission. |
| The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B. | Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Poona. | 8. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barwé, C.I.E. | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University; some time Deputy Collector in the Government service and Diván of Kolhapur. | 1. | E. | Gave oral evidence. |
| Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth, C.I.E. | Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad. | 1. | Issues | Ditto. |
| Mancherji Merwanji Bhavnagri, Esq., C.I.E. | Agent in Bombay to H. H. the Thakor of Bhavnagar. For some years Honorary Joint Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association; Member of the Councils of the East India Association in London, Indian Reform Association and other Political bodies; some time Lecturer in Gujarati to the Probationary Civil Servants connected with the University College, London. | 1. | Ditto | Has not submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |

| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Mancherji Pestanji Kharoghát, Esq., B.C.S. | Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad . . . | S. | B. and Issues . . . | Has not submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Manchhárám G. helábhái, Esq. | Editor and Manager, "Gujrát Mitra," Surat. | I. | E. . . | Unable to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Mánékji Barjorji Minocherhomji, Esq. | Editor, "Bombay Samáohár," Bombay; J. P. | I. | E. . . | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| Manibháí Jasbhái, Esq. | Náib Diván, Baroda | I. | D. . . | Not present to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| The Rev. J. Mayr, S. J. | Rector, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. . . | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Maulvi Mehedi Ali | Head of the Revenue Department, Hyderabad, Deccan. | I. | E. and Issues . . . | Will appear at Madras to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| Maulvi Mehedi Hasan Khán | Chief Justice, His Highness the Nizám's High Court, Hyderabad, Deccan. | I. | Do. . . | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble M. Melvill, B.C.S., C.S.I. | Member of Council, Bombay | ... | A. and Issues . . . | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| J. Montath, Esq., M.A., B.C.S. | Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. | S. | B. . . | Excused from appearing personally. Has submitted written replies. |
| Mahomed Husen Hakim, Esq. | J. P.; Barrister-at-Law; Fellow of the University; Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues . . . | Gave oral evidence. |
| W. B. Mulock, Esq., B.C.S. | Acting Collector of Surat | S. | B. and Issues . . . | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| N. | | | | |
| The Hon'ble Nánábhái Haridás, LL.B. | Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | ... | Issues . . . | Merely asked to answer the issues. Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| Khán Bahádur Navroji Doróji Khandálávála, B.A., LL.B. | Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad. | I. | D. . . | Unable through illness to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| Naráyan Ganesh Chandávarkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Fellow of the University; Editor, "Indu Prákásh," Bombay; Pleader, High Court, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues . . . | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Naráyan Megháji Lokhanday, Esq. | Editor, "Dinbandhu," Bombay | I. | E. . . | Unable to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| The Rev. Ná-áyan Sheshadri, D.D. | Missionary, Free Church of Scotland's Mission in Western and Central India; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. and Issues . . . | Not present to give oral evidence. |
| Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Vándevar Kharákar. | President of the Municipality, Thána | ... | Ditto . . . | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| Khán Bahádur Nasarváji Kharshedji. | General Merchant and Municipal Commissioner, Ahmednagar. | I. | Ditto . . . | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| Munshi Nur Mahomed Khán | Secretary, Anjuman-i-Takwiyatal Islám, Puna. | I. | Ditto . . . | Gave oral evidence. |
| Syad Nuraddin Khán, B.C.S. (Statutory). | Some time Assistant Commissioner, Berár, and Under Secretary to His Highness the Nizám's Government; now Assistant Collector, Thána. | S. | C. . . | Prevented by illness from being present to give oral evidence before the Commission. Has submitted written replies. |

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| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | Remarks. |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| O. | | | | |
| E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., B.C.S. | Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. | S. | B. | Not present to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| J. V. Orr, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. | Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay | V. | Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| R. G. Oxenham, Esq., M.A. | Principal and Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Puna. | I. | D. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| P. | | | | |
| Pándurang Rámchandra Desái, Esq. | Pleader, Thána | V. | Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Khán Bahádúr Festauji Jehángir, C.I.E. | Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát. Head-quarters at Ahmedabad. | S. | D. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Lieut.-Colonel W. Peyton, M.S.C. | Some time Conservator of Forests, S. C. | ... | D. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| ✓ Phirozsháh Merwánji Mehta, Esq., M.A. | Barrister-at-Law; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the University; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| A. H. Plunkett, Esq. | City Magistrate, Puna | S. | D. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| W. H. Propert, Esq., B.C.S. | Commissioner, S. D. | S. | Issues | Excused from giving oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| R. | | | | |
| Raghunáth Náráyan Khote, Esq., C.I.E. | Merchant; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Fellow of the University; Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. |
| Ráo Bahádúr Raghunáth Shivrám Tipnis, B.A., LL.B. | Acting 1st Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879. Head-quarters, Puna. | I. | Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Rahimtulla Mahomed Sáýáni, Esq., M.A., LL.B. | Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| Rámchandra Vithal Dhámáskár, Esq. | Acting Subba in His Highness the Gákwar's service, Amreli, Káthiáwár. | I. | Ditto | Not present to give oral evidence. |
| ✓ Professor Rámkrishna Gopál Bhandárkar, M.A., Ph. D., Honorary M.B.A.S. | Professor of Oriental languages, Deccan College, Puna. | I. | D. and Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble J. B. Richey, B.C.S., C.S.I. | Temporary Member of Council, Bombay. | ... | A. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| P. Ryan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law F.R.L.S., F.R.G.S. | Presidency Magistrate, Bombay | ... | Issues | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| S. | | | | |
| The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, M.A., Knight, Barrister-at-Law. | Chief Justice, Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | I. | ... | Oral evidence printed. Proof examined by himself. |
| ✓ Satyendranáth Tágore, Esq., B.C.S. | District Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholápur. | S. | B. | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Shankar Pándurang Pandit, Esq., M.A. | Oriental Translator to Government (on leave). Address, Girgaum, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| A. T. Shuttleworth, Esq., I. N. | Conservator of Forests, N. C. | I. | D. | Ditto ditto. |
| Siddeshvar Mitter, Esq. | Delegate of a Society for the translation of the Mahábhárat. Permanent address—care of B. Dé, Esq., C.S., Joint Magistrate, Hooghly, Bengal. | V. | E. and Issues | Ditto ditto. |

| NAME. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations. | Whether summoned or invited or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Khán Sáheb Sirájuddín Abdul Fattah Maulvi, B.A. | Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustáni Schools, North-East Division. Head-quarters at Násik. | I. | Issues | Not present to give oral evidence before the Commission. |
| Sitáram Hari Chiplunkar, Esq. | Secretary, Sarvajani Sabha, Puna; Editor, <i>Dnyán Práksá</i> , Puna. | I. | E. and Issues | Unable to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted written replies. |
| The Revd. J. Smith | Principal, American Mission High School, Ahmednagar. | ... | E. | Has not given evidence, written or oral. |
| Soráji Shápurji Bengáli, Esq., C.I.E. | Merchant; J. P.; Fellow of the University, Bombay. Address, Breach Candy, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Sydenham Smith, Esq. | Pleaser, Puna; Representative of the Puna Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. | V. | Issues | Ditto ditto. |
| T. | | | | |
| T. S. Tait, Esq., M.A. | Principal, Baroda College, Baroda | ... | E. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. |
| V. | | | | |
| Váman Ábáji Modak, Esq., B.A. | Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. | I. | D. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Ráo Sáheb Váudev Jégannáth | Pleaser, High Court, Bombay | ... | E. and Issues | Has not given evidence written or oral. |
| G. W. Vidal, Esq., B. C. S. | Collector of Thána | I. | ... | Excused from giving oral evidence. |
| Vináyak Váudev, Esq. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; First Class Sirdár; was Oriental Translator to Government and is at present Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee. Address, Breach Candy, Bombay. | I. | D. | Unwilling to appear before the Commission to give oral evidence. Has submitted certain observations. |
| Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád | Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. | I. | Issues | Gave oral evidence. |
| The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb Vihvanáth Náráyán. Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Member of the Supreme Legislative Council; Government Pleaser, High Court, Bombay. | I. | D. | Not present to give oral evidence. |
| W. | | | | |
| The Hon'ble R. West, B. C. S., M.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. (Barrister-at-Law). | Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | I. | A. and Issues | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| G. C. Whitworth, Esq., B. C. S. | Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár. | ... | B. | Has submitted written replies. Did not give oral evidence. |
| Professor W. Wordsworth, M.A. | Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay | I. | A. and D | Has submitted written replies. Gave oral evidence. |
| Y. | | | | |
| Ráo Bahádur Yeswant Moreahwar Kelkar. | Assistant Commissioner, S. D.; was for some time on special duty as Secretary to the Forest Commission, and is at present employed as Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay. | S. | D | Ditto ditto. |

Note.—The names of Europeans have been arranged in this list according to surnames. Those of Natives according to their own names—that is to say, the first of the names making up their full names.

ANALYSIS.

Total number of persons named in this list 155.
Of this number—

58 gave both oral and written evidence.
18 gave oral evidence only.
38 gave written evidence only.
47 did not give any evidence.

155 Total.

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Statement showing the dates finally fixed for the appearance of Witnesses who were summoned or invited or who volunteered to give oral evidence before the Public Service Commission at Bombay, as it stood on the 21st January 1887, after the Commission had closed its sittings at Bombay.

[N.B.—All those witnesses, against whose names the remark "unwilling to attend," or "unable to attend," or other observation indicating that they were not present does not appear, gave oral evidence before the Commission on the dates under which their names appear, in the order shown in the column headed "Daily No."

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, were supplied to him. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Monday, 17th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M.A., B.C.S. | Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial, Political and Educational Departments, Bombay. | S. | A, B, and Issues. | Has submitted written answers. |
| 2 | 2 | Maulvi Mehedi Hasan Khán | Chief Justice, His Highness the Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad, Deccan. | I | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 3 | 3 | Khán Bahádur Háji Gulám Mahomed Munshi. | Munshi by profession; Fellow of the University; one of the founders (if not the founder) of the Anjuman-i-Islám; Editor of the "Persian Teacher"; and Author of several Hindustáni works. Address, Bhusári Mohla, Bombay. | I | Ditto. | Has submitted written replies. Also a pamphlet. |
| 4 | 4 | Pándurang Rámchandra Desai, Esq. | Plseder, Thána | V. | Issues | Has submitted written replies. |
| 5 | 5 | Behránji Merwánji Malabári, Esq. | Editor, "Indian Spectator," Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. and Issues. | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. |
| 6 | 6 | Surg.-Major Dhanjisháh Navroji Párákh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. | Surgeon, Gokaldás Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay. | I. | Issues | Unwilling to attend. |
| <i>Tuesday, 18th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | Khán Bahádur Festsánji Jehángir, C.I.E. | Tálokdrí Settlement Officer, Gujarát. Head-quarters at Ahmedabad. | S. | D. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 8 | 2 | A. U. Fanshawe, Esq., B.C.S. | Post Master General, Bombay | I. | Issues | Ditto. |
| 9 | 3 | Khán Sáheb Ábbás Ali Beg Mirza, B.A. | Kárbhári of the Janjira State | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 10 | 4 | Mancherji M. Bhávnagri, Esq., C.I.E. | Agent in Bombay to His Highness the Thákór of Bhávnagar; for some years Honorary Joint Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association; Member of the Councils of the East India Association in London, Indian Reform Association and other Political bodies; some time Lecturer in Gujaráti to the Probationary Civil Servants connected with the University College, London. | V. | Issues | Ditto. |
| 11 | 5 | F. C. Brewin, Esq. | Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Bombay; represents the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | The Association has submitted written replies. |
| <i>Wednesday, 19th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 | The Hon'ble Sáó Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve, C.I.E. | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University; some time Deputy Collector in the Government service, and Diván of Kolhápur. | I. | E. | |
| 13 | 2 | Dr. Theodore Cooke, M. A., M.I., LL.D. | Principal, College of Science, Puna | S. | D. | |

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. | Vol. IV Sec. 1. Sub-Sec. 2 Bomb |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| 14 | 3 | Satyendranáth Tágore, Esq., B.C.S. | District Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholápur. | S. | B. | Has submitted written replies. | |
| 15 | 4 | Kálábhái Lallubháí, Esq. | Pleader, Surat; Deputy Chairman, Gulám Báábá Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat. | V. | Issues | Ditto. | |
| 16 | 5 | Professor Rámkrishna Gopál Bhandárkar, M.A., Ph. D., Hon. M.B.A.S. | Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona. | I. | D. and Issues. | | |
| 17 | 6 | Ráo Síheb Virprasád Tépí- prasád. | Special Assistant to the Municipal Com- missioner for the City of Bombay. | I. | Issues. | | |
| 18 | 7 | C. E. G. Crawford, Esq., B.C.S. | Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay. | S. | B. | Has submitted written replies. | |
| 19 | 8 | Khán Síheb Ibráhim M. Sáyáni, B.A. | Head Master, High School, Nadiád . | I. | D. and Issues. | | |
| 20 | 9 | Vináyok Váasudev, Esq. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; First Class Sirdár; was Oriental Transla- tor to Government and is at present Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee. Address, Breach Candy, Bombay. | I. | D. | Unwilling to attend. Has submitted certain obser- vations. | |
| 21 | 10 | Ráo Bahádúr Bechardás Veháridás Desai. | Honorary Magistrate, Nadiád; Presi- dent of the Nadiád Municipality; Member of the Nadiád Agricultural Committee. | I. | E. and Issues. | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. | |
| <i>Thursday, 20th January.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 1 | Ráo Bahádúr Gopáiráo Hari Deahmukh. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; was for many years Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, and held for a short time before his re- irement the post of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Násik, to which he was appointed under Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. Was also a Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | Has submitted written re- plies. | |
| 23 | 2 | Rahimtalla Mahomed Sáyáni, Esq., M.A., LL.B. | Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corpora- tion and Town Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 24 | 3 | Professor W. Wordsworth, M.A. | Principal, Elphinstone College, Bom- bay. | I. | A. and D. | Ditto. | |
| 25 | 4 | Mahomed Husen Hakim, Esq. | Barrister-at-Law; J. P.; Fellow of the University; Member of the Mu- nicipal Corporation, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | | |
| 26 | 5 | Káikshohru Navroji Káb- ráji, Esq. | Editor, "Rást Gofár," Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University; Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpora- tion. | I. | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 27 | 6 | The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Bar- riester-at-Law. | Chief Justice, Bombay High Court . | I. | ... | Oral evidence printed. Proof examined by him- self. | |
| 28 | 7 | Maulvi Mehedi Ali . | Head of the Revenue Department, Hyderabad (Deccan). | I. | E. and Issues . | Will appear at Madras. | |
| 29 | 8 | H. Curwen, Esq. . . | Editor of the "Times of India," Bom- bay; J. P.; Fellow of the Univer- sity. | I. | E. | Unwilling to attend. | |
| 30 | 9 | | Editor, "Káaidé Mumbai," Bombay. | I. | E. | Not present. | |
| 31 | 10 | Ragunáth Náráyan Khote, Esq., C.I.E. | Merchant; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Fellow of the University; Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. | Unable to attend. | |
| 32 | 11 | Sir Jamshejji Jijibháí, Bart., C.S.I. | J. P.; Member of the Municipal Cor- poration; Fellow of the University; some time Member of the Legisla- tive Council, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues . | Unwilling to attend. | |

Vol. IV.
Sec. I.
Sub-Sec. A.
Bombay.

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointments (if to Government Service) or Professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which act of duty or summons, if any, was complied to him. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Friday, 21st January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 33 | 1 | The Hon'ble Dādābhāi Navroji. | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the University; one of the Founders of the East India Association, and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Association. | I. | E. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 34 | 2 | G. W. Forrest, Esq., B.A. | Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Puna; at present on special duty, Bombay. | I. | D. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 35 | 3 | The Hon'ble Rāo Bahādur Mahādev Govind Rānādā, M.A., L.L.B. | Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay; Special Judge under the Deekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Puna. | S. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 36 | 4 | Maulvi Chirāg Ali. | Secretary, Revenue Department, Hyderabad (Deccan). | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 37 | 5 | R. G. Oxenham, Esq., M.A. | Principal and Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Puna. | I. | D. | Ditto. |
| 38 | 6 | Rāo Bahādur Khandarāo C. Bedarkar, B.A., L.L.B. | Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, Appellate Side; Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Puna. | I. | D. | Ditto. |
| <i>Saturday, 22nd January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 39 | 1 | Kharshedji Ratanji Bamanji, Esq., B.C.S. (Statutory). | Assistant Collector, Kaira. | S. | C. | |
| 40 | 2 | Sydenham Smith, Esq. | Pleaser, Puna; Representative of the Poona Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. | V. | Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 41 | 3 | J. F. Fernandez, Esq. | Some time Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, Ahmedabad; now Manager, Morāji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Bombay. | S. | E. and Issues. | |
| 42 | 4 | Khān Bahādur Kāzi Kamruddin. | Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnāgiri. | I. | Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 43 | 5 | W. R. Hamilton, Esq. | Hozūr Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar. | I. | D. | Ditto. |
| 44 | 6 | Phiruzshāh Merwānji Mehta, Esq., M.A. | Barrister-at Law; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the University; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 45 | 7 | Badrudin Tyabji, Esq. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; Barrister-at-Law; some time Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Secretary Anjuman-i-Islām, Bombay. | I. | E. | Unable to attend. |
| 46 | 8 | K. M. Chatfield, Esq., M.A. | Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. Permanent address, Puna. | I. | Issues. | Excused at his own request. |
| <i>Monday, 24th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 | 1 | James MacNabb Campbell, Esq., B.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E. | Acting Collector, Panch Mahāle; Editor of the <i>Bombay Gazetteer</i> . | S. | B. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 48 | 2 | S. Hammick, Esq., B.C.S. | District Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat. | S. | Ditto. | |
| 49 | 3 | Mancherji Pestanji Kharoghāb, Esq., B.C.S. | Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad. | S. | Ditto. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 50 | 4 | Rāo Bahādur Bhimbhāi Kirpārām. | Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture (Head-quarters at Puna). | S. | D. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 51 | 5 | Mulla Abdal Hye Mulla Mubammad Ali. | Munshi, Surat. | V. | Issues. | |

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

27

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 52 | 6 | Harilal Harsadrji Dhruva, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Plender, Surat; one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha, Surat. | V. | E. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 53 | 7 | | Editor, "Sind Times," Karachi. | I. | E. | Not present. |
| 54 | 8 | Rámchandra Vithal Dhámnaakar, Esq. | Acting Subba in His Highness the Gaekwár's Service, Amreli, Káthiawár. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 55 | 9 | Sítárám Hari Chiplunkar, Esq. | Secretary, Puna Sérvaajnik Sabha, Pooa; Editor, "Dnyán Prákásh," Pooa. | I. | Ditto. | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. |
| <i>Tuesday, 26th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 56 | 1 | Dayárám Gidmal, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Assistant Collector, Karachi. | S. | C. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 57 | 2 | F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | On special duty as Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda. | I. | B. | Ditto. |
| 58 | 3 | A. H. Pinnkett, Esq. | City Magistrate, Puna. | S. | D. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 59 | 4 | Ráo Bahádúr Gursaidapa Virbasapa Gilganchi. | District Deputy Collector, Belgaum. | S. | D. | Ditto. |
| 60 | 5 | F. L. Goldsmid, Esq. | District Superintendent of Police, Kolába; formerly Assistant Commissioner, N. D. | S. | D. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 61 | 6 | Nársyan Ganesh Chándavarkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Fellow of the University; Editor, "Indu Prákásh," Bombay; Plender, High Court, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 62 | 7 | The Hon'ble Káshináth Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. | Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; J.P.; Advocate, Bombay High Court; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the University; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. | Ditto. |
| 63 | 8 | Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám Nilkanth, C.I.E. | Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad. | I. | Issues. | |
| 64 | 9 | Ráo Bahádúr Yeshwant Moreshtar Kelkar. | Assistant Commissioner, S. W.; was for some time on special duty as Secretary to the Forest Commission, and is at present employed as Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay. | S. | D. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 65 | 10 | Syad Nuruddin Khán, B.A., LL.B., C.I.E. | Some time Assistant Commissioner, Berár, and Under Secretary to H. H. the Nizám's Government; now Assistant Collector, Thána. | S. | C. | Prevented by illness from being present. Has submitted written replies. |
| <i>Wednesday, 26th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 66 | 1 | W. B. Mulock, Esq., B.A., LL.B. | Acting Collector of Surat. | S. | B. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 67 | 2 | J. W. Orr, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law. | Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay. | V. | Issues. | |
| 68 | 3 | Váman Ábháji Modak, Esq., B.A. | Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. | I. | D. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 69 | 4 | Grittan Geary, Esq. | Editor and Proprietor, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay; J. P.; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Ditto. |
| 70 | 5 | Gangáráam Bháu Maske, Esq. | Plender, Puna. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |
| 71 | 6 | The Revd. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. | Principal, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Ditto. |
| 72 | 7 | Kávasji Dáddbhái Nádegm-wála, Esq., M.A., F.I.C., F. R. A. S., F.C.S. | Lecturer on Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, Bombay; J.P.; Fellow of the University; Representative of the Graduates' Association, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. |

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Sec. 1
Sub-Sec
Bomba

Vol. IV.
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C. Sec. A.
Bombay.

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which set of de-posed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|---|---|
| 73 | 8 | Munshi Nur Mahomed Khan. | Secretary, Anjuman-i-Takwiyatul Islam, Puna. | I. | E. and Issues. | |
| 74 | 9 | Rao Bahadur Raghunath Shivrám Tipnis, B. A., LL.B. | Acting 1st Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1870. Head-quarters, Puna. | I. | Issues . . . | Has submitted written replies. |
| 75 | 10 | Khan Bahadur Nasarvanji Kharshedji. | General Merchant and Municipal Commissioner, Ahmednagar. | I. | E. and Issues . | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. |
| 76 | 11 | Daulatram Jethmal, Esq. . | Secretary, Sindh Sabha, Karachi . | I. | E. . . | Unable to attend. |
| 77 | 12 | Mankaji Barjorji Minocherhomji, Esq. | Editor, "Bombay Samachar." Bombay; J. P. | I. | E. . . | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. |
| 78 | 13 | Lalubhai Gordhandas, Esq. | Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akkari. (Head-quarters at Bombay.) | I. | Issues . . . | Not present. |
| 79 | 14 | G. W. Vidal, Esq., Bo. C. S. | Collector of Thana | I. | ... | Excused from appearing personally. |
| <i>Thursday, 27th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 80 | 1 | The Rev. J. Mayr, S. J. | Rector of St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. . . | Has submitted written replies. |
| 81 | 2 | Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Esq., M. A. | Oriental Translator to Government (on leave). Address, Girgaum, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues . | Ditto. |
| 82 | 3 | Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., C. I. E. | Merchant; J. P.; Fellow of the University. Address, Branch Candy, Bombay. | I. | Ditto . . . | Ditto. |
| 83 | 4 | A. T. Shuttleworth, Esq. . | Conservator of Forests, N. C. | I. | D. | Ditto. |
| 84 | 5 | Jhaverilal Umisabankar Yajnik, Esq. | Agent in Bombay to His Highness the Rao of Cutch; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Ditto. |
| 85 | 6 | Daji Abaji Khare, Esq., B. A., LL. B. | Vakil, High Court, Bombay; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch of the East India Association. | I. | E. and Issues . | Ditto. |
| 86 | 7 | Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, Esq. | Member of the Deccan Education Society, Puna, and of the Managing Board which conducts the Society's Ferguson College and New English School at Puna. | I. | E. | |
| 87 | 8 | Bai Gangadhar Tilak, Esq., B. A., LL. B. | Editor, "Maharatta," Puna; Member of the Deccan Education Society; Professor of Mathematics, Ferguson College, Puna. | I. | E. | |
| 88 | 9 | W. H. Propert, Esq., Bo. C. S. | Commissioner, S. D. | S. | Issues . . . | Excused from appearing personally. Has submitted written replies. |
| 89 | 10 | The Hon'ble J. Macpherson, B. A. | Barrister-at-law; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Acting Advocate General, Bombay; Fellow of the University. | I. | E. | Not present. |
| 90 | 11 | J. Monteath, Esq., M. A., Bo. C. S. | Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. | S. | B. | Has submitted written replies. Excused from appearing personally. |
| 91 | 12 | | Editor, "Civil and Military Gazette, Sind Issue," Karachi. | I. | E. | Not present. |
| <i>Friday, 28th January.</i> | | | | | | |
| 92 | 1 | A. T. Crawford, Esq., Bo. C. S. | Commissioner, C. D. | S. | B. | Has submitted written replies. |
| 93 | 2 | W. H. Crowe, Esq., Bo. C. S. | District Judge, Puna | I. | ... | |

| Serial No. | Daily No. | NAME OF WITNESS. | Appointment (if in Government Service) or professional and other designations of Witness. | Whether summoned or invited, or voluntary. | Which set of detailed questions, if any, was supplied to him. | Remarks. | Vol. IV. Sec. I. Sub-Sec. A. Bombay. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 94 | 3 | Siddeshvar Mitter, Esq. | Delegate of a Society for the Translation of the Mahābhārat. Permanent address— c/o B. D6, Esq., C.S., Joint Magistrate, Hooghly, Bengal. | V. | E. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. | |
| 95 | 4 | Jehāngirshāh Erachāhāh Kohiyār, Esq. | Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, Bombay. | S. | D. and Issues. | Ditto. | |
| 96 | 5 | The Hon'ble Raymond West, Ho. C. S., M. A., F. R. G. S., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law. | Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay. | I. | A. and Issues. | Ditto. | |
| 97 | 6 | The Hon'ble Dayārām Jethmal. | Pleader, Karāchi; Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. | I. | E. | Has submitted written replies. Unable to attend. | |
| 98 | 7 | A. D. Husen Ali, Esq. | Pleader, Karāchi; President, Sind Branch, Central National Mahomedan Association. | I. | E. and Issues. | Ditto. | |
| 99 | 8 | The Revd. Nārāyan Sheshādri, D.D. | Missionary, Free Church of Scotland's Mission in Western and Central India; Fellow of the University. | I. | Ditto. | Not present. | |
| 100 | 9 | Dinsha Ardeshir Tāleyārkhāh, Esq. | Municipal Commissioner, Baroda, His Highness the Gāekwār's Service. | I. | Ditto. | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. | |
| 101 | 10 | Dinsha Pestānji Kāngā, Esq., M.A., LL.B. | J. P.; Fellow of the University; Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. | I. | Ditto. | Unable to attend owing to illness. | |
| 102 | 11 | Doshbhāi Frāmji, Esq., C.S.I. | Presidency Magistrate, Bombay | S. | Issues. | Unable to attend. | |
| <i>Saturday, 29th January.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 103 | 1 | Dinsha E. Vāchha, Esq. | Merchant; Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay. | I. | E. and Issues. | Has submitted written replies. | |
| 104 | 2 | Surgeon Kānoba Ranchordās Kirtikar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. | Acting Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, and Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. | I. | Ditto. | Ditto. | |
| 105 | 3 | The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam. | J. P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Trustee of the Port of Bombay; Merchant (of the Firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.); Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. | I. | E. | Not present. | |
| 106 | 4 | The Hon'ble Rāo Sāheb Vishvanāth N. Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. | J.P.; Fellow of the University; Member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council; Member of the Supreme Legislative Council; Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay. | I. | D. | Ditto. | |
| 107 | 5 | Manibhāi Jasbhāi, Esq. | Nāib Divān, Baroda. | I. | D. | Ditto. | |
| 108 | 6 | E. C. J. K. Ollivant, Esq., Bo. C.S. | Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. | S. | B. | Ditto. | |
| 109 | 7 | Khān Sāheb Sirājuddin Abdul Futeh Māulvi, B.A. | Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustāni Schools, North-East Division. Head-quarters at Nāsik. | I. | Issues. | Ditto. | |
| 110 | 8 | T. Glover, Esq. | Contractor, Bombay | I. | ... | Unable to attend. | |
| 111 | 9 | Rāo Bahādūr Lakshman Jaganāth. | Divān of Baroda | I. | ... | Ditto. | |
| 112 | 10 | Bhaishankar Nānābhāi, Esq. | Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; J. P.; Member of the Municipal Corporation. | I. | ... | Unable to attend. Has submitted written replies. | |

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ANALYSIS.

| | Present. | Absent. | Written replying from |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| Witnesses for 17th January 1887 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Do. 18th do. | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Do. 19th do. | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Do. 20th do. | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Do. 21st do. | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Do. 22nd do. | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. 24th do. | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Do. 25th do. | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Do. 26th do. | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Do. 27th do. | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Do. 28th do. | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Do. 29th do. | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 74 | 35 | 73 |

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
VOLUME IV.—SECTION I.

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| II.— | Letter No. 104, dated the 26th January 1887, and reply No. 3954, dated 29th June 1887, forwarding a memorandum showing the special features of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) which bear upon its administration | 57 |
| III.— | Letter No. 3, dated the 16th November 1886, calling for detailed information, showing the number of "charges" or offices in which the Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers, engaged in the administration, were employed, &c.; and the reply No. 49, dated the 4th January 1887 | 65 |
| IV.— | Letter No. 89, dated the 5th January 1887, calling for statistics showing how many persons employed in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services had passed University Examinations; and the reply No. 145, dated the 8th March 1887 | 68 |
| V.— | Letter No. 102, dated the 22nd January 1887, calling for a return showing the nationalities and castes of persons employed in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in the Bombay Presidency; and the reply No. 2231, dated the 18th April 1887 | 69 |
| VI.— | Letter No. 106, dated the 28th January 1887, calling for (1) a return showing with regard to Mamlátdárs who hold the degree of Bachelor of Arts, (a) the date of appointment in each case as Mamlátdár, and (b) the period spent in each case on probation, &c.; (2) a list of probationers for the appointment of Mamlátdár who have taken the B.A. degree; and the reply No. 2744, dated the 4th May 1887 | 72 |
| VII.— | Letter No. 112, dated the 5th February 1887, calling for a return showing (1) the number of persons who have passed University Examinations during each of the past ten years, and (2) the nationalities and castes to which such persons belong; and the reply No. 2193, dated the 7th April 1887 | 75 |
| VIII.— | Letter No. 131, dated the 7th March 1887, calling for information showing the extent to which encouragement is offered to Natives of the Bombay Presidency, by means of Government scholarships or otherwise, to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education; and the reply No. 814, dated the 17th May 1887 | 77 |
| IX.— | Telegram No. 198, dated the 2nd May 1887, enquiring whether all the members of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services in the Bombay Presidency are Natives of that Presidency; and the reply No. 33, dated the 28th May 1887 | 78 |
| X.— | Letter No. 133, dated the 10th of March 1887, calling for a full and detailed answer to question No. 232; and the reply No. 4773, dated the 22nd July 1887 | 80 |

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

VOLUME IV.—PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY.

SECTION I.—SUB-SECTION B.—INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

I.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES TO SOME OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S
QUESTIONS—SER. A.

I.—Working of the existing Statutory System.

1. What systems of selection or nomination for the purposes of the Statutory Rules have been adopted in your Province?—Young men of good family and social position are selected. Out of the nine men who have hitherto been appointed to the Civil Service of this Presidency under the Statutory Rules, one was an official and the rest non-officials—young men just beginning life, who had received in some cases a fair and in some a high education.

2. What subsidiary rules, if any, have been framed in your Province for the purpose of giving effect to the general Statutory Rules?—No subsidiary rules have been framed by this Government for the purpose of giving effect to the general Statutory Rules.

3. How many Statutory Civilians have been appointed in your Province under the Statutory Rules on the ground of merit and ability proved in the service of Government?—Under the Statutory Rules now in force only one Statutory Civilian, *viz.*, Syad Nuruddin Khán, has been appointed in this Presidency on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government.

4. What positions were persons thus appointed holding in Government service when selected for appointment under the Statutory Rules?—Before his appointment in this Presidency under the Statutory Rules, Syad Nuruddin Khán had been appointed a Third Class Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner on the Berár Commission, but he had never actually joined that appointment.

5. How long had they been in the service of Government when appointed under the Statutory Rules?—Before his appointment to the Statutory Service in this Presidency,

Syad Nuruddin Khán had been for about 5 years and 8 months in the service of Government, as shown below:—

| | Y. m. d. |
|---|----------|
| As Attaché at the Hyderabad Residency | 3 3 0 |
| As Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Berár | 0 0 23 |
| On extraordinary leave | 2 4 0 |

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Sub-Sec. B.

*Replies of
the Govern-
ment of
Bombay.*

During the period of extraordinary leave Syad Nuruddin Khán was employed as Under-Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

6. What were their ages respectively when they first entered Government service and when they were appointed under the Statutory Rules?—Syad Nuruddin Khán was born on 2nd January 1858. He was 21 years old when appointed an Attaché at the Hyderabad Residency, and 28 years old when appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.

7. How were their merit and ability held to have been proved?—In the memorandum forwarded to the Government of India with this Government letter No. 84 P. Conf., dated 8th December 1885, the following particulars as to the claims and qualifications of Syad Nuruddin Khán for nomination to the Statutory Civil Service were furnished:—

“He knows English, Persian, Hindustáni and Maráthi well, and Gujaráti and Arabic fairly, and has passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations in Civil and Criminal Law, and the ‘Revenue test’ prescribed for District Officers in the Berárs. He was

attached to his uncle's mission in connection with the Hyderabad Railway and accom-

* Sirdár Diler-ud-Dowla Bahádur, C.I.E. (Sayad Abdul Hak).

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—
Replies of
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ment of
Bombay.

panied him to England on two occasions for about 8 months at a time. He was an Attaché in the Hyderabad Residency from 1879, and acted for some time as Assistant Commissioner in the Berárs until a reduction in the establishment of officers of that class necessitated his reversion to the Residency."

Having regard to this account of the antecedents and qualifications of Syad Nuruddin Khán, the Government of India accepted his nomination on the grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government.

8. What appointments did they receive under the Statutory Rules?—On his admission to the Statutory Service in this Presidency, Syad Nuruddin Khán was appointed to be Assistant Collector and 2nd Class Magistrate, Thána.

9. What rate of pay did they receive, (1) immediately before appointment under the Statutory Rules, and (2) on appointment under those Rules?—As Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in Bernar, Syad Nuruddin Khán drew salary at the rate of ₹200 per mensem, together with an acting allowance of ₹200 a month. He was subsequently appointed substantively to a 3rd Class Supernumerary Assistant Commissionership on the Berár Commission on ₹500 per mensem, but he never joined the appointment. Immediately before his appointment in this Presidency under the Statutory Rules he was drawing ₹900 per mensem as Under-Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám in the Home Department, and on appointment under those rules he has been allowed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to draw salary at the rate of ₹450 per mensem.

10. How many Statutory Civilians have been appointed in your Province on the ground of merit and ability proved in the practice of a profession?

11. To what profession or professions did persons thus appointed belong?

12. What were their ages when appointed under the Statutory Rules?

13. How were their merit and ability held to have been proved?

14. What appointments did they receive under the Statutory Rules?

15. What rate of pay did they receive on appointment under the Statutory Rules?—10—15. No Statutory Civilian has been appointed in this Presidency on the ground of merit and ability proved in the practice of a profession: but one has this year been recommended to the Government of India.

16. How many persons have been appointed Statutory Civilians in your Province on the ground of intellectual qualifications alone?

17. If such appointments have been made, how were the intellectual qualifications of the persons concerned tested?

18. If they were tested by means of an examination, was the examination only a qualifying examination of candidates previously nominated, or was it a competitive examination amongst candidates previously nominated?

19. In either case, on what grounds were the nominations made?

20. How many candidates were nominated to compete for each vacancy?

21. To what classes of Native society did the candidates belong?

22. Was the examination an open competitive examination, pure and simple?

23. If so, how many candidates presented themselves for each examination, and how many vacancies were competed for at each examination?

24. To what classes of Native society did the candidates belong?

25. Were the selections for appointment under the Statutory Rules made in accordance with the results of the examination?

26. What was the social position of the selected candidates?

27. Whatever may have been the nature of the examination, what conditions, if any, were prescribed in regard to the age limit of candidates? *and*

28. In regard to their minimum educational attainments? *and*

29. In regard to their moral, social and physical fitness?

30. What were the subjects of examination?

31. If marks were awarded, on what principle were they allotted to each subject?

32. If marks were not awarded, what relative weight was assigned to each subject?

33. Under each system of examination what appointments did the selected or successful candidates receive under the Statutory Rules?

34. What rate of pay did they receive on appointment under the Statutory Rules?—16—34. None of the Statutory Civilians in this Presidency have been appointed on the ground of intellectual qualifications alone.

35. How many Statutory Civilians have been appointed in your Province on the ground of high birth, of social position, or general influence?—The following eight Statutory Civilians were appointed in this Presidency on the ground of high birth, social position, or general influence of family:—

Mr. S. P. Pestanji.

" L. G. Deshmukh, B.A.

" G. D. Páuse.

Shekh Jehángir Mián.

Mr. K. R. Bamanji.

" N. B. Divátia, B.A.

Kumár Harbhamji Rawaji, B. A.

Mr. Dayáram Gidumal, B.A., LL.B.

Of these eight gentlemen one, Shekh Jehángir Mián, has since resigned, and another, Kumar Harbhamji Rawaji, has not yet joined his appointment.

36. If Statutory Civilians have been appointed in your Province on the ground of high birth, social position, or general influence, were any preliminary qualifications required?

37. If so, what were they?—36—37. No preliminary qualifications were required in the cases of the eight Statutory Civilians named above.

38. What appointments did persons selected on any of these grounds receive under the Statutory Rules?—Messrs. S. P. Pestanji, L. G. Deshmukh, G. D. Pánse, K. R. Bamanji, N. B. Divátia, and Dayáram Gidumal, on their appointment to the Statutory Service, respectively received the appointments of Assistants to the Collectors of Puna, Khándeśh, Ahmednagar, Broach, Kaira, and Karáchi.

39. What rate of pay did they receive on appointment under the Statutory Rules?—Messrs. S. P. Pestanji, G. D. Pánse, K. R. Bamanji, N. B. Divátia, and Dayáram Gidumal, received salary at the rate of ₹200 per mensem on appointment under the Statutory Rules. Mr. L. G. Deshmukh on his appointment under those rules was allowed to draw a salary of ₹250 per mensem, as he had passed the special Lower Standard Departmental Examination prior to his nomination.

40. Have persons been appointed in your Province to Covenanted posts on any other grounds than those above mentioned?

41. If so, on what ground? *and*

42. What appointments did the persons concerned receive?—40—42. Ráo Bahádúr Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh was appointed, in the year 1877, to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Násik, under the provisions of Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, on grounds of merit proved in the service of Government.

Mr. Dosábhái Fránji, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was appointed in the year 1882, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to act as Collector of Bombay* for one month, in consequence of there being no Covenanted Civilian available for the discharge of the duties of that office. Acting on the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Secretary of State, however, subsequently ruled that the appointment of Collector of Bombay was not a reserved or scheduled appointment.

In 1885 the Honourable Ráo Bahádúr Mahádev Govind Ránade, Judge of the Poona Small Cause Court, was appointed to act as Special Judge under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act during the absence of Dr. Pollen, C.S., there being no other officer so well qualified available to carry out the working of the Act, the death of one and the retirement of two other Civilian employed as District Judges having considerably reduced the number of experienced Judges. The post of Special Judge under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is one of recent creation, but the Government of India were requested to sanction the appointment of Mr. Ránade to that post if they considered it to be one usually reserved for members of the Civil Service. The Government of India in reply stated that they had no objection to the appointment made by this Government. Mr. Ránade still continues to hold the appointment.

The appointment of Tálukdári Settlement Officer is not a scheduled one, but it has till lately been generally held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Mr. Pestanji

Jehángir, a 2nd Grade Deputy Collector, was appointed in the year 1883 to act as Tálukdári Settlement Officer during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey. He still continues to officiate. His appointment to act as Tálukdári Settlement Officer was made on the grounds that he had done good service for eight years in Baroda and was a most able and upright officer, and a man of good family and universally respected.

43. What rate of pay did they receive on appointment?—The pay on which Mr. Gopálráo Hari was appointed to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Násik was ₹1,350, or less by 25 per cent. than the salary attached to that post. Mr. Dosábhái Fránji drew his own pay *plus* acting allowance on the pay of the appointment of Collector of Bombay. Similarly, Mr. Mahádev Govind Ránade and Mr. Pestanji Jehángir have each drawn the pay of their substantive appointments as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Puna, and 2nd Grade Deputy Collector respectively, and a deputation allowance on the salaries of the appointments officiated in by them.

44. How many Mahomedans and how many Hindus have been appointed to the Statutory Service in your Province?—Five Hindus, two Pársis, and two Mahomedans have been appointed to the Statutory Service in this Presidency, of whom one Hindu (Kumár Harbhamji Rawáji) has not yet joined his appointment, and one Mahomedan (Shekh Jehángir Mián) has resigned the service.

45. Have any Eurasians been appointed to the Statutory Service in your Province?—No Eurasians have been appointed to the Statutory Service in this Presidency.

46. If not, are there any particular reasons why they have not been appointed?—No Eurasians have hitherto been nominated to the Statutory Service in this Presidency, as no persons of that class of conspicuous merit and ability offered themselves for employment therein.

47. Whatever system of selection or nomination may have been adopted, has it been usual to require a probationary period before the appointment was finally confirmed?—Yes. The one exception is in the case of Sayad Nuruddin Khán, who had proved his merit and capacity in the service of Government before he was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.

48. If so, what have been the incidents of such period as to duration and pay?—Under Rule 2 of the Rules prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1534, dated 22nd August 1879, persons nominated under the Statutory Rules are, as a general rule, not confirmed in their appointments until they have acquitted themselves satisfactorily for a period of not less than two years from the date of their admission on probation and have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. Under the orders contained in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 1751, dated 28th October 1881, pro-

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* The Office of Collector of Bombay is ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

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bationers for the Native Civil Service are allowed pay at the rate of R200 per mensem on first appointment, and the pay is raised to R250 per mensem after their passing the Lower Standard Departmental Examination. Probationers who may pass the Higher Standard Departmental Examination within the period of probation are not allowed any increase of pay beyond R250 per mensem, until after their final confirmation in the service.

49. Has the requirement of a probationary period been waived in the case of any appointments hitherto made under the Statutory Rules?

50. If so, in the case of what appointments and on what grounds?—49—50. The requirement of a probationary period was waived in the case of Syad Nuruddin Khán, in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules laid down in Government Notification No. 1534, dated 22nd August 1879, his appointment having been made on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government.

51. To what positions have the persons selected on the various grounds above noted respectively attained in the public service?—Messrs. S. P. Pestanji, L. G. Deshmukh, G. D. Pánse, and K. R. Bamanji are at present acting as Second Assistant Collectors. Messrs. N. B. Divátia, Dayáram Gidumal and Syad Nuruddin Khán are still serving as Assistant Collectors, but the first two have passed both the Departmental Examinations (Lower and Higher Standards) and are eligible for substantive promotion as Second Assistant Collectors.

52. Have any practical difficulties been experienced in regard to the promotion of

Statutory Civilians after their appointment?

—No. They take rank in each year after the Civilians who have entered the service by competitive examination and are promoted under the same rules. Some difficulty may arise when any have claims by seniority to the higher independent posts of Collectors, &c., but none have yet attained a higher rank than that of Assistant Collector.

53. How far have Statutory Civilians succeeded in passing the Departmental Examinations in cases where such examinations were required?—Messrs. S. P. Pestanji, L. G. Deshmukh, G. D. Pánse, K. R. Bamanji, N. B. Divátia and Dayáram Gidumal have passed both the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations. The former examination has been waived in the case of Syad Nuruddin Khán, as he had passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for officers in the Berárs, which is very similar to that which officers employed in this Presidency are required to undergo. Syad Nuruddin Khán has not yet passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination in the Revenue and Account subjects, and is not required to pass it in the other subjects thereof, as he had passed in those subjects while employed in the Berárs.

54. After what periods from the dates of original appointment were the examinations by the Lower and Higher Standard, respectively, passed in each case?—The following statement shows the dates on which the Statutory Civilians employed in this Presidency were appointed to the Statutory Service, the dates on which they passed (1) the Lower and (2) the Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, and the dates on which they were confirmed in the service:—

| Name. | Date of Appointment to the Statutory Service. | DATE OF PASSING THE DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS. | | Date of Confirmation in the Service. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | Lower Standard. | Higher Standard. | | |
| Mr. S. P. Pestanji . | 9th January 1880 | 31st July 1880. | 2nd November 1880 . | 10th March 1882. | Mr. L. G. Deshmukh was a probationer for a mántal before he was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service, and passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination as such. |
| „ L. G. Deshmukh | 29th March 1881. | 24th April 1880 | 17th October 1881 . | 19th June 1885. | |
| „ G. D. Pánse . | 2nd December 1881. | 14th October 1882. | 7th April 1884 . . . | 4th June 1884. | Not yet confirmed. Appointed to the Statutory Service without being required to undergo any period of probation. |
| „ K. R. Bamanji . | 21st November 1882. | 6th April 1883 . | 11th October 1884 . | 8th January 1885. | |
| „ Narsingráo Bhojánáth Divátia. | 18th January 1884 | 9th October 1884. | 10th April 1886 . . . | 24th February 1886. | |
| „ Dayáram Gidumal. | 20th December 1884. | 7th April 1885 . | 13th April 1886 . . . | ... | |
| Syad Nuruddin Khán. | 16th February 1886. | 1st October 1881 | Has been exempted from passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination in the vernacular and judicial subjects in consequence of his having passed in those subjects while employed in the Berárs, but is required to pass in the Revenue and Accounts subjects, in which he has not yet passed the examination. | ... | |

It will be seen from this statement that the periods from the dates of original appointment after which the Statutory Civilians passed the Examinations by the Lower and Higher Standards respectively were as follow:—

| | Lower Standard. | | Higher Standard. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Y. | m. d. | Y. | m. d. |
| Mr. S. P. Pestanji | 0 | 6 22 | 0 | 9 24 |
| " L. G. Deshmukh | " | " | 0 | 6 18 |
| " G. D. Fânse | 0 | 10 12 | 2 | 4 5 |
| " K. R. Bamanji | 0 | 4 16 | 1 | 10 20 |
| " N. B. Divátia | 0 | 8 21 | 2 | 2 23 |
| " Dayáram Gidumal | 0 | 3 18 | 1 | 3 24 |

* Mr. Deshmukh had passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination before his appointment to the Statutory Service.

55. In how many cases has there been failure to pass by either test within the two years' probationary period?—None of the Statutory Civilians appointed in this Presidency has failed to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination within the two years' probationary period. Messrs. S. P. Pestanji, L. G. Deshmukh, K. R. Bamanji and Dayáram Gidumal passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination within two years from the date of their appointment to the Statutory Service; and Messrs. G. D. Fânse and N. B. Divátia passed that examination 2 years, 4 months and 5 days and 2 years, 2 months and 23 days, respectively, after that date. No obligatory period has, however, been fixed within which Statutory Civilians should pass the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

56. After what periods from the dates of original appointment have Statutory Civilians in your Province been confirmed in their appointments?—The following statement shows the periods from the dates of original appointment after which Statutory Civilians in this Presidency have been confirmed in their appointments:—

| | Y. | m. | d. |
|------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Mr. S. P. Pestanji | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| " L. G. Deshmukh | 4 | 2 | 21 |
| " G. D. Fânse | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| " K. R. Bamanji | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| " N. B. Divátia | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| " Dayáram Gidumal | (The probationary period has just expired). | | |
| Syad Nuruddin Khan | (Appointed to the Statutory Service without being required to serve any period of probation). | | |

57. Has the period before confirmation in any case extended beyond the probationary period of two years?

58. If so, under what circumstances?—57—58. Yes. In the case of one Statutory Civilian, Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, who was not confirmed in his appointment for two years after the expiration of his probationary service owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory reports submitted by the officers under whom he was employed concerning the discharge

by him of his duties as a Statutory Civilian. This Government, in order to afford him full opportunity of proving his fitness for the service, granted him two extensions of the probationary period.

59—87. Blank.

88. How many Natives in your Province have been appointed under the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, Sections 3 and 4, to offices reserved for Covenanted Civilians?—*Subordinate Executive Service.*—No Native has been appointed under the Statute referred to, to an office reserved for Covenanted Civilians in the Revenue Department. Please see also reply to questions 40 to 42.

2. *Subordinate Judicial Service.*—Only one Native, Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh, was appointed to an office in the Judicial Department reserved for Covenanted Civilians.

89. When and on what grounds were they appointed?—Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh, who was then 2nd Assistant to the Registrar of the Sadar Adálat (High Court), was appointed, on 6th September 1862, Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, as there was no Covenanted Civil Servant available for the post who was fully qualified under the rules laid down by Government that "no Civilian shall be taken for employment in the Judicial Department until he has been in this country for five years." At this time only six Civil Servants held appointments of lower value than an Assistant Judgeship, and if the travelling allowance were taken into consideration, the appointment of any one of them to act as Assistant Judge would have caused him pecuniary loss. Besides this, none of them could be spared from the office he already held.

90. Why was appointment under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, preferred to appointment under the Statutory Rules?—When Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari's appointment was made the Statutory Rules (of 19th August 1875) were not in force.

91. To what offices and on what pay were those persons appointed, and to what offices and pay have they now attained?—Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari was appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, the pay of which appointment was R700 per mensem. From that appointment he was transferred to the office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes, the pay of which was R1,000 per mensem, and in February 1877 he was appointed, under the Statutory Rules of 19th August 1875, provisionally Joint Judge in the Thána District on a salary of R1,350 per mensem, the pay of which appointment was R1,800.

After the expiration of two years from the date of Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari's appointment as Joint Judge, Government invited the opinion of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court as to whether he should be confirmed in the appointment, and their Lordships having in reply intimated that they did not consider it desirable that he should be confirmed, his work having been found to be far from satis-

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factory, this Government recommended to the Government of India the cancellation of his appointment. On receipt of the orders of the Government of India Ráo Bahádúr Gopálráo Hari was, however, directed to retire from the service from 1st September 1879, as he was over 56 years of age and was entitled to the full pension of Rs.5,000 per annum.

92. Is there any marked difference in ability, social position, efficiency, or other respects between Natives who have been appointed under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, and Natives appointed under the Statutory Rules?—Ráo Bahádúr Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh was first appointed in 1862 under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, and in 1877 he was appointed under the Statutory Rule of 19th August 1875. No other Native gentleman has been appointed to an office in the Judicial Department under either the Act or the Rules.

93. Has the appointment of Natives under the Statutory Rules or under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, produced uncertainty or uneasiness in the minds of Covenanted Civil Servants as to their promotion and prospects?—The appointment of Ráo Bahádúr Gopálráo Hari under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 54, in 1862, and under the Statutory Rules of 1875 in 1877, did produce uneasiness in the minds of Covenanted Civil Servants, who memorialised the Secretary of State, complaining of the appointments.

94. Seeing that the proportion of Natives has been fixed, and that the scale of recruitment for the Civil Service has been adjusted accordingly, is this feeling of uncertainty or uneasiness, if it exists, well founded?—The adjustment of the number of appointments to be made annually will obviate possibility of hardship to men appointed subsequently to such adjustment. But the decrease in the number of appointments, open to existing members of the service, must give them good ground for dissatisfaction.

95. Has it had an appreciably injurious effect either on recruitment or on the efficiency of Civil Servants?—The system has been put in force to so small an extent in this Presidency that any such injurious effect must have been transient and hardly appreciable. But if such appointments were largely resorted to, the injury to prospects, which would be caused thereby, would, no doubt, produce a state of discontent which could hardly be regarded as compatible with thorough efficiency on the part of the officers concerned.

96—124.—Blank.

125 and 126. III.—*Competition in England for the Indian Civil Service.*—What has been the experience in your Province, in regard to their work as public servants, of Natives who have entered in the Covenanted Civil Service through the competitive channel in England? To what classes of society do such Natives belong?—Three Civilians have entered the Covenanted Civil Service in this Presidency through the channel of

the competitive examination in England, *viz.*, Messrs S. Tagore, S. B. Thákur, and M. P. Kharegat. The first belongs to a Tagore family of Bengal. The second belongs to a respectable but not distinguished Hindu family. His brother was a Mámálatdár. The third is a Pársi of respectable family.

127—262. Blank.

263. What system, if any, is at present adopted in your Province for bringing into the public service persons who, from their position or otherwise, cannot be expected to enter the service of Government in the lowest grades, and for giving them the necessary apprenticeship?—There is no rule prescribing qualifications for the appointment of Deputy Collector. Persons serving as Mámálatdárs, who, under existing rules, must have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, are ordinarily selected for the office of Deputy Collector, but it is open to Government to appoint any body considered fit, and if a person who has not passed the examination is appointed, he is required to pass after being appointed.

264. Does the system work well, and what improvements can you suggest?—The question is not, however, limited to Deputy Collectors or to persons of high position. It is asked what system is adopted for bringing into the service persons who, from their position or otherwise, cannot be expected to enter in the lowest grades and for giving them the necessary apprenticeship. The question would be answered by describing the rules regarding the privileges of Graduates. It is true that they are appointed first in a low, if not the lowest, grade, but the intention was to secure Graduates as Mámálatdárs, and the limited service in the lower grades prescribed for Graduates is a mere apprenticeship.

265. Of what different classes of appointments is the Subordinate Executive Service in your Province composed, including in the term "Subordinate Executive Service" all Subordinate Executive offices down to, and including the office of, Tahsildár or other office corresponding to that of Tahsildár, which are not reserved by law for, or not ordinarily held by, members of the Covenanted Civil Service?—The Subordinate Executive service in this Presidency, including in the term "Subordinate Executive Service" all Subordinate Executive Offices down to, and including the office of, Tahsildár or other office corresponding to that of Tahsildár, which are not reserved by law for, or not ordinarily held by, members of the Covenanted Civil Service, is composed of the following classes of appointments:—

Deputy Collectors.
Mámálatdárs (in the Presidency proper),
and
Mukhtyárkars (in Sind).

266. Into what grades is each class of the above executive appointments divided in your Province, and of how many appointments does each grade consist?

267. What rate of pay is attached to each grade?—266—267. The following statement shows the number of grades into which each class of appointments is divided, the pay attached to each grade, and the number of appointments which each grade consists of—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Deputy Collectors.

| Grade. | Appointments. | Pay per mensem. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | <i>R a. p.</i> |
| 1st | 1 | 800 0 0 |
| 2nd | 2 | 700 0 0 |
| 3rd | 3 | 600 0 0 |
| 4th | 11 | 500 0 0 |
| 5th | 18 | 400 0 0 |
| 6th | 15 | 300 0 0 |
| | 45* | |

* This number includes the appointments of six Assistants to Commissioners of Divisions, two City Magistrates (Puna and Ahmedabad), and one Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.

Mámlatdárs.

| Grade. | Appointments. | Pay per mensem. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | <i>R a. p.</i> |
| 1st | 23 | 250 0 0 |
| 2nd | 84 | 200 0 0 |
| 3rd | 47 | 175 0 0 |
| 4th | 51 | 150 0 0 |
| | 155 | |

PROVINCE OF SINDH.

Deputy Collectors.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------|
| 2nd | 1 | 700 0 0 |
| 3rd | 1 | 600 0 0 |
| 4th | 4 | 500 0 0 |
| 5th | 4 | 400 0 0 |
| 6th | 4 | 300 0 0 |
| | 1 Supernumerary Deputy Collector on Rs800 per mensem. | |
| | 15 | |

Mukhtiyárkars.

| | | |
|---------------|----|---------|
| 1st | 3 | 250 0 0 |
| 2nd | 7 | 200 0 0 |
| 3rd | 15 | 175 0 0 |
| 4th | 18 | 150 0 0 |
| 5th | 8 | 100 0 0 |
| | 51 | |

Besides these appointments a special Mámlatdár has been appointed for settling compensation for lands taken up for the Southern Marátha Railway.

268. Of what different classes of appointments is the Subordinate Judicial Service in your Province composed, including in the

term "Subordinate Judicial Service" all Subordinate Judicial offices down to and including the office of Munsif or other office corresponding to that of Munsif, which are not reserved by law for, or not ordinarily held by, members of the Covenanted Civil Service?—The different classes of which the Subordinate Judicial Service in the Bombay Presidency is composed are as follows:—

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- (1) Judges of Small Cause Courts (a) at the Presidency, and (b) in the Mufasal.
- (2) Subordinate Judges: those in the Presidency proper, divided into 2 classes, and those in Sind, into 4 classes.

269. Into what grades is each class of the above judicial appointments divided in your Province, and of how many appointments does each grade consist?—The appointments of Judges of Small Cause Courts are not divided into grades, although the salaries vary from Rs,000 to Rs800, as stated below:—

| | R |
|---|-------|
| Chief Judge, Bombay Small Cause Court, Rs2,000, rising to | 2,500 |
| 2nd Judge | 1,800 |
| 3rd Ditto Rs1,000, rising to | 1,250 |
| 4th Judge | 1,000 |
| Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Puna | 1,200 |
| Ditto, Ahmedabad | 1,000 |
| Ditto, Karachi | 1,000 |
| Ditto, Surat and Broach | 800 |

It is under contemplation to reduce the pay of some of these appointments at the suggestion of the Finance Committee.

The Subordinate Judgeships of the 1st class in the Presidency proper are divided into three grades, and those of the 2nd class into four. The appointments in each grade are as follows:—

First Class.

| | Number of appointments. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st Grade | 4 |
| 2nd do. | 4 |
| 3rd do. | 7 |
| | 15 |

Second Class.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1st Grade | 19 |
| 2nd do. | 22 |
| 3rd do. | 36 |
| 4th do. | 12 |
| | 89 |

The Subordinate Judgeships in Sind are divided only into classes. They are not subdivided into grades. The appointments in each class are as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1st Class | 2 |
| 2nd do. | 3 |
| 3rd do. | 5 |
| 4th do. | 3 |
| | 13 |

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It may be added that the Presidency proper and Sind are under different laws for regulation of Civil Courts, *vis.*, Act XIV of 1869 and Bombay Act XII of 1866 respectively. The former requires, for purposes of jurisdiction, the division of Subordinate Judges in the Presidency proper into 2 classes. The so-called classes in Sind are simply grades.

270. What rate of pay is attached to each grade?—The rate of pay attached to each grade of Subordinate Judges in the Presidency proper is as under:—

First Class.

| | ₹ |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1st Grade | 800 |
| 2nd do. | 650 |
| 3rd do. | 500 |

Second Class.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1st Grade | 400 |
| 2nd do. | 300 |
| 3rd do. | 200 |
| 4th do. | 150 |

The rate of pay attached to each class of Sub-Judges in Sind is as follows:—

| | ₹ |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1st Class | 400 |
| 2nd do. | 300 |
| 3rd do. | 200 |
| 4th do. | 150 |

271. In the existing Subordinate Executive Staff how many persons are (1) Europeans; (2) Natives of India of pure descent; (3) Eurasians and others who, though not Natives of India of pure descent, fall within the meaning attached to the words "Natives of India" by the Statute of 1870 (33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6); and (4) persons who are neither Europeans, nor Natives of India, whether of pure descent, or within the Statutory meaning?—The existing Subordinate Executive Staff in this Presidency consists of (1) four Europeans; (2) two hundred and fifty-six Natives of India of pure descent; and (3) seven Eurasians and others who, though not Natives of India of pure descent, fall within the meaning attached to the words "Natives of India" by the Statute of 1870 (33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6): total 256.

272. What particular appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service are at present held in your Province by persons falling under each of the above classes?—The particular appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service at present held in the Bombay Presidency by persons falling under each of the above classes are—

(1).—*Europeans.*

4 Deputy Collectorships.

(2).—*Natives of India of pure descent.*

50 Deputy Collectorships, 155 Mámálat, and 51 Mukhtýárkarships.

(3).—*Eurasians and others.*

6 Deputy Collectorships.

1 Mámálat.

7

(4).—*Persons who are neither Europeans, nor Natives of India.*

None.

273. What rates of pay are attached to the appointment thus held in each case?—The rates of pay attached to the appointments thus held in each case are—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Europeans (4) 1 on | ₹ 800 | } Deputy Col- lectorships. |
| 1 on | 700 | |
| 1 on | 600 | |
| 1 on | 500 | |

4

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Natives (256) 2 on | ₹ 700 each. | } Deputy Col- lectorships. |
| 2 on | 600 | |
| 12 on | 500 | |
| 16 on | 400 | |
| 18 on | 300 | |

50

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 23 on | ₹ 250 each. | } Mámálat. |
| 34 on | 200 | |
| 47 on | 175 | |
| 51 on | 150 | |

155

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 8 on | ₹ 250 each. | } Mukhtýárkar- ships. |
| 7 on | 200 | |
| 15 on | 175 | |
| 18 on | 150 | |
| 8 on | 100 | |

51

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Eurasians (7) 1 on | ₹ 600 | } Deputy Col- lectorships. |
| 2 on | 500 each. | |
| 1 on | 400 | |
| 2 on | 300 each. | |
| 1 on | 150 | Mámálat. |

7

274. What particular appointments in the Subordinate Judicial Service are at present held in your Province by persons falling under each of the above classes, *i.e.*, (1) Europeans; (2) Natives of India of pure descent; (3) Eurasians and others who, though not Natives of India of pure descent, fall within the meaning attached to the words "Natives of India" by the Statute of 1870 (33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6); and (4) persons who are neither Europeans, nor Natives of India, whether of pure descent, or within the Statutory meaning?—The following appoint-

ments are held by persons falling under the different classes:—

(1)—*Europeans.*

Three of the Presidency Small Cause Court Judgeships and one Mufasal Small Court Judgeship.

(2)—*Natives of India.*

One of the Presidency and three of the Mufasal Small Cause Court Judgeships.
All the Subordinate Judgeships but three.

(3)—*Eurasians and others.*

Three Subordinate Judgeships.

(4)—*Persons who are neither Europeans nor Natives of India.*

None.

275. What rates of pay are attached to the appointments thus held in each case?

Small Cause Courts, Presidency.

Europeans (3), Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500.
Native (1), Rs. 1,000.

Mufasal.

European (1), Rs. 1,000.
Natives (3), " 800 to Rs. 1,200,

Sub-Judges (including Sind),

Eurasian (1), Rs. 800.
Do. (1) " 650.
Do. (1) " 200.
Natives (114), " 150 to Rs. 800.

276. Under what system of selection or nomination are appointments at present made in your Province to the Subordinate Executive Service, as above defined?

278. Have any rules been framed for the purpose of regulating such appointments, and if so, what are they (a) in the case of the Subordinate Executive Service, and (b) in that of the Subordinate Judicial Service? 276 and 278.—(1)—*Bombay Presidency—Subordinate Executive Service.*—The rules laid down by Government from time to time for regulating appointments to posts of Mámílatdárs and Deputy Collectors in the Bombay Presidency are as follows:—

By their Notification No. 6505, dated 17th December 1878 (*vide* Appendix A), Government prescribed certain rules for the appointment of graduates to the offices of Mámílatdárs and Deputy Collectors in the Presidency proper. According to those rules a graduate was entitled, after a probationary service of one year as Second Karkún, and six months as Head Karkún, in a Mámílatdár's Kachéri, and on passing the lower and higher standard departmental examinations, to be promoted to the rank of Mámílatdár, provided that his moral conduct was good and that he otherwise showed himself competent for promotion to a Mámílat.

In order to prevent hardship to non-graduate officers employed in the Revenue Department prior to the issue of those rules, Government, however, ruled that such officers should be held eligible along with graduates for promotion to Mámílat and Deputy Collectorships on passing the lower and higher standard departmental examinations within two years from the date of the promulgation of the rules.

The limit of two years within which non-graduate officers in the Land Revenue Department were allowed to qualify themselves for the higher appointments in that Department was subsequently extended by Government Notifications No. 826, dated 9th February 1881, and No. 6451, dated 18th September 1882, to 31st December 1883, after which date the appointments in question were to be exclusively filled by University graduates. The Commissioners of Divisions, however, subsequently expressed their opinion that it was inexpedient to reserve the appointments of Mámílatdár and Deputy Collector exclusively for graduates, and the high Educational authorities who were consulted on the subject did not consider that this measure was necessary or desirable in the interests of higher education. A new set of rules was accordingly laid down on 2nd September 1885 for admission to and promotion in the Revenue Department of graduates and non-graduates. These rules were promulgated in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885 (*vide* Appendix B).

The system at present followed in the Presidency proper in making appointments to the posts of Mámílatdárs is to confer these posts (1) on graduates employed in the Land Revenue Department who have served for a period of two years in a Mámílatdár's Kachéri and have passed the lower and higher standard departmental examinations, and (2) on non-graduates employed in that Department prior to 1st January 1879 who were allowed by the rules laid down in Government Notifications No. 6505, dated 17th December 1878, and No. 826, dated 9th February 1881, to qualify themselves for appointment to Mámílat by passing the lower and higher standard departmental examinations within a specified time.

2. These two classes of officers are held entitled to promotion to a Mámílat in order of seniority according to the date on which they passed the higher standard departmental examination, provided that they have proved themselves deserving of promotion to the office of Mámílatdár by efficiency and good conduct in their previous service. For this purpose the names of those graduates and non-graduates employed in the Department who have succeeded in passing the higher standard departmental examination are entered in a list of persons qualified to hold the appointments of Mámílatdárs and Deputy Collectors according to the date and order in which they have passed that examination.

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3. Promotion from one grade to another of a Mámátdár's appointment is regulated by seniority or exceptional merit, and after serving in various grades of that office a Mámátdár is eligible to the lowest grade of Deputy Collector's appointment.

4. Under Rule 5 of the Rules laid down in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, the following classes of officers not being graduates who did not pass the lower and higher standard departmental examinations before the promulgation of those rules are also eligible on passing those examinations to have their names registered, in order of passing, on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámátdár and are eligible to fill vacancies either acting for short periods, or when no qualified graduate is available, permanently :—

(a) Persons holding the offices of Chitnis or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantive).

(b) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than 10 years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the departmental examination, higher standard.

5. After the 31st December 1885 non-graduates who pass the departmental examinations under the Rules of 2nd September 1885 will be eligible to fill every third vacancy in the office of Mámátdár in each division in addition to the occasional appointments secured by Rule 5, the other two vacancies being, presumably, conferred on graduates who may have qualified themselves for promotion to the appointment of Mámátdár or on non-graduate officers who were employed in the Department previous to 1st January 1879 and passed the higher standard departmental examination before the Rules of 2nd September 1885 came into force. Mámátdárs appointed from the supplementary list are eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

6. Government have reserved the right in very exceptional cases to sanction the promotion to Mámátdárs, without passing the departmental Examinations, of old officers of the Revenue or Survey Department who were already of long standing in the service when the passing of these examinations was first made a condition of advancement to that office, and who have proved their fitness while acting in the office of Mámátdár or in other responsible posts.

7. Appointments of Deputy Collectors in the presidency proper are ordinarily filled by the promotion of Mámátdárs and Head Accountants. In special cases persons of good family and high social position who have not served as Mámátdárs or Head Accountants, are also appointed to be Deputy Collectors, one such man of good family and superior

education being usually kept acting as Deputy Collector (if he gives satisfaction) until he has so served longer than any other Acting Deputy Collector, when he is confirmed on a vacancy occurring.

(2) SIND.

8. All vacancies in the grade of Mukhtyárkar in Sind are filled up from the following classes :—

(a) Graduates of any University employed in the Land Revenue Department in Sind who have served in a Mukhtyárkar's office for 1½ years and have passed the lower and higher standard departmental examinations.

(b) Experienced servants of Government of proved merit and ability whose age and ignorance of English may prevent their passing the prescribed examinations.

Non-graduate officers already employed in the Revenue Department in Sind who may pass the lower and higher standard departmental examinations before 31st December 1887 will also be eligible for promotion to the posts of Mukhtyárkars.

9. Appointments of Mukhtyárkars are also filled by the promotion thereto of Head Accountants who have passed the departmental examinations.

10. Appointments of Deputy Collectors in Sind are ordinarily filled up by the promotion thereto of Mukhtyárkars.

11. The rules laid down by Government for regulating the appointments of Mukhtyárkars and Deputy Collectors in Sind were promulgated in Government Notification No. 6840 dated 2nd October 1882 (*vide* Appendix C).

277. Under what system are appointments similarly made to the Subordinate Judicial Service as defined above?

278. Have any rules been framed for the purpose of regulating such appointments, and if so, what are they (a) in the case of the Subordinate Executive Service, and (b) in that of the Subordinate Judicial Service?—
277 and 278.—*Subordinate Judicial Service.*—The Chief Judgeship of the Presidency Small Cause Court is always held by a Barrister (*vide* Section 7 of Act XV of 1882). The other Judgeships in that Court, as also the Small Cause Court Judgeships in the Mufasal, are generally held by persons who are Barristers or who have qualified as Attorneys of the High Court or who have passed the High Court Pleaders' or Subordinate Judges' Examination, or who have taken the degrees of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Bombay. But there is no particular system adopted in filling these appointments.

No rules have been framed for regulating appointments to Presidency or Mufasal Small Cause Court Judgeships. A copy of the Rules framed for regulating appointments to Subordinate Judgeships in the Presidency

proper is appended—Appendix D. The following Rules for the selection and appointment of Subordinate Judges in the Presidency proper are to take effect from 1st January 1890—:

“1. A Graduate-in-Law of the University of Bombay, or person who has passed the High Court's examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court seeking, after the 1st January 1890, to be appointed to a Subordinate Judgeship, must have either—

(a) been in full and continuous practice for three years in a Civil Court, or have

(b) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under a Government Pleader or the Registrar or Clerk of a Civil Court, or have

(c) served for three years as Clerk of the Court, Sherishtadár, Deputy Sherishtadár or Názir in a Civil Court, or have

(d) performed continuously for three years one or other of the duties specified in (a), (b), and (c).

“2. In Rule 1 (b) and (c) the term “Government Pleader” means the Government Pleaders in the High Court and District Courts only, and the term “Civil Court” means the High Court, the Presidency Small Cause Courts, District Courts, and Subordinate Judges and Mufasal Small Cause Courts at Sadar Stations only.

“3. Candidates for appointment to Subordinate Judgeships must produce a certificate of having one of the above qualifications from the Government Pleader or the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, or of the Presidency Small Cause Court, or the District Judge, as the case may be, provided that when the certificate is of service under the Government Pleader in a District Court, it must be countersigned by the District Judge.

“4. Nothing in Rule 1 (b) is to prevent any Honorary Assistant to a Government Pleader from practising as a pleader on his own account in any case which does not trench on his functions as such Assistant.

“5. The Legal Remembrancer will upon application assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders; qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar or District Judge, as the case may be.

“6. Nothing in these Rules is to be construed as an engagement on the part of Government, and they may be varied from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require.”

The appointments of Subordinate Judges in the Presidency proper are at present held by persons who have practised five years as Advocates of a High Court in India or as Vakils in the High Court at Bombay, or who have qualified for the duties of Subordinate Judges according to the tests (copy appended, E) prescribed by the High Court, or who have taken the degrees of Bachelor of Laws

in the University of Bombay (*vide* Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869).

The Subordinate Judgeships in Sind are held by persons who have qualified for the duties according to the tests prescribed by the Commissioner in Sind (*vide* Appendix F).

279. What preliminary qualifications, if any, are required in the case of the Subordinate Executive Service and in that of the Subordinate Judicial Service respectively in regard to the age of candidates?

280. In regard to their educational attainments?

281. In regard to their moral, social and physical fitness?

282. In other respects (if any)?

283. Are the same qualifications, if any, required on the part of the holders of all appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, as above defined, or are different qualifications required on the part of candidates for different classes of appointments?

284. If the latter, what are the qualifications required, and to what class or classes of appointments do they respectively apply?—

279—284.—*Subordinate Executive Service.*—As a rule candidates are not admitted to the Revenue Department after the age of 25 years without the sanction of Government.

The preliminary qualifications in regard to educational attainments necessary to entitle candidates for admission to the lower grades of the Subordinate Executive Service (below the post of Mámálatdár) in the Presidency proper are that they must either be (1) graduates or (2) have passed the First Examination for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., or L.C.E., or the final examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science, or (3) the previous Examination in Arts, or (4) must have matriculated or must hold the 2nd year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School, or (5) a certificate of admission under the educational test. Candidates of the five different classes are given preference in the order in which they are mentioned. The qualifications are not different for different classes of appointments. The conditions under which persons employed in the Land Revenue Department are appointed to be Mámálatdárs and Deputy Collectors are mentioned in the reply to question No. 276. No further qualifications in regard to educational attainments are required to entitle them to promotion to Mámálat and Deputy Collectorships, nor are any special qualifications necessary in regard to their moral, social and physical fitness, or in other respects.

(279.)—*Subordinate Judicial Service.*—The rules for the examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge require that at the date of the examination the candidate must be more than 22 years of age.

(280.) In case of the L.L.B. Examination a candidate, if not a graduate of the University of Bombay, is required to produce a certificate of graduation satisfactory to the Syndicate.

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(281.) Candidates for examination (LL.B. or Subordinate Judge) are required to produce certificates of good moral character.

(282.) None.

(283) and (284.)—The same qualification, *vis.*, that of having passed the High Court Examination or having taken the degree of LL.B., is sufficient for all appointments except that of 1st Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, who must by law be an Advocate.

285. Are appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, as above defined, made on probation?

286. If so, what is the length of the probationary period required?

287. What are its incidents as to pay and in other respects?

288. If a probationary period is required, is it insisted upon in all cases, or is it dispensed with in any, and if so, in what cases?

—285—289.—*Subordinate Executive Service.*—Appointments of Mámílatdárs are as a rule made on probation for a period of one year subject to confirmation at the end of that period on a report from the Assistant Collector in charge of the Táluka as to the efficiency of the probationary Mámílatdár in the discharge of his duties. Mámílatdárs receive while on probation the full salary of the appointments held by them. Appointments of Deputy Collectors are not made on probation except in special cases in which persons who have not passed the departmental examinations are appointed to be or to act as Deputy Collectors. In such cases the officers appointed are required to pass an examination according to the special or raised higher standard test within one year from the date of taking charge, or at the first examination held after the expiration of one year from such date. On failure so to pass a deduction of 10 per cent. is made from their salary until they pass the examination. Until this examination has been passed, the persons appointed are shown in the Civil Lists as probationers, and on failure so to pass within two years from the date of nomination they are liable to forfeit their appointments.

Subordinate Judicial Service.—Appointments are not made on probation.

289. What departmental examinations (if any) are persons appointed to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, as above defined, required to pass?—(i).—*Presidency Proper Subordinate Executive Service.*—A non-graduate officer of five years' standing in the Revenue Department, holding an appointment of which the salary is not less than R30 per mensem, is allowed to appear at the special lower standard departmental examination on producing a certificate from the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is employed that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination. The following

classes of non-graduate officers are allowed after passing the special lower standard departmental examination to appear at the ordinary higher standard departmental examination:—

(i) Chitnis or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector.

(ii) Any other officer of not less than 10 years' standing in the department who may be recommended by the Commissioner of the Division in which he is employed on grounds of special merit.

In rare cases under certain circumstances non-graduates are permitted to appear at once at the special higher standard departmental examinations without first appearing at any lower standard departmental examination.

A graduate admitted to the Revenue Department is allowed to appear at the special lower standard departmental examination after a period of 18 months' service, of which six months are spent on account work, six as revenue kárkún and six as a general duty kárkún in a Mámílatdár's kacheri. After passing that examination he has to serve for six months as Head Kárkún to a Mámílatdár, and is then permitted to appear at the ordinary higher standard departmental examination.

(ii).—*Sind.*

(2) A graduate after serving for one year as a 2nd Munshi in a Mukhtyárkar's kacheri is allowed to appear at the ordinary lower standard departmental examination and can present himself at the ordinary higher standard departmental examination after passing the ordinary lower standard departmental examination and serving for six months as Head Munshi in a Mukhtyárkar's kacheri. Non-graduates already employed in the Land Revenue Department in Sind can at any time appear at the ordinary lower standard departmental examination and on passing it can present themselves at the ordinary higher standard departmental examination. But no graduate or non-graduate is permitted to appear at any departmental examination without the approval of the Collector and a certificate from the Divisional Officer declaratory of his thorough fitness.

(iii).—*Presidency Proper and Sind.*

(3.) The standards of these examinations are as follows:—

Ordinary Lower Standard.

| | Number of marks. |
|---|------------------|
| (i).—(a) Judicial questions to be answered with books. | 150 |
| (b) Judicial questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books. | |
| (ii).—Magisterial case | 60 |
| (iii).—Revenue questions | 150 |
| (iv).—(a) Paper of questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts | 75 |
| (b) <i>Vidvócc</i> in Revenue Accounts | 75 |
| Aggregate Marks | 600 |

| | Number of marks. |
|--|------------------|
| Additional exercises for candidates other than Natives— | |
| (v.)—Translation from English | 165 |
| (vi.)—Translation into English | 85 |
| | 250 |
| (vii.)—Reading and explaining Vernacular papers and conversation | 150 |
| | 400 |

Higher Standard.

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Judicial questions to be answered with books | 75 |
| 2. Judicial questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books | 75 |
| 3. Field's Law of Evidence | 100 |
| 4. Magisterial case | 50 |
| 5. Revenue questions with books | 150 |
| 6. Revenue questions without books | 150 |
| 7. Paper on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts | 100 |
| 8. <i>Vidv voce</i> in Revenue Accounts | 75 |
| | 775 |
| Additional exercises for candidates other than Natives— | |
| 9. Translation from English | 125 |
| 10. Translation into English | 75 |
| 11. Reading and explaining Native papers and conversation | 150 |
| | 350 |
| | 1,125 |

Note.—A candidate who obtains at least 80 per cent. in every subject and at least 60 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks in the case of the lower standard and 30 per cent. in every subject and 50 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks in the case of higher standard departmental examination is considered to have passed unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.

Special Lower Standard.

| | Number of marks. |
|--|------------------|
| 1. (a) Judicial questions to be answered with books | 150 |
| (b) Judicial questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books | |
| 2. Magisterial case | 50 |
| 3. Revenue questions to be answered with books | 150 |
| 4. Special Revenue Paper to be answered without books | 150 |
| 5. Questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts, excluding questions on the Pay and Acting Allowance Code | 75 |
| 6. Questions of Revenue Accounts | 75 |
| 7. <i>Vidv voce</i> questions on Revenue Accounts | 75 |
| | 725 |
| Additional exercises for candidates other than Natives— | |
| 8. Translation from English | 165 |
| 9. Translation into English | 85 |
| 10. Reading and explaining Vernacular papers and conversation | 150 |
| | 400 |
| | 1,125 |

Special or Raised Higher Standard.

| | Number of marks. | Vol. IV. Sec. I. Sub-Sec. B. Replies of the Government of Bombay. |
|--|------------------|---|
| 1. Judicial questions with books | 75 | |
| 2. Judicial questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, without books | 75 | |
| 3. Field's Law of Evidence | 100 | |
| 4. Magisterial case | 50 | |
| 5. Revenue questions with books | 150 | |
| 6. Ditto without books | 150 | |
| 7. Special Revenue Paper | 120 | |
| 8. Paper on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts | 100 | |
| 9. <i>Vidv voce</i> in Revenue Accounts | 75 | |
| | 895 | |
| Additional exercises for candidates other than Natives— | | |
| 10. Translation from English | 125 | |
| 11. Translation into English | 75 | |
| 12. Reading and explaining Native papers and conversation | 150 | |
| | 350 | |
| | 1,245 | |

Note.—The standard of marks required to pass the special lower and special higher standard departmental examinations is 80 per cent. in each subject and 60 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

There are no departmental examinations.

290. Within what period (if any) from the date of original appointment must such examinations be passed?

291. What is the penalty for failure to pass the examinations within the period prescribed?—290 and 291.—*Subordinate Executive Service.*—Candidates for the offices of *Mámlatdárs* and Deputy Collectors are generally required to pass the departmental examinations before they are appointed to those posts. In particular cases in which persons are appointed to be or to act as Deputy Collectors without passing the departmental examinations they are liable to a deduction of 10 per cent. from their salary if they fail to pass the higher standard departmental examination within one year from the date of their taking charge of their appointment or at the first examination held after the expiration of one year from such date.

(*Vide* answer to questions 285 to 288.)

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

There are no departmental examinations.

292. How is promotion regulated in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services respectively, as above defined?

293. Does such promotion depend on fitness only or merely on seniority? or

294. Is it regulated by considerations of fitness combined with considerations based on seniority?

295. If so, what relative weight is attached to fitness and seniority respectively?—

292.—295.—*Subordinate Executive Service.*—Promotion from one grade to another

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of a Mámładár's or Deputy Collector's appointment in the Bombay Presidency is regulated by considerations of seniority combined with considerations of fitness, and in special cases by exceptional merit. Government have directed that the Divisional Commissioners should require the Collectors to keep the Commissioners informed annually of the character and qualifications of Mámładárs serving in their respective districts, and should record the information so furnished in a confidential register in which the Commissioners shall also note their own opinion of the character and efficiency of the Mámładárs after personal communication with them and observation of the general condition of their Mámłats. It has also been directed that all circumstances officially brought to notice which are calculated to affect a Mámładár's efficiency should be entered in the record, and promotions from grade to grade

should, as a rule, be determined by seniority provided there are no unfavourable remarks on record which should, in the Commissioner's opinion, debar a Mámładár's claim to promotion. Government have similarly directed the Collectors of Districts and Commissioners of Divisions to submit to them confidentially reports regarding the official character and general fitness for their duty of the Deputy Collectors employed under them. Promotions of Deputy Collectors from grade to grade are practically determined by seniority provided there is no reason to question their fitness.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

Promotion among the Subordinate Judges is regulated by considerations of fitness and seniority combined. Recommendations are made to Government by the High Court, and these are almost invariably acted upon.

APPENDIX A.

Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 6505, dated 17th December 1878.

With the view of encouraging high education, of securing to those who take University degrees such reward as may lie within the power of Government, of obtaining for the executive branch the services of well educated men, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules for the admission of University men to higher appointments in the revenue branch of the public service, and to direct their publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information:—

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1. Any graduate of the University of Bombay, who wishes to enter the higher and reserved branch of the Revenue Department of the public service, must serve a probation of not less than one year as 2nd karkūn under a Mámíatdár, such appointments being reserved in future, except as hereafter provided, for graduates. At the end of this period, the probationer, if he is reported as having mastered the details of account work, &c., will be required to pass a special examination to be held in Bombay by selected examiners, who shall be, as far as possible, permanent. The examination shall be of a thoroughly practical nature so as to test the candidate's knowledge of Village, District and Huzúr Accounts, of the laws he will have to administer, of the principles of survey assessment, of Departmental rules, and generally of every subject a knowledge of which is required by a Mámíatdár. On his passing this examination, he will be deemed qualified to hold the appointment of Sub-Magistrate and Head Kárkūn under a Mámíatdár, and will moreover be held entitled, provided his conduct has been satisfactory, to the first vacancy that occurs as Head Kárkūn. A list of persons so qualified shall be kept by each Collector, and appointments to the grade of Head Kárkūn will be regulated by order in the list.

2. When any University graduate has served in the capacity of Sub-Magistrate and Head Kárkūn for six months, he will be allowed to appear for the departmental examination according to the higher standard, and on his passing this examination, he will be held qualified, if his moral conduct has been good and he has otherwise shown himself competent, for the rank of Mámíatdár, and will be entitled to a mámlat when a vacancy occurs. The order for conferring such places shall be regulated by the order of merit when passing the departmental examination according to the higher standard, the names of the successful candidates being entered after such examination by the Collectors of the districts from which the candidates went up for examination. Promotion from one grade to another of a Mámíatdár's appointment will be regulated by seniority. After serving in all the different grades of that office, a graduate will be entitled to the lowest grade of Deputy Collector's appointment when any such falls vacant.

For the examinations prescribed above, a higher standard will be fixed and maintained; and great care will be taken to prevent irregular proceedings during the examination.

3. In order to prevent hardship to those persons who may have entered the service of Government before the issue and enforcement of these rules, any officer who was in the Revenue Department prior to 1st January 1879, shall be held equally eligible with a graduate for the position of Head Kárkūn, Mámíatdár and Deputy Collector on his passing the above-mentioned departmental examinations in English within two years from the date of these rules coming into force, and shall be entitled to have his name recorded according to order of merit in the lists of graduates qualified to hold appointments in the grades of Head Kárkūn, Mámíatdár and Deputy Collector respectively, provided that no such candidate is allowed to appear before the Examination Committee unless he has obtained the permission of the Collector to do so, and that no such permission is granted unless the Collector is satisfied as to the thorough fitness of the candidate.

4. If any probationer admitted under Rule I fails to acquire within a reasonable time a knowledge of his duties, or fails during 18 months of probation to pass the lower standard departmental examination, he shall be removed from his probationary appointment.

5. These rules shall come into force from the 1st January 1879.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 7105.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of this Presidency of graduates and non-graduates. These rules supersede all previous rules published on the subject since December 1878:—

Rules for the admission to, and promotion of graduates and non-graduates in the Revenue Department.

[NOTE.—These rules supersede all previous rules published since December 1878 on the subject.]

PART I.

ORDINARY RULES OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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1. Before admission the educational test must be passed.
A first-class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or Vernacular offices a second-class certificate, for admission to vernacular offices only.
 2. After admission and after one year of probation the Subordinate Departmental Examination must be passed. Until it is passed all appointments are probationary.
 3. The departmental examination, lower standard, is open to non-graduate officers of the Revenue Service on the following conditions:—
 - (a) That the candidate holds an appointment in the Revenue Department of which the salary is not less than Rs30 per mensem;
 - (b) That the candidate produces a certificate of the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is serving that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination;
 - (c) That he has completed five years' service in the Revenue Department.
 4. Non-graduate officers of the Revenue Department, on passing the departmental examination, lower standard, are entitled to promotion to the following appointments under the provisions of Part II, Rule 9:—
 - (a) Head Kárkún to Mámíatdár;
 - (b) Chitnis to Commissioner or Collector;
 - (c) Mahálkari;
 - (d) Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
 - (e) Second Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
 - (f) Native Huzúr Accountant;
 - (g) Deputy Chitnis or First Kárkún to Collector;
 - (h) Sherishtadár to Assistant or Deputy Collector;
 - (i) Sherishtadár to the District Superintendent of Police;
 - (j) Clerk to the Collector and District Registrar.

Proviso.—This rule will not be construed absolutely in Gujarát for ten years from the date of the publication of these rules, that is, the places (a) to (j) will in Gujarát be ordinarily, but not exclusively, reserved for officers who have passed the departmental examination, lower standard, as against those who have not.

5. The following persons, not being graduates, but having passed the departmental examination, lower standard, will be admitted to the higher standard departmental examination, and on passing it shall have their names registered in order of passing on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámíatdár, and be eligible to fill vacancies in the office of Mámíatdár either acting for short periods or, when no qualified graduate is available, permanently:—

- (a) Persons holding the offices of Chitnis or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantive);
- (b) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than ten years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the departmental examination, higher standard.

NOTE 1.—No other officer of the Revenue Department below the rank of Mámíatdár is entitled to appear for the departmental examination, higher standard.

NOTE 2.—Mámíatdars appointed from the supplementary list will be eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

NOTE 3.—"Commissioner" in this part includes the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

PART II.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO UNIVERSITY STANDING AND DEGREES.

6. Claims of candidates for admission to the Revenue Service shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments of which the salary is Rs30 or less per mensem:—

- (a) Graduates;
- (b) Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B. A., or B. Sc., or in Civil Engineering, or the final examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science;
- (c) Candidates who have passed the previous Examination in Arts;
- (d) Candidates who have matriculated or who hold the second year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School;
- (e) Candidates who hold a certificate of admission under the educational test.

NOTE.—When there are two or more candidates under the same head, the officer making the appointment shall decide which is the most eligible.

7. Promotion to appointments below that of Mámíatdár, except the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

- (a) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is ₹30 or less per mensem, the order of preference laid down in the last preceding rule shall be observed ;
 (b) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is over ₹30 per mensem, the following order of preference shall be observed ;

I.—Graduates and non-graduates who have passed the departmental* examination, lower standard, according to date of passing ;

NOTE.—Except that graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the places named in Rule 11 (a), (b), (c), during their probationary service under that rule.

II.—Graduates who have not passed the departmental examination, lower standard ;

III.—Others.

8. Preferential promotion of unpassed graduates under Rule 7 means promotion in preference to unpassed non-graduates of similar standing in the service, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior unpassed graduate as of right over the heads of non-graduate seniors of long and approved service.

9. Promotion to the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

I.—Passed graduates and passed non-graduates shall be promoted to these appointments according to date of passing the departmental* examination, lower standard.

NOTE.—Except that passed graduates shall have special claim to appointment to the office of Head Kárkún to a Mámíatdár during their probationary service under Rule 12.

II.—Unpassed men shall be promoted to these appointments only if, and for so long as, no passed officer is available.

10. All preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

11. Graduates who have been appointed to the service under Rule 6 will be admitted to the lower standard departmental examination after a period of 18 months' service, and during that period they must be employed—

- (a) for six months on account duties in a Mámíatdár's kacheri ;
 (b) for six months doing duty as a Revenue Kárkún in a Mámíatdár's kacheri ;
 (c) for six months serving as a general duty Kárkún or Circle Inspector.

NOTE.—Graduates serving under this rule shall, as far as possible, be placed in the appointments named in (a), (b), (c).
 If the Collector so directs, a portion of the service in (a) not exceeding three months may be in the Collector's Account Office.

12. Graduates after passing the lower standard departmental examination must serve for a further period of six months, after which they may appear for the higher standard examination.

During this further period graduates shall, as far as possible, hold the appointments of Head Kárkúns to Mámíatdárs, and be invested with powers as Magistrates of the 2nd or 3rd Class.

13. Graduates who have passed the departmental examination, higher standard, are eligible for appointment as Mámíatdárs, and have the first claim to vacancies in that office in order of seniority according to date of passing the examination, but subject to the conditions of Rule 10.

PART III.

GENERAL.

14. The Revenue Department for the purpose of these rules includes—

- (1) The Department of Land Revenue and General Administration ;
 (2) The Revenue Survey Department.

15. If a graduate or non-graduate fails to pass the lower standard departmental examination after having been afforded three opportunities, or the higher standard departmental examination after having been afforded two opportunities of doing so, he will not be allowed to present himself for examination again but may remain in the service in any appointment not reserved for officers who pass these examinations for which he may be deemed fit.

* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

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16. The standard of marks to be obtained in order to pass the lower or higher departmental examination shall be that from time to time in force for junior members of the Civil Service.

17. In fulfilment of the engagement made to graduates in 1878, these rules are guaranteed for four years from December 31st, 1885. After that period non-graduates who pass the departmental examinations under the rules in Part I will be eligible to fill every third vacancy in the office of Mámlatdar in each division, in addition to the occasional appointments secured by the provisions of Part I, Rule 5.

18. Government reserve the right in very exceptional cases to sanction the promotion to Mámrats, without passing the departmental examinations, of old officers of the Revenue or Survey Departments who were already of long standing in the service when the passing of these examinations was first made a condition of advancement to that office, and who have proved their fitness while acting in the office of Mámratdár or in other responsible posts.

APPENDIX C.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1882.

No. 6840.—The following Rules for admission to the higher appointments in the Revenue Branch of the Public Service in Sind are published for general information:—

Classes eligible for appointments to higher grades of Revenue Service.

1. In future all vacant appointments in the grade of Head Munshi, Mukhtyárkar, and Deputy Collector will be filled up from the following classes only:—

- (1) Graduates of any University who become qualified under these rules.
- (2) Government servants in the Revenue or kindred departments who pass the departmental examinations required by these Rules before the 31st December 1887.
- (3) Experienced servants of Government of proved merit and ability, whose age and ignorance of English may prevent their passing the prescribed examinations.

2. Any graduate can become qualified for a Head Munshiship by serving for not less than one year under a Mukhtyárkar as 2nd Munshi, and by passing the ordinary lower departmental examination.

3. Such graduate can further become qualified for a Mukhtyárkarship, (1st) by serving for six months as a Head Munshi, (2nd) by then passing the higher departmental examination, provided that he produces proof of competency and good moral character.

All appointments as 2nd Munshi to be reserved for graduates.

Lists should be kept of all graduates who apply for appointments in the Revenue Branch under these rules.

Name of graduate twice refusing an appointment to be removed from list.

4. All vacancies in the grade of 2nd Munshi in Mukhtyárkar's offices shall first be offered to graduates who have formally intimated to the Commissioner their willingness to serve under these rules. Lists will be kept of such graduates, and only in the event of there being no graduate willing to take up the appointment of 2nd Munshi should it be granted to others. The name of any graduate who twice refuses or declines to accept an appointment will be struck off the list of applicants, &c.

5. Lists shall be kept, as provided in Rule 6, of all Revenue subordinates and of all duly qualified graduates who pass the departmental examinations, the names being arranged in order of merit; *e.g.*, where a Revenue subordinate before 1887, and a graduate who has served for a year as 2nd Munshi pass the lower departmental examination at the same time, their names shall be entered on the lists in the order of merit, and they shall be entitled to promotion to Head Munshiships as they fall vacant in that order. Similarly, if a qualified graduate and Revenue subordinate both pass the higher standard at the same time they shall be promoted to the office of Mukhtyárkar in the order in which they pass the examination.

Detailed lists of officers qualified to be Head Munshis and Mukhtyárkars.

Both Lower and Higher Examination must be passed except in certain cases.

Only two chances of passing allowed for each examination.

6. The lists of persons qualified to hold the office of Head Munshi shall be kept by the Collectors, and the lists of all persons qualified for promotion to Mukhtyárkarship will be similarly kept by the Commissioner in Sind.

7. No graduate or Revenue officer can go up for the higher standard examination except as provided in Rule 13 or 14 without first passing the lower standard, and no candidate will be permitted to present himself more than twice for the same examination.

- Promotion to grades of Mukhtyárkar how regulated.
- Promotion to Deputyship.
10. No subordinate officer will be permitted to present himself for the departmental examination without the approval of the Collector and a certificate from the Divisional Officer declaratory of the thorough fitness of the candidate.
- Restrictions on appearance at Departmental Examination.
- Graduates failing to pass Lower Standard Departmental Examination in two years to be removed from appointment.
12. Service as Head Accountant, as Head Munshi to Commissioner, to Collector or Assistant Collectors, as Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector, as deputy Accountant, as Huzúr Accountant, as Kotwál will be held to qualify for promotion to a Mukhtyárkarate in the same way as service as a Head Munshi to a Mukhtyárkar; *i.e.*, a qualified officer upon passing the lower standard examination becomes eligible for any of those appointments, and after six months' service in them can go up for the higher standard, and thus qualify himself for promotion to a Mukhtyárkarate in the same way as if he had held a Head Munshiship. Existing incumbents of such offices are required to pass both departmental examinations if they wish to be promoted to grade of Mukhtyárkar.
- Special appointments qualifying in the same way as Head Munshiship for promotion to Mukhtyárkarate.
13. Head Accountants at present in the service wishing to qualify themselves for Mukhtyárkarate must pass the departmental examination, higher standard, but need not serve for six months as Head Munshis.
14. Mukhtyárkars at present in the service wishing to qualify themselves for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collector, must pass the departmental higher standard, and appointments to Deputy Collectorships will ordinarily be made from Mukhtyárkars qualified under this Rule or under (3) of Rule 1.
- Present incumbents of offices of Mukhtyárkars in order to qualify themselves for promotion to grade of Deputies must pass Higher Standard.
- In the absence of qualified candidates vacancies to be filled up as at present.
15. Until properly qualified candidates become available vacancies will be filled up, as usual, by seniority and selection.
16. Any candidate who passes the lower standard departmental examination becomes qualified to be appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and any candidate who passes the higher standard becomes eligible, if otherwise duly qualified, to be appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd or 1st Class as may be recommended by the District Magistrate: Provided that no 3rd Class Magistrate can be appointed a Magistrate, 2nd Class, until he has exercised the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate for six months, and no 2nd Class Magistrate can be appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class until he has exercised 2nd Class powers for not less than six months.

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By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX D.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1881.

* Published at page 709 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of 19th August 1880.

No. 2991.—Government Notification,* Judicial Department, No. 5676, dated the 18th August 1880, is hereby cancelled.

In future, Government, when appointing Subordinate Judges, will, as a rule, select the candidates in order, according to the dates on which they have severally become qualified for the office by taking the degree of LL.B. in the University of Bombay or by passing the examination prescribed by the High Court, except in cases where, for any special reason, it may seem desirable to follow some other course.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) C. GONNE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX E.

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To be substituted for Section 24 at pages 140 to 143 of the High Court Circulars.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE, OF PLEADER OF THE HIGH COURT, AND OF DISTRICT PLEADER.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased, in supersession of all former orders on the subject, to lay down the following rules for the examination of Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, or Pleader of the High Court, and of District Pleader:—

Rules.

1. An examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court and of candidates for the office of District Pleader will be held annually in the month of February or March, or at such other convenient time as may be determined by the High Court, on a date of which due notice will be given in the *Government Gazette*. There will be two standards of proficiency, the examinations for which will be held simultaneously, but with different papers for each standard. Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court must pass the examination according to the Higher Standard; candidates for the office of District Pleader must pass the examination according to the lower standard.
2. The examination will be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court. Each candidate desiring admission must submit, in writing, a separate application addressed to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any subject of the Empress, desirous of qualifying himself for any of the above offices, is entitled to be examined at any such examination, provided he has not been prohibited from appearing by any former Committee, and provided he shall, on or before the first day of February preceding the examination, have transmitted to the Registrar with his application satisfactory certificates to the following effect:—
 - (a) that he is a subject of the Empress, together with the place of his birth, and his exact age, which at the date of the examination must be more than twenty-two years.
 - (b) that he can speak, read and write, with ease and correctness, one of the vernacular languages which are used in the District Courts of the Bombay Presidency, *viz.*, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese, and also that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.
 - (c) that he is of good moral character dated not earlier than the first October immediately preceding the examination, and
 - (d) a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be furnished by the Registrar. (The fee will be returned if the candidate's certificates are not considered satisfactory. If the candidate before the beginning of the examination satisfy the Registrar that he is unavoidably prevented by sufficient reasons from presenting himself for examination, the fee will be reserved, and will be available for the next examination.)
4. The certificates mentioned in paragraph 3 may be signed by a District Judge, by the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College, or other Institution recognized by the University of Bombay, by a Professor of the Government Law School, by the chief Judicial, Executive, or Political Officer of the British Government in a District outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency or Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.
5. A candidate who has once been admitted to the examination under these or previous rules will, subject to the provisions of Rule 13, be allowed to appear again on production only of the certificate of good moral character required under Rule 3 (c) and on payment of the fee required by Rule 3 (d).
6. In cases in which the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age or character appears doubtful, such inquiries as they may be necessary, will be made by the Registrar for consideration and decision by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges.
7. The Registrar will publish in the *Government Gazette* under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges, at a reasonable time before the date fixed for the examination, a list of the candidates whose applications have been admitted.
8. The examination will be conducted in writing (and if necessary *vidé voce* also) in the English language, want of proficiency in which, as shown in the candidate's answers, will be held to disqualify him.

9. In each standard six papers will be set to the candidates, as follows: the maximum number of marks obtainable is shown opposite each subject:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| I. Hindu and Mahomedan Law | 100 |
| II. The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation | 100 |
| III. The Law of Contracts and Torts | 100 |
| IV. The Law of Specific Relief, Transfer of Real Property, Mortgage & Trusts | 100 |
| V. The Law of Evidence, Registration, and Stamps | 100 |
| VI. Criminal and Police Laws | 100 |

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10. In addition to the Acts, and Regulations, and the Reports of the High Courts, the following Text books are recommended: the examiners, however, not being in any way confined to these Text Books in setting their questions:—

Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage.
West and Bühler's Digest of Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law.
Field on the Law of Evidence in British India.
Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian Evidence Act.
Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act.
Collett on Torts.
Smith's Equity Jurisprudence or Snell's Principles of Equity.
Broome's Legal Maxims.

11. In order to pass the examination according to either standard, the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all the papers.

12. A list of successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, in the higher and lower standards, respectively, will be published (in the *Government Gazette*) under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges.

13. If the Committee are of opinion that any candidate has come up for examination without due preparation, they may prohibit his appearing at the next examination.

14. Each candidate who has passed the examination according to the higher standard will, on application and on payment of the stamp duty prescribed by law, be admitted as a Pleader of the High Court. Each candidate, who has passed the examination according to either standard, will, on application and payment of a fee of Rs 5, receive a sanad authorizing him to practise in the Courts of such one District of the Bombay Presidency as the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges may think fit.

15. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with any rule which has been or may be made for the admission of graduates of the University to the office of Pleader, or shall prevent the appointment, as Subordinate Judge, of any person who has already held the office of Munsiff or has passed the examination for the office of Subordinate Judge or High Court Pleader under the rules of 13th August 1869, 19th December 1876, and 2nd October 1878.

16. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges may, in consideration of the particular merits of an applicant in the public service or other special reasons, dispense with any of the rules hereinbefore prescribed as to the qualifications for admission to the examination.

17. These Rules will come into force on and after the 1st January 1887.

(Published at pages 718 and 719 of the *Government Gazette* for 1886, Part I.)
17th August 1886.

APPENDIX F.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules made by the Sadar Court in Sind under section 16 of (Bombay) Act XII of 1866, and sanctioned by Government, are published for general information, in supersession of those published under Government Notification dated 9th August 1872:—

"Rules for the Qualification and Admission of Candidates desiring to practise as Pleaders in the Courts in the Province of Sind.

1. There shall be two classes of Pleaders in the Province of Sind—

- (1) Sadar Courts Pleaders.
- (2) District Pleaders.

2. Any person of the under-mentioned classes, on application to the Sadar Court, will, unless good cause appear to the contrary, be admitted to be a Sadar Court Pleader, and on payment of a fee of Rs 15 will receive a license to practise in all the Courts in Sind:—

- (a) Barristers of England or Ireland, and members of The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.
- (b) Advocates of a High Court in India.
- (c) Attorneys of Law of the Superior Courts in England and Ireland, or of a High Court in India.
- (d) Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay.

Vol. IV. (c) Pleaders of the High Court of Bombay who have passed the examination now
 Sec. I. prescribed, or to be hereafter prescribed, for candidates for that office.
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3. Any other person desirous of being admitted to practise as a Pleader must pass an examination under the following Rules :—

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 ment of
 Bombay.

4. There will be a higher and lower standard of examination.

5. The examination will be held at Karachi each year in the month of March, or at such other convenient time as may be determined by the Sadar Court, on a date of which due notice will be given in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

Candidates residing in Upper Sind will be allowed to appear before a Committee at Sikhrpur, presided over by the District Judge; but the decision in each case will rest with the Committee at Karachi, to whom the answers of the candidates will be transmitted.

6. Every candidate must be at least 21 years of age, and must at the time of his application have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or a public examination of a character equally high in the opinion of the Sadar Court: Provided always that, in special cases, the Sadar Court may, for sufficient reason, dispense with the examination prescribed by this Rule, and that this rule shall not apply to those candidates, desirous of being examined according to the higher standard, who have already passed the Pleaders' examination according to the lower standard.

7. He must have appeared before a Judge of a District Court, and satisfied him as to his character and probable fitness for the profession. From the District Judge he is to obtain a certificate according to the following form :—

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with (or have made careful inquiries as to) the bearer A. B., inhabitant of _____ and I state (from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence produced before me) that he is _____ years of age (not less than 21) and is of respectable character. He has hitherto been employed as _____ and I consider him a fit person, should he pass the prescribed examination, to receive a license as a Pleader in the Court of the Province of Sindh.

This certificate must be dated within two years previous to the examination at which the candidate proposes to present himself, and may be withdrawn at any time for good reason by the District Judge, who will communicate such withdrawal to the Sadar Court.

8. Testimonials of character for production to the District Judge must, in the case of a servant of Government, be signed by the head of the department in which the candidate has served; in any other case, by some person or persons of recognized good character and social position. The candidate must present to the District Judge, for inspection, a certificate of his educational proficiency according to the standard prescribed in Rule 6 unless the examination has been dispensed with by the Sadar Court.

9. Applications for admission to the examination are to be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Sadar Court so as to reach him at least twenty-one days before the one fixed for the commencement of the examination. Each application is to be accompanied by certificates according to Rules 6 and 7, and a fee of Rs 10 if the candidate is desirous of being examined according to the higher standard, and a fee of Rs 5 if he is desirous of being examined according to the lower standard.

10. The examinations will be held by a Committee appointed by the Sadar Court.

11. The examination in the lower standard will be conducted, according to the option of the candidate, in English or Sindhi. It will comprise the following subjects :—

| | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| 1. The Hindu Law of Inheritance, Succession and Adoption, and Mahomedan Law | . 100 |
| 2. The Law of Civil Procedure, Limitation, Registration, Stamps, and Court Fees | . 100 |
| 3. The Law of Contracts and Evidence | . 100 |
| 4. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure | . 100 |

One paper of questions, to be answered without the aid of books, will be set in each of the four subjects above specified.

12. The candidates who obtain not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in each subject, and not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks, will be held to have passed in the lower standard examination.

13. The examination of the higher standard will be conducted in the English language. Candidates will be required to answer to the questions in the four papers prescribed for the lower standard, and also those contained in two additional papers of a more difficult character (maximum marks 150 for each paper), which will comprise the subjects above specified, together with the Law of Torts, Mercantile law, and the general principles of Jurisprudence. One of these additional papers will be answered without the aid of books. In answering the other, reference will be allowed to the Acts and Regulations.

14. The candidates who obtain not less than 30 per cent. of the marks in each subject and not less than 60 per cent. of the total number of marks will be held to have passed the higher standard examination. But if a candidate for the higher standard fail to pass the required examination for that standard, and the marks obtained by him in the first four papers are not less than those laid down in Rule 12, he will be held to have passed the lower standard examination.

15. The following, subject to any alterations that may from time to time be authorized by the Sadar Court, will be the next books for the examination:—

The Civil Regulations and Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency, so far as they relate to the subjects specified above.

Hindu Law by Sir Thomas Strange.

A Digest of Hindu Law from the replies of the Shástris in the several Courts of the Bombay Presidency, by Raymond West, B.A., and Johannee George Bühler, Ph.D., Parts I and II.

Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law, by W. H. MacNaughten, Esq.

Grady's Principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Norton's Law of Evidence.

Norton's Topics of Jurisprudence.

Collett's Law of Torts.

Reports of the High Court of Bombay and of the Sadar Court in Sind.

Cunningham on the Contract Act.

Smith's Mercantile Law.

16. The Committee may subject any candidate to a *visá voce* examination if they think fit.

17. If the Committee are of opinion that any candidate has come up for examination without due preparation, they may prohibit his appearance at the next examination.

18. At the conclusion of the examination, the Committee will report the result to the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind, which will cause the names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, to be published in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

19. On the application of a person qualified, according to the foregoing rules, in the higher standard, the Sadar Court will, unless good cause appear to the contrary, admit him to be a Sadar Court Pleader, and, on payment of a fee of ₹15, will grant him a license to practise in all the Courts of Sind.

20. On the application of a person qualified, according to the foregoing rules, in the lower standard, the Sadar Court will, unless good cause appear to the contrary, admit him to be a District Pleader, and on payment of a fee of ₹7-8-0 will grant him a license to practise in any Court or Courts other than the Sadar Court, the District Court of Karáchi and the Court of Small Causes at Karáchi, as the Sadar Court may think fit: Provided that any District Pleader may, under special circumstances with the consent of the Sadar Court, be allowed to plead in that Court.

21. These Rules shall not affect the right to plead of persons who, at the date of the publication of these Rules, hold certificates as Pleaders issued by a competent authority. Except as to such persons, all previous Rules as to the qualification and admission of Pleaders are rescinded.

(Signed) F. D. MELVILL,

Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1876.

No. 2915, of 1880.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules made by the Sadar Court of Sind under Section 16 of (Bombay) Act XII of 1866 and sanctioned by Government is published for general information:—

“With reference to Rule 11 of the Rules for the qualification and admission of candidates desiring to practise as Pleaders in the Courts in the Province of Sind, dated the 13th March 1876, published at page 226 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th March 1876, the examination in the lower standard will, in future, be conducted in the English language only.

By order, &c.,

(Signed) C. GONNE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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—
*Replies of
the Govern-
ment of
Bombay.*

II.

No. 104, dated the 26th January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.Vol. IV.
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of Bombay.

I AM directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Public Service Commission may be favoured with a memorandum on the special features of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) which bear upon its administration. Copy of a memorandum prepared with regard to the Punjab is enclosed, and I am to request that this may be taken generally as a guide in the preparation of that now asked for regarding the Bombay Presidency.

Memoran-
dum on the
special fea-
tures of the
Presidency.

No. 3964, dated Bombay Castle, 29th June 1887.

From—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 104, dated 26th January 1887, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Public Service Commission, the accompanying memorandum showing the special features of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) which bear upon its administration.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BEARING UPON ITS
ADMINISTRATION.

The Bombay Presidency including the principal Native States and estates of lesser importance, extends from 13° 53' to 28° 45' North Latitude, and from 66° 40' to 76° 30' East Longitude, and is bounded on the north-west, north and north-east by Baluchistán and Khelát, the British Province of the Punjab and the Native States of Rajputáná; on the east by the Native States of the Central India Agency, the Central Provinces, West Berár and the Dominions of the Nizám of Hyderabad; on the south by the Presidency of Madras and the State of Mysore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

The geographical area of the territory under the civil and political control of the Government of Bombay is 197,886 square miles, with a population of 23,430,523 souls according to the Census of 1881. Of this area 124,133 square miles are British territory (inclusive of Aden) with a population of 16,489,274 souls; while 73,753 square miles with 6,941,249 inhabitants are comprised within the Native States. The State of Baroda with an estimated area of 8,570 square miles and a population of 2,185,005 souls, although in direct subordination to the Government of India, is intricately interlaced with the Bombay British districts, and may, from a geographical point of view, be regarded as forming part of the Bombay Presidency. The Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman and Diu with an aggregate area of about 8,806 square kilometres and a population of 475,172 souls are also included within its geographical limits. The capital of the Presidency and the head-quarters of all the administrative departments in the city of Bombay are situated in 18° 55' 5" North Latitude and 72° 53' 55" East Longitude.

The area of unalienated culturable land in the British territory of the Bombay Presidency proper during 1885-86 was 27,111,272 acres of which 24,035,256 acres were actually under cultivation. There were 2,710,654 acres of cultivated land in the Province of Sind during that year. Of the balance remaining after deducting the total culturable area from the total area of the Presidency, the greater portion is alienated and cultivated or culturable. The remainder is unculturable waste land, alienated or unalienated. Of the unalienated waste land 13,259 square miles are Government forests and the remainder is mostly given free or sold for grazing.

The mass of the population consists of Hindus and Mahomedans. In the Presidency proper the Hindu religion preponderates in the ratio of 84 per cent. of the total population, and the Mahomedan faith is professed by 8 per cent. only. In Sind, on the contrary, the Mahomedans number 78 per cent. against 13 per cent. of Hindus. The number of Hindus and Mahomedans in the whole Presidency is shown below:—

| | Hindus. | Mahomedans. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| British Territory | 12,908,682 | 3,021,131 |
| Native States | 5,526,403 | 763,229 |
| TOTAL | 17,894,985 | 3,774,360 |

Of the total number of Mahomedans about 92.5 per cent. are Sunnis, while the rest are mostly Shiáhs.

Vol. IV. So far as British territory is concerned, only three towns in the Bombay Presidency
 Sec. I. contain more than 100,000 inhabitants, *viz.*—
 Sub-sec. B.

| | Population. |
|---|-------------|
| <i>Government of Bombay.</i> Bombay City and Island | 773,194 |
| Ahmedabad | 124,767 |
| Surat | 107,134 |

Memorandum on the special features of the Presidency. and only in the following three instances does the population exceed 50,000:—

| | Population. |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Puna | 99,672 |
| Karachi | 88,332 |
| Sholapur | 69,890 |

There are 58 towns containing less than fifty, but more than ten thousand inhabitants, while 85 towns contain less than ten but more than five thousand inhabitants. Sixteen places are considered for special reasons as towns though they do not contain 5,000 inhabitants. The population of these 165 towns amounts to 2,844,643. Adding to this 78,507 inhabitants within cantonment limits the total urban population in the British districts amounts to 2,925,150.

In the Native States 29 towns contain a population of less than fifty and more than ten thousand souls, and 45 a population of less than ten but more than five thousand souls. Eight places are considered for special reasons as towns, though containing less than 5,000 inhabitants. The total population of these 82 towns is 282,455. Adding to this 7,241 inhabitants of the Cantonments of Rajkot, Deesa and Bhuj the total civil population in the Native States comes to 289,696.

For administrative purposes the Bombay Presidency is divided into four divisions or Commissionerships, which are sub-divided into the following 23 districts, of which 21 are under the control of Collectors and two (Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar) are in the charge of Deputy Commissioners:—

| | Districts. | | Districts. |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Northern Division | Ahmedabad. | Southern Division | Kolaba. |
| | Kaira. | | Bijapur. |
| | Panch Mahals. | | Belgaum. |
| | Broach. | | Dharwad. |
| | Surat. | | Hastnagiri. |
| | Talasa. | | Kanara. |
| Central Division | Khandesh. | Sind | Hyderabad. |
| | Nasik. | | Karachi. |
| | Ahmednagar. | | Shikarpur. |
| | Puna. | | Thar and Parkar. |
| | Sholapur. | | Upper Sind Frontier. |
| | Satara. | | |

The districts vary considerably in size, Karachi being the largest with an area of 14,115 square miles. Thar and Parkar and Shikarpur are over, and Khandesh and Hyderabad approach ten thousand square miles, whilst Broach and Kolaba are under 1,500 square miles in area. The average area of the districts is about 5,395 square miles. The City of Bombay with an area of 22 square miles is regarded for many purposes as forming a district by itself.

The 23 districts above mentioned are divided into 132 talukas or sub-divisions, each of which again contains about 100 Government villages or villages of which the revenue has not been alienated by the State. Each village is, for fiscal and police, as well as social purposes, complete by itself. It has its regular complement of officials, who are usually hereditary, and are remunerated by grants of land held revenue free. The more important of these officials are the patel or the headman, the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant, the mhar or dhed, who is an inferior village servant, and the watchman. Over each taluka or sub-division is appointed a Government officer termed a Mamlatdar, and on an average about 3 talukas are placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Commissioners are entrusted with the supervision of the Revenue administration and may be said to have generally no executive work except when any enquiry of importance is specially delegated to them by Government. References on all subjects of revenue administration are made to the Commissioners not only by the Collectors but by Government. They exercise supervision over the Magistrates in respect to the administration of Police, but they do not ordinarily interfere with the details of the interior organization of the Police. The Commissioners of divisions also supervise the smaller Political Agencies in their divisions, and the Commissioner in Sind supervises the state of Khairpur in that Province.

The Collectors are also the District Magistrates; Assistant and Deputy Collectors are Magistrates generally of the first class; and Mamlatdars are Magistrates of the first, second or third classes. The Mamlatdar is at the head of an office generally larger than that of an Assistant Collector, and besides the members of his own office he has also under his

orders all kulkarnis and talatis and to some extent also the patels of the villages within his jurisdiction. He is in charge of the taluka treasury, into which all money due to Government in his taluka is paid, and from which nearly the whole of the money expended for Government in the taluka is issued. All orders from the Collectors to any persons, official or non-official, pass as a rule through the Mámílatdár, and petitions received from any inhabitants of the taluka are almost invariably sent to him for enquiry. Besides the purely revenue work, the local Heads of Departments in the Collectorate, *e.g.*, the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, the Divisional Forest Officer, &c., correspond direct with the Mámílatdárs; and it is to the Mámílatdár that every officer passing through the taluka applies for aid. Speaking generally, it may be said that the Mámílatdár disposes of all matters of routine connected with the receipt of revenue and the tenure of land, referring to the Assistant Collector only such matters as from their importance or novelty require the orders of higher authority. As a rule, all the orders of a Mámílatdár on revenue and miscellaneous matters are subject to appeal to the Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka, except decisions under Bombay Act III of 1876 against which there is no appeal.

There is in each district a District Superintendent of Police, who is the executive head of the Police Force employed in the district in his charge. He is responsible to the District Magistrate for the efficient performance of the duties devolving upon the Force, and it is his duty to see that all orders of the Magistrates or other competent authority are promptly and correctly carried out. There is also a separate officer over the District Superintendents called the Inspector-General of Police, who is required to devote his attention principally to the internal economy, inspection, discipline, clothing and arming of the Police Force in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, but excluding the Town and Island of Bombay, for which there is an independent Police Commissioner.

The political relations between this Government and the Native States under its control are maintained by the presence of an Agent or representative at the principal Native Courts. The position and duty of the Agent vary considerably in the different States being governed by the terms of the original treaties or by recent sanads or patents. In some instances, as in Cutch, his power is confined to the giving of advice and to the exercise of a general surveillance. In other cases the agent is invested with an actual share in the administration; while States whose rulers are minor,—and the number of these is always large—are directly managed by Government officers. The characteristic feature of the Bombay Native States is the excessive number of petty principalities which are grouped together and administered in all but revenue matters by the Political Officer. The Peninsula of Kathiawar alone contains no less than 187 separate States. The Collectors of Panch Maháls, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar, Kolaba, and Shikarpur are, in addition to their ordinary duties, Political Agents of the Native States within their charges.

The supreme administration of justice in the Regulation Districts is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. This Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal cases. In Sind the functions are discharged by the Judicial Commissioner. The superior administration of both Civil and Criminal justice is vested in officials styled District and Assistant Judges. Original civil suits (if not against Government) are decided, as a rule, by two classes of Subordinate Judges and by the Small Cause Courts; and the greater part of the original criminal work is disposed of by the Executive District Officers.

Details regarding the number of charges or offices in which Covenanted and Uncovenanted (including Military) officers engaged in the Executive and Judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency are employed, were furnished to the Public Service Commission with the letter from this Government No. 49, dated 4th January 1887.

The Bombay Presidency in military parlance, that is to say, the portion of territory guarded by Bombay troops, may be said to comprise—

1. The trans-Indus portion defined by lines running from Kusmore on the Indus to Vitakri in Baluchistan as the eastern boundary; from Vitakri to Thal Chotiali, Loralai, and Toba in Afghanistan, as the northern boundary; Killa Abdulla, Kelat, Beila and Sonmeanee on the west side. Behind this comes the Province of Sind.
2. The portion of Rajputana south of Ajmere; the major portion of Central India.
3. The independent Provinces of Cutch and Kathiawar, Gujarat and Maharsashtra of Bombay Province proper, extending to the confines of Mysore and the Nizam's dominions.

Bombay troops also keep a watch over the Telegraph and Residency posts at Bushire, Baghdad, Jask and Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and over the British Settlements at Aden, Perim, Berbera and Zaila on the coasts of Arabia and Africa.

They also furnish a contingent of 1 cavalry and 5 Native Infantry regiments for service in Burma.

To carry out these duties there are 10* regiments of British Infantry, two Batteries of Horse Artillery, 11 of Field Artillery, one Heavy Battery, four Garrison Batteries, two Native Mountain Batteries, one Regiment of British and seven of Native Cavalry, one Aden Troop, four Companies of Sappers with a depôt, and 26 regiments of Native Infantry.

* Two of these in the Quetta District are temporarily attached to the Bengal Command.

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Vol. IV. Besides these Bengal contributes two Mountain Batteries, one Garrison Battery, one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and one Company of Sappers for service at Quetta, and the local corps at Augar, Erinpura, Deoli, Sehore, Kherwara, Ajmere and Sirdarpore complete the forces required in Rajputana and Central India.

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A glance at the accompanying distribution return shows that the troops are widely distributed. Except at Quetta and at Puna there are few troops concentrated, many of the regiments being in isolated stations or out in detachments. This is due to the large amount of Native territory which has to be guarded and also to the topographical features of the Presidency. On the North-West Frontier, Sind is separated from the Quetta District by the many offshoots of the Suleyman Range, while the Hala or Harboee Range divides Sind from Western Baluchistan, the Aravalli Range separates Rajputana from the southern portion of Sind, the desert further north forming a sea of sand very difficult to cross. The Western Ghats divide Gujarat and the Konkan from Central India and the Deccan, while the Vindya and Satpura Ranges intervene between the two last mentioned Provinces. The difficulties which these natural features of the Presidency presented to intercommunication between its different parts have been, in a great measure, removed by the introduction of a complete railway system, which on an emergency arising would allow of a rapid concentration of military forces at important centres, such as Sukkur in Sind, Ajmere in Rajputana, Mhow in Central India, Bhusawal and Khundwa in the Berars, Bombay in the Konkan, Ahmedabad in Gujrat, and Poona and Wadi in the Deccan. Notwithstanding the advantage which this Presidency possesses in respect of railway communication, it cannot be denied that the military force stationed therein is very inadequate compared with the duties it has to perform. In the North Bombay troops take up all the duties south of the line guarded by the Punjab Frontier Force; on them devolve the duties of watching over the independent States in Rajputana and Central India, Baroda, the west frontier of the Nizam's Dominions, Cutch, Kathiawar, and the Southern Maratha country; and they also guard three most important harbours, *viz.*, Bombay, Karachi, and Aden.

The station of Bombay is generally selected, both on account of its geographical position and the importance of its harbour with its numerous shipping, as the base for expeditions beyond the sea. It formed a starting point for the forces sent in past years to Persia, Arabia, China, Abyssinia, Malta, Egypt, and Burma; and from it were forwarded *via* Karachi by sea and *via* Ahmedabad and Khundwa by rail, men, animals and stores for the two phases of the Afghan War.

The homogeneousness existing between Civil and Military administrations in the Punjab does not exist in the Bombay Military Presidency. In matters connected with the movements of troops and with public works the following officers, besides the Bombay Government, have to be consulted, *viz.*, the Agents to the Governor General at Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda, and the Commissioner, Central Provinces. Though this may be considered an anomaly, it is found to work well in practice as it allows of local knowledge being fully availed of.

Distribution of Corps of the Bombay Army.

| Stations. | Corps. | Stations. | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Mhow | B Brigade . . . " G " Battery . . . | Mhow. | |
| Kirkee | R. H. A. : . . " I " " . . . | Kirkee. | |
| <i>Royal Artillery.</i> | | | |
| Neemuch | } 1st Brigade . . . { " E " Battery (Field) . . . | Neemuch. | |
| Ahmednagar | | " F " " " " . . . | Ahmednagar. |
| Hyderabad | | " T " " " " . . . | Hyderabad. |
| Ahmedabad | } 2nd Brigade . . . { " A " " " " . . . | Ahmedabad. | |
| Nusserabad | | " B " " " " . . . | Nusserabad. |
| Karachi | | " C " " " " . . . | Karachi. |
| Deesa | | " D " " " " . . . | Deesa. |
| Kirkee | | " E " " " " . . . | Kirkee. |
| Kirkee | " F " " " " . . . | Kirkee. | |
| Neemuch | 3rd Brigade . . . " G " " " . . . | Neemuch. | |
| Mhow | { 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division. } No. 8 (Heavy) . . . | Mhow. | |
| Bombay | { 1st Brigade London Division. } No. 8 (Garrison) . . . | Bombay. | |
| Aden | { 1st Brigade Sootiab Division. } No. 1 (Garrison) . . . | Aden. | |
| Aden | { 1st Brigade Western Division. } No. 1 (Garrison) . . . | Aden. | |

| Stations. | Corps. | Stations. | Vol. IV. Sec. 1. Sub-Sec. B. | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Bombay . . . | } 1st Brigade North Irish Division. } No. 5 (Garrison) | Bombay. | <i>Government of Bombay.</i> | |
| Quetta . . . | } 1st Brigade Scot- tish Division. } No. 1 (Field) | Quetta } Bengal Troops. | | |
| Quetta . . . | } 1st Brigade West- ern Division. } No. 5 (Garrison) | Quetta } | | |
| <i>Native Artillery.</i> | | | | |
| Puna . . . | No. 1 Mountain Battery | Puna. | <i>Memoran- dum on the special fea- tures of the Presidency.</i> | |
| Puna . . . | " 2 " " | Puna. | | |
| Quetta District . . . | " 2 " " | Loralai (Bengal Corps, Punjab F. Force). | | |
| <i>Sappers and Miners.</i> | | | | |
| Kirkee . . . | Head-quarters A (Depôt) Company | Kirkee, Head-quarters Kirkee, Detach- ment Bombay, Detachment Karachi. | | |
| Satara . . . | No. 1 Company | Satara. | | |
| Burma . . . | " 2 " " | Burma. | | |
| Aden . . . | " 3 " " | Head-quarters Aden, Detachment Ber- bera, Detachment Zalla. | | |
| Kirkee . . . | " 4 " " | Kirkee. | | |
| Quetta . . . | No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners | Quetta (Bengal Corps). | | |
| <i>British Cavalry.</i> | | | | |
| Mhow . . . | 7th Dragoon Guards | Mhow. | | |
| <i>Native Cavalry.</i> | | | | |
| Burma . . . | 1st Lancers | Burma. | | |
| Deesa . . . | 2nd " | Head-quarters Deesa, Detachment Ra- kot. | | |
| Neemuch . . . | 3rd Light Cavalry | Head-quarters Neemuch, Detachment Nusseerabad. | | |
| Sirur . . . | 4th Cavalry | Head-quarters Sirur, Detachment Puna. | | |
| Jacobabad . . . | 5th " | Head-quarters Jacobabad, Detachment Sine. | | |
| Quetta District . . . | 6th " | Head-quarters Quetta, Detachment Sibi- Pishin. | | |
| Jacobabad . . . | 7th " | Jacobabad. | | |
| Aden . . . | Aden Troop | Head-quarters Aden, Detachment Berjah, Bulbar. | | |
| Quetta District . . . | 8rd Bengal Cavalry | Head-quarters Anambar Gap, Detach- ment Sirjawi, Gumbas and Loralai (Bengal Corps). | | |
| <i>British Infantry.</i> | | | | |
| Bombay . . . | 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment | Head-quarters Bombay, Detachment Deesa, Ahmedabad. | | |
| Nusseerabad . . . | " Lancashire Fusiliers | Head-quarters Nusseerabad, Detachment Neemuch. | | |
| Ahmednagar . . . | " Gloucestershire Regiment | Head-quarters Ahmednagar, Detach- ment Kirkee, Satara. | | |
| Mhow . . . | 1st " Loyal North Lancashire Regiment | Head-quarters Mhow, Detachment Asirgarh, Indore. | | |
| Karachi . . . | 2nd " South Yorkshire Regiment | Head-quarters Karachi, Detachment Hyderabad. | | |
| Aden . . . | " North Staffordshire Regiment | Aden. | | |
| Puna . . . | " Durham Light Infantry | Puna. | | |
| Puna . . . | " Royal Dublin Fusiliers | Puna. | | |
| Quetta . . . | " Royal Lancaster Regiment | Quetta } Temporarily attached to Bengal Quetta } Presidency. | | |
| Quetta . . . | 1st " Worcestershire Regiment | Quetta } | | |
| <i>Native Infantry.</i> | | | | |
| Ahmednagar . . . | 1st Grenadiers | Ahmednagar. | | |
| Ahmedabad . . . | 2nd " | Head-quarters Ahmedabad, Detach- ment Sadra. | | |
| Puna . . . | 3rd Light Infantry | Puna. | | |
| Mhow . . . | 4th Rifles | Mhow. | | |
| Burma . . . | 5th Light Infantry | Burma. | | |
| Burma . . . | 7th Regiment | Burma. | | |
| Rajkot . . . | 8th " | Rajkot. | | |
| Aden . . . | 9th " | Aden. | | |

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| Stations. | Corps. | Stations. |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Native Infantry.—continued</i> | | |
| Quetta District . . . | 10th Light Infantry | Head-quarters Loralai, Detachment Sijowai, Thal Chotak, Burnsi. |
| Poona | 12th Regiment | Head-quarters Poona, Detachment Kirkee, Malegaon. |
| Nusserabad | 13th " | Head-quarters Nusserabad, Detach- ment Neomuch. |
| Bhuj | 14th " | Bhuj. |
| Poona | 15th " | Poona. |
| Bombay | 17th " | Head-quarters Bombay, Detachment Thana. |
| Quetta District | 19th " | Head-quarters Pishin, Detachment Kuch. |
| Deesa | 20th " | Deesa. |
| Bombay | 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion) | Head-quarters Bombay, Detachment Muskat, Bushire, Bagdad. |
| Satara | 22nd Regiment | Satara. |
| Burma | 23rd Light Infantry | Burma. |
| Quetta | 24th Regiment | Head-quarters Quetta, Detachment Mach, Sibi. |
| Burma | 25th Light Infantry | Burma. |
| Karachi | 26th Regiment | Karachi. |
| Burma | 27th Light Infantry (1st Belooch) | Burma. |
| Baroda | 28th Regiment | Head-quarters Baroda, Detachment Sorat. |
| Hyderabad | 29th Regiment (2nd Belooch) | Head-quarters Hyderabad, Detachment Jacobabad. |
| Quetta District | 30th Regiment (3rd Belooch) | Head-quarters Quetta, Detachment Kelat. |

Local Corps under Rajputana Central Agency.

| | Troops or Companies. | Officers. | Non-Commis- sioned officers and men. | Horses. |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|---------|
| Deoli { Deoli Irregular Force, Cavalry | 2 | 1 | 107 | 167 |
| Do. { Do. Infantry | 6 | 3 | 712 | ... |
| Eripura { Eripura Irregular Force, Cavalry | 2 | 1 | 164 | 164 |
| Do. { Do. Infantry | 8 | 3 | 634 | ... |
| Kherwara-Meywar Bheel Force, Infantry | 8 | 5 | 691 | ... |
| Ajmere-Mhairwarra Battalion | 8 | 2 | 712 | ... |

Central India Corps under orders of the Agent Governor General for Central India.

| | Troops or Companies. | Officers. | Non-Commis- sioned officers and men. | Horses. |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|---------|
| Aughur—Second Central India Horse | 8 | 8 | 625 | 625 |
| Sehore—Bhopal Battalion | 8 | 6 | 943 | ... |
| Sirdarpore—Malwa Bheel Corps | 8 | 4 | 614 | ... |

Troops to be added to the Summary of Effective Force from Bengal.

| | Officers. | Non-Commis- sioned Officers and men | Horses. | Gun. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---|---------|------|--------------------------|
| <i>British Troops.</i> | | | | | |
| Staff | 18 | ... | ... | ... | * Includes 121 mules. |
| Artillery | 7 | 224 | 127* | 6 | |
| Infantry | 41 | 2,001 | ... | ... | |
| <i>Native Troops.</i> | | | | | |
| Sappers and Miners | 2 | 165 | ... | ... | |
| Cavalry | 7 | 606 | 604 | ... | |
| 1 Mountain Battery | 4 | 230 | 126* | 6 | |

Troops to be added to the Summary of Effective Force from Bengal.

| Stations. | Corps. | Stations. | Vol. IV. Sec. I. Sub-Sec. B. Government of Bombay. Memorandum on the special features of the Presidency. |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>British Troops.</i> | | | |
| Quetta | First Brigade, Scottish Division, No. 1 Field | Quetta. | |
| Do. | Ditto Western Division, No. 5 (Garrison) | Do. | |
| Do. | Second Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment | Do. | |
| Do. | First Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment | Do. | |
| <i>Natives Troops.</i> | | | |
| Quetta | No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners | Quetta. | |
| Do. District | Third Bengal Cavalry | Head-Quarters Anambar Gap, Detachment — Sin- jour, Gunbas, Lorala. | |
| Do. do. | No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery | Lorala. | |

III.

No. 3, dated 16th November 1886.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 34—1573-83, dated 4th October 1886, on the subject of the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the question of the employment of Natives of India in the Public Service, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to favour the Commission with full details showing the number of "charges" or offices in which Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers engaged in the Executive and Judicial Administration of the country are at present employed, together with complete information as to the apportionment of these "charges" or offices amongst members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services respectively in the Bombay Presidency and Sind.

2. Columns 2—14, inclusive, of the statement embodied in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 68—2024-35, dated 15th December 1881, show the nature of the statistics required, and I am to request that the return now asked for may be rendered as complete as possible so as accurately to represent existing facts. I am at the same time to enclose detailed lists of appointments upon which the figures given in the Resolution of 15th December 1881 in regard to the Bombay Presidency and Sind were based, and to request that corresponding details may be furnished of the figures entered under each column of the present return.

3. The Commission would also be glad to be furnished with figures showing the existing cadre of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency and Sind together with information regarding the proportion to the total strength of that service of (1) effectives, (2) officers on leave and other non-effectives, and (3) officers in training respectively.

No. 49, Bombay Castle, 4th January 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 3, dated the 16th November 1886, I am directed to forward herewith a statement* showing the number of "charges" or offices in which Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers engaged in the Executive and Judicial Administration of this Presidency (including Sind) are at present employed, and the apportionment of these "charges" or offices amongst members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services respectively, together with a list† showing the details of the figures entered under each column of the statement.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter referred to above, I am directed to state that the strength of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service is now 161, including 7 Statutory Civilians and 2 Junior Civilians who have not arrived from England. The numbers of Covenanted Civil Servants employed under the Government of India, of those absent on the 18th ultimo on leave (other than privilege leave) and of those in training (*i.e.*, who have not yet arrived or have not yet passed their departmental examinations) are 9, 26 and 7 respectively, being 5.5, 16.14 and 4.3 per cent. of the total strength of the service respectively.

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INFORMATION REGARDING THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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STATEMENT A.

| Bombay President during year. | GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | UNGOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OFFICERS. | | | | | TOTALS. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | Executive. | Judicial. | | General. | Executive. | Judicial. | | | Subordinate Judges and the like. | High and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners. | District or Special Judges and the like. | Subordinate Judges and the like. | Commissioned. Statement. | UNGOVERNMENT AND MILITARY. | Grand Total. | | | |
| | | Districts. | High and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners. | | | District or special Judges and the like. | Districts. | Subordinate Judges and the like. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bombay Civil Service employ- ed under the Government of India. | Administration. | Headships of districts and the like. | Sub-divisional officers. | High and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners. | District or special Judges and the like. | Districts. Asst. Judges and the like. | General. | Headships of districts and the like. | Sub-divisional officers. | Talukdars, Mamuldaris, &c. | High and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners. | District or special Judges and the like. | Subordinate Judges and the like. | Commissioned. Statement. | UNGOVERNMENT AND MILITARY. | Grand Total. | |
| | 9 | 11 | 20 | 40* | 4 | 15 | 6 | 28† | 4 | 88 | 807 | 4 | 6 | 121 | 127 | 6 | 484 | 607 |

* Including 6 Stationery Clerks.
† The actual number of Commissioned Civil Servants employed under this heading is 27, as Mr. Crawley Bower, C.A., Talukdar Settlement Officer, is on leave, and the other who acts for him is an Uncommissioned officer.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT B.

*Officers employed under the Government of India—9.(a)*Vol. IV.
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ment of
Bombay.**Administration—11.*

- 2 Members of Council.
- 1 Commissioner in Sind.
- 3 Commissioners of Divisions.
- 1 The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Ábkári.
- 1 Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.
- 1 Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
- 1 Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.
- 1 Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.

Headships of Districts—24.

- 24 District Collectors and Magistrates, including 2 (b) Deputy Commissioners in Sind and the Collector of Bombay.

Sub-divisional and similar offices—123.

- 48 Assistant Collectors (including the Assistant Commissioner in Sind and 10 Assistant Collectors in that Province).
- 60 Deputy Collectors (including 15 Deputy Collectors in Sind, 6 Assistants to the Divisional Commissioners, 2 City Magistrates (Puna and Ahmedabad) and 1 Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture).
- 10 Cantonment Magistrates.
- 2 City Magistrates, Karáchi and Sukkur.
- 1 Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge.
- 2 Presidency Magistrates.

Tahsil and similar minor executive charges—207.

- 155 Mámldárs in the Presidency Proper.
- 51 Mukhtyárkars in Sind.
- 1 Special Mámldár for settling compensation for lands taken up for the Southern Mahratha Railway.

High and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioner—8.

- 7 Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.
- 1 Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind.

District or Special Judges and the like—20.

- 15 (c) Judges and Sessions Judges.
- 1 Special Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
- 4 Chief Judge and Judges of the Small Cause Court, Bombay.

(a) Excluding the late Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleason, C.S., who died in Burma on 27th October 1886, and including Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., appointed to be a Member of the Public Service Commission and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile appointed to act as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India.

(b) Mr. H. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, belongs to the Uncovenanted Service, but the Officer (Dr. J. Pollen) acting in that appointment during Mr. Watson's absence on furlough belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service.

(c) The number of appointments is 16, but that of Judges actually on duty is 15; one Judge, Mr. Macpherson, performs the duties of two appointments, viz., that of Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Assistant or Subordinate Judges, &c.—127.

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- 2 Assistant Judges P. P. and Joint Sessions Judges.
4(a) Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges.
4 Judges of the Small Cause Courts, Puna, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach, and Karáchi.
117 Subordinate Judges (including 2 Special Sub-Judges under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act and 1 Registrar of the Sadar Court in Sind).

Higher miscellaneous appointments held by Covenanted Civil Servants of rank of Assistant Commissioner and upwards—28.

- 1 Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
1 Collector of Salt Revenue.
1 Collector of Customs, Bombay.
1 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
1 Talukdári Settlement Officer.(b)
1 Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
1 Judicial Assistant to Political Agent, Kathiawár.
9 Forest Settlement Officers.
1 Special Assistant Collector and Khoti Settlement Officer.
1 Director of Agriculture.
1 President of the Forest Commission.
1 Administrator of the Porbandar State in Kathiawár.
1 Assistant(c) Political Agent in Kathiawár.
1 Special Settlement Officer, Baroda.
1 Joint(c) Administrator of the Rajpipla State.
1 Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind.
1 Officer on Special Duty at Baroda.
1 Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.
1 Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Southern Division.
1 Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

J. DeC. ATKINS,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

IV.

No. 89, dated Allahabad, the 5th January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to favour the Public Service Commission with accurate statistics showing how many persons at present employed in the Subordinate Judicial Service and in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Bombay Presidency and Sind have (1) passed the Entrance examination, (2) passed the First Arts or other corresponding examination, and (3) taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts at an Indian University.

2. I am to explain that the information is required for each class of appointments separately, and that the terms "Subordinate Judicial Service" and "Subordinate Executive Service" are intended to embrace respectively all Subordinate Executive and Judicial offices down to and including the office of Munsif or Tahsildár, or other offices corresponding to that of Munsif or Tahsildár which are not reserved for, or not ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

3. The favour of an early reply is requested.

No. 1457, dated Bombay Castle, 8th March 1887.

From—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Calcutta.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 89, dated 5th January 1887, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Public Service Commission, a statement showing the number of persons at present employed in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial services in the Bombay Presidency proper and in Sind who have passed the Entrance examination or the First Arts or other corresponding examination or have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts at an Indian University.

- (a) The fixed number of these appointments is 5, but one of them is temporarily vacant.
(b) The officer who at present acts in this appointment belongs to the Uncovenanted Service.
(c) The permanent incumbent belongs to the Military Service.

Statement accompanying the letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, No. 1457, dated 8th March 1887.

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SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Information supplied by the Government of Bombay.

| | No. of persons who have obtained the degree of M. A. | No. of persons who have obtained the degree of B. A. | No. of persons who have passed the First Arts, and are corresponding examination. | No. of persons who have passed the Entrance Examination for the Public Service Commission. |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Northern Division.</i> | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors (including one Native Assistant to the Commissioner and one City Magistrate) | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mámlatdárs* | ... | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| <i>Central Division.</i> | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors (including Assistants to the Commissioner and Treasury officers) | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Mámlatdárs | ... | 8 | 2 | 18 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors (including Native Assistants to the Commissioner) | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mámlatdárs | ... | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| <i>Sind.</i> | | | | |
| Mukhtýárkars | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 15 | 13 | 45 |

* One Mámlatdár has also obtained the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

| | No. of persons who have obtained the degree of B. A. | No. of persons who have obtained the degree of B. L. S. | No. of persons who have passed the First Arts, or other corresponding Examination. | No. of persons who have passed the Entrance Examination for the Public Service Commission. |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| The Bombay Presidency proper | 4 | 34 | 5 | 42 |
| Sind | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 35 | 8 | 43 |

D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

V.

No. 102, dated the 22nd January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to favour the Public Service Commission with a return in the annexed form, showing the nationalities and castes of the several persons at present employed in the Subordinate Judicial Service and in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Bombay Presidency and Sind.

Vol. IV. 2. I am to explain that the information is required for each class of appointments
 Sec. I. separately, and that the terms "Subordinate Judicial Service" and "Subordinate Executive
 Sub-Sec. B. Service" are intended to embrace respectively all Subordinate Executive and Judicial offices
 down to and including the office of Munsif or Tahsildár, or other offices corresponding to
*Information that of Munsif or Tahsildár which are not reserved for, or not ordinarily held by mem-
 supplied by bers of the Covenanted Civil Service.
 the Govern- ment of Bombay.* 3. The favour of an early reply is requested.

No. 2231, dated Bombay Castle, the 13th April 1887.

From—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
 To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Simla.

In continuation of the letter from this Government No. 640, dated 26th January last, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Public Service Commission, a statement showing the nationalities and castes of the several persons at present employed in the Subordinate Judicial Service and in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Bombay Presidency proper and Sind.

Statement accompanying the letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, No. 2231, dated 13th April 1937.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

| CLASS OF APPOINTMENTS. | Europeans or Eurasians domiciled in India. | Europeans or Eurasians not domiciled in India at the time of appointment. | Mahomedans. | HINDUS. | | | | | | Sikhs. | Paris. | Others. |
|--|--|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | | | | Brahmans, including Shrovis. | Kshatriyas. | Kayasths (Parbhias). | Banyas and Vyasias. | Shudras. | Others. | | | |
| <i>Northern Division.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Mámlatdárs | 1 | ... | ... | 19 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| <i>Central Division.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors | 2 | 1 | ... | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 (Samar) | 1 | ... |
| Mámlatdárs | ... | ... | 1 | 68 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors | 3 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Mámlatdárs | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| <i>Province of Sind.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Collectors | 2† | ... | 2* | 2§ | 2 | 2 Amils | 2 | ... | 1 Lohánás | ... | 1 | ... |
| Mukhtyarkars | ... | ... | 14‡ | ... | 5 | 8 | 18 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... |
| SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subordinate Judges | 2 | ... | 1 | 74 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... |

* One of these is an Afghan, but now settled in Bhikarpur.
† One born in Goa, but domiciled in Sind, and the other is a native of Ireland, but is now settled in India.
‡ One of these is an inhabitant of Saharunpur, Panjab.
§ One of these is a resident of Poona.

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*Information
supplied by
the Govern-
ment of
Bombay.*

VI.

No. 106, dated Bombay, the 28th January 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Public Service Commission may be supplied (1) with a return showing with regard to Mámlatdárs now serving in the Bombay Presidency and Sind who hold the degree of Bachelor of Arts, (a) the date of their appointment in each case as Mámlatdár and (b) the period spent in each case previous to appointment as Mámlatdár on probation in lower appointments, such as Kárkun, &c., and (2) with a nominal list of probationers holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts who are now qualifying for appointment as Mámlatdár, the date of entering upon probationary service being shown in each case.

No. 2744, dated Bombay Castle, the 4th May 1887.

From—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.
To—The Secretary, to the Public Service Commission, Simla.

In reply to your letter No. 106, dated 28th January 1887, I am directed to forward herewith returns Nos. I and II furnishing the information therein called for with regard to those graduates of the University who are employed as Mámlatdárs or are qualifying themselves for Mámlat in the Bombay Presidency proper. As regards the province of Sind, I am to state that no graduate at present holds the office of Mukhtyárkar in that province, nor is any graduate now qualifying himself by probationary service for appointment to that office.

Statement No. 1, referred to in the letter from this Government to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, No. 2744, dated 4th May 1887.

| NAMES OF OFFICERS. | Date of graduating and the nature of the University degree held. | Date of entering the service of Government in inferior grades. | Date of appointment as Head Karkun to a Mámátdár. | Date of appointment as Mámátdár. | Period spent previous to appointment as Mámátdár on probation in lower appointments, such as Karkuns, &c. | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|---|--------|------|
| | | | | | Year. | Month. | Day. |
| NORTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| Khán Sáheb Sorábjí Ratanjí | October 1877, B. A. | 5th August 1880 | 27th September 1882 | 21st May 1884 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| Ráo Sáheb Gulábbhai Kanthadjí | January 1879, L.C.E. | 10th September 1879 | January 1883 | 18th August 1883 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Gopal | 1st February 1881, B.A. | 1st June 1881 | 8th April 1885 | 25th September 1886 | 4 | 9 | 23 |
| CENTRAL DIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Pándurang Thakár | 1872, B.A. | September 1877 | 19th November 1878 | 29th May 1879 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| " Ganesh Chimuáji Vád | 1878, " | 27th February 1879 | 4th August 1880 | 8th June 1882 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| " Shankar Bhálchandra Bápát | 1879, " | 15th May 1879 | 1st October 1880 | 14th October 1882 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| " Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar | 1879, L.C.E. | 12th June 1879 | October 1881 | 29th January 1883 | 3 | 7 | 17 |
| " Yeshvant Ballal Tambe | 1878, B.A. | 3rd April 1879 | January 1882 | 18th March 1883 | 3 | 11 | 15 |
| " Krishnaji Sadáshiv Mudle | 1875, " | 9th August 1879 | June 1882 | 19th July 1883 | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| " Lakshman Moreshoar Deshpande | 1890, " | 26th December 1879 | August 1882 | 14th November 1883 | 3 | 10 | 19 |
| " Wawan Daji Nagarkar | 1879, L.C.E. | 12th June 1879 | August 1882 | 22nd December 1883 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| " Wasudev Pandurang Láte | 1879, " | 9th August 1879 | February 1882 | 7th March 1884 | 4 | 6 | 26 |
| " Mahadeo Trimbak Chiplunkar | 1879, " | 13th February 1879 | March 1882 | 19th November 1886 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| " Ramohandra Narayan Joglekar | 1883, B.A. | 15th January 1883 | August 1885 | 17th December 1886 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| " Lakshman Chintaman Fadke | 1877, L.C.E. | 3rd March 1879 | September 1883 | 1st July 1884 | 5 | 3 | 28 |
| " Mahadeo K. Kumthekar | 1880, B.A. | 23rd April 1881 | August 1884 | 4th October 1886 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| Ráo Sáheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar | November 1876, B.A. | 5th February 1877 | Did not serve as head Karkun. | 30th August 1884 | Did not serve on probation. | | |
| " Rághavendra Pandurang Bengiri | " 1877, " | 17th June 1879 | 5th December 1884 | 1st October 1885 | 5 | 5 | 17 |
| " Govind Gangadhar Save | " 1872, " | 27th August 1874 | Did not serve as head Karkun. | 13th March 1886 | 11 | 6 | 15 |

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

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Statement No. 2, referred to in the letter from this Government to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, No. 2744, dated 4th May 1957.

Information
supplied by
the Govern-
ment of
Bombay.

| Names of graduates qualifying for appointment as Mámálatdár. | Date of entering upon proba- tionary service. |
|--|--|
| NORTHERN DIVISION. | |
| Mr. Nalhabhai Avichaldas, L.C.E. | 17th September 1883. |
| " Jamiatrám Raghuram, B.A. | 16th June 1884. |
| " Durgeshvar Natvarji, B.A. | 6th September 1884. |
| " Sitárám Abájráo, B.A. | 9th March 1885. |
| " Vai Kunturai Anandrai, B.A. | February 1884. |
| " Manirai Ajitrai, B.A. | April 1885. |
| " Gaurishankar Harjivan, L.C.E. | 1st February 1885. |
| " Sákarlál Chandulál, B.A. | 1st February 1886. |
| " Vithaldas Narotamdas, L.C.E. | 23rd October 1881. |
| " Devdatta Dhaneshwar, B.A. | 1st May 1883. |
| " Gopálji Gulabbbhai, B.A. | 2nd December 1882. |
| " Edalji Beramsha, B.A. | 19th January 1882. |
| " Bhailál Purshotam, L.C.E. | 13th February 1884. |
| " Kasanji Ranchhodji, L.C.E. | 1st January 1884. |
| " Harilál Mulshankar, B.Sc. | 28th April 1885. |
| " Naranji Kuvarji, B.A. | 16th May 1885. |
| " Manekji Kavasji, B.A. | 27th October 1886. |
| " Parshráam Balkrishna, B.A. | 13th April 1883. |
| " Annaji Ramchandra, B.A. | 25th January 1886. |
| " Mahadev Sitaram, B.A. | 1st August 1885. |
| " Moreshtar Keshav, B.A. | 1st August 1885. |
| CENTRAL DIVISION. | |
| Mr. Vyankatesh Krishna Dravid, B.A. | 20th September 1880. |
| " Avant Raghunath Modak, L.C.E. | 4th September 1879. |
| " Mahadev Govind Vágle, B.A. | Cannot be ascertained. |
| " Keshav Janardan Agáshe, B.A. | 29th October 1880. |
| " Vishnu Anant Patvardhan, B.A. | 23rd May 1881. |
| " Náráyan Hari Gharpure, L.C.E. | 7th September 1880. |
| " Ramchandra Ballal Fansalkar, B.A. | 5th February 1883. |
| " Náráyan Abáji Parnaik, B.A. | 1884.* |
| " Balvant Náráyan Dabir, B.A. | 1884.* |
| " Vithal Apaji Vád, B.A. | April 1883. |
| " Shámráo Anant Látkar, B.A. | January 1884. |
| " Shricrustna Khanderao Bengali, B.A. | 1884.* |
| " Digambar Dalaya, B.A. | November 1883. |
| " Gopal Lakshman Killedar, B.A. | March 1884. |
| " Vyankatesh Damodar Puntambekar, B.A. | June 1884. |
| " Náráyan Govind Chandorkar, B.A. | 22nd March 1883. |
| " Moro Govind Joshi, L.C.E. | 1884.* |
| " Náráyan Dattatraya Garde, L.C.E. | January 1884. |
| " Vinayak Apaji Gupte, B.A. | May 1884. |
| " Chintaman Krishna Hardikar, B.A. | Cannot be ascertained. |
| " Nágnáth Keshav Godbole, B.A. | May 1884. |
| " Vishnu Bhaskar Fátak, B.A. | March 1884. |
| " Sakharám Ganesh Joshi, B.A. | 1885.* |
| " Mahadev Raghunath Zate, B.A. | } Cannot be ascertained. |
| " Ganesh Balvant Jagde, B.A. | |
| " Jacob Bapuji Israel, B.A. | July 1885. |
| " Keshav Govind Mali, B.A. | 19th November 1884. |
| " Gopal Trimbak Modak, B.A. | January 1887. |
| " Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, B.A. | 6th July 1885. |
| " Vasudev Keshav Kunte, L.C.E. | 6th April 1886. |
| " Vishnu Náráyan Shendre, B.A. | 1st February 1887. |
| " Ganesh Waman Garde, L.C.E. | 1st February 1887. |
| " Krushnaji Vishnu Joshi, L.C.E. | 9th September 1886. |

* Exact date of entering the service is not known.

Statement No. 2, referred to in the letter from this Government to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, No. 2744, dated 4th May 1887—continued.

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| Names of graduates qualifying for appointment as Mámldatár. | Date of entering upon probationary service. | Information supplied by the Government of Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | |
| Mr. Krishnarao Shrinivas, B.A. | 1st April 1884. | |
| " Swámiráo Narhar, B.A. | 16th February 1885. | |
| " Subrao Venkatesh, L.C.E. | 24th June 1884. | |
| " Hanmant Ramchandra Datár, B.A. | 2nd February 1885. | |
| " Raghvendra Bhojo, B.A. | 20th January 1885. | |
| " Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. | 19th February 1884. | |
| " Krishnaji Gururáo, L.C.E. | 20th November 1879. | |
| " Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, B.A. | 1st October 1880. | |
| " V. N. Sathave, B.A. | October 1883. | |
| " Rajirao V. Mangulvedekar, B.A. | February 1886. | |
| " Ráunrao Parvati, B.A. | February 1886. | |
| " Váman Balkrishna Dhume, L.C.E. | February 1886. | |
| " Náráyan Chintaman Pethe, B.A. | 9th August 1884. | |
| " Vináyak Náráyan Parchure, B.A. | 2nd April 1885. | |
| " Hari Ramkrishna Odlikar, B.A. | 1st June 1885. | |
| " Vishnu Vináyak Bakre, B.A. | 1st June 1886. | |
| " Pandurang Ganesli Patvardhan, B.A. | 18th March 1886. | |
| " Náráyan Ghanashám, B.A. | 24th March 1885. | |
| " Hari Ramchandra Sámant, B.A. | 21st May 1885. | |
| " Raghvendra Subrao, B.A. | 27th October 1880. | |
| " Timaji Venkatesh Naik, L.C.E. | 7th October 1882. | |
| " Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, B.A. | 7th February 1881. | |

VII.

No. 112, dated Madras, the 5th February 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM desired to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Public Service Commission may be favoured with a return in the annexed form showing (1) the number of persons who have passed the Entrance examination, the First Arts or other corresponding examination, or who have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts at the Bombay University during each of the past ten years, and (2) the nationalities and castes to which such persons belong.

2. The favour of an early reply is requested.

No. 2193, dated Bombay Castle, the 7th April 1887.

From—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Simla.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 112, dated 5th February last, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a statement furnished by the Registrar of the University of Bombay showing (1) the number of persons who have passed the Entrance examination, the previous examination or the first B.A. Examination or have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts at that University during each of the past ten years, and (2) the nationalities to which such persons belong, and to state that there is no information available on the records of the University as regards the castes to which the Hindus mentioned in the statement belong, as Hindu candidates are not required by the University to make any declaration with regard to their caste.

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 Part I.
 Sub-Section B.
 Information
 supplied by
 the Government
 of
 Bombay.

| YEAR. | NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EN- TRANCE EXAMINATION. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE PASSED THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE DEGREE OF BACHE- LOR OF ARTS. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS. | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|--|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|---|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|--|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|--|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|
| | (Native) Christians. | Hindus. | Parsis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans. | (Native) Christians. | Hindus. | Parsis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans. | (Native) Christians. | Hindus. | Parsis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans. | (Native) Christians. | Hindus. | Parsis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans. | (Native) Christians. | Hindus. | Parsis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans. |
| 1877 . . . | 9 | 153 | 40 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 47 | 9 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1878 . . . | 9 | 161 | 76 | 3 | ... | 13 | ... | 43 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1879 . . . | 11 | 317 | 96 | 1 | ... | 11 | 2 | 48 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 12 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1880 . . . | 14 | 288 | 106 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 56 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 87 | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1881 . . . | 10 | 294 | 63 | 3 | 2 | 26 | ... | 47 | 21 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1882 . . . | 8 | 402 | 119 | 8 | 5 | 30 | ... | 78 | 20 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 37 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1883 . . . | 18 | 414 | 126 | 10 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 100 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 71 | 21 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 48 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1884 . . . | 22 | 618 | 143 | 13 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 124 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 56 | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 61 | 17 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1885 . . . | 16 | 647 | 145 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 102 | 26 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 65 | 23 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 51 | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1886 . . . | 15 | 375 | 91 | 7 | 2 | 31 | ... | 134 | 34 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 79 | 26 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 49 | 19 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |

P. PETERSON,
 University Registrar.

VIII.

No. 131, dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM desired to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to furnish the Public Service Commission with information showing the extent to which encouragement is offered to Natives of the Bombay Presidency and Sindh by means of Government scholarships or otherwise to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education. The Commission are aware of the fact that certain scholarships have been recently established for this purpose by the Government of India, but the present enquiry is made with a view to ascertain (1) whether any similar encouragement is offered by Local Governments and Administrations, and, if so, subject to what rules and conditions, and (2) to what extent advantage is taken of the same.

2. It would be convenient if you would be good enough at the same time to supply such information as may be available regarding scholarships, if any, which may have been established with a similar object in the Bombay Presidency but the cost of which is not borne by the State.

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No. 814, dated Bombay Castle, the 17th May 1887.

From—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 131 of the 7th March last, requesting information as to the extent to which encouragement is offered to Natives of this Presidency by means of Government scholarships or otherwise to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education.

Report by the Director of Public Instruction,
No. 7256, dated 28th March 1887.

Letter from the Registrar of the Bombay Univer-
sity, No. 41, dated 25th April 1887.

2. In reply I am to forward the accompanying
copies of the papers noted in the margin which
give the information required.

No. 7256, dated Poona, the 28th March 1887.

From—K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

The undersigned has the honour to report that besides the Gilchrist scholarships (see papers ending with this office No. 4922 of the 3rd December) and scholarships awarded by the University of Bombay, there are no scholarships for the Bombay Presidency. The Registrar will be able to give information as to the University scholarships.

No. 41, dated Bombay, the 29th April 1887.

From—P. PETERSON, Esq., D. Sc., University Registrar,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

In reply to your letter No. 595 of 1887, I have the honour to inform you that with the exception of the Travelling Fellowship founded by Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy in 1862 for Hindu graduates, there is no scholarship founded in connection with this University to enable graduates to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education.

I subjoin the Regulations for awarding the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship for the information of the Public Service Commission :—

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a travelling fellowship for Hindu graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the fellowship :—

“The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship” shall be open to all graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiate of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiate of Civil Engineering; and by the term date

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of graduation is to be understood the dates of the candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form A. U. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate who shall give due notice of the same in the Government Gazette.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall, *ipso facto*, cause the fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy travelling fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

I return the original papers as asked for in your letter under reply.

Telegram dated 22nd May 1887.

From—Secretary, Public Service Commission,
To—The Government of Bombay.

See your letter No. 2231, dated 13th April 1887, and note appended to statement attached to my No. 102 of 22nd January. Is Commission to understand that all present incumbents of offices in Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services in the Bombay Presidency are Natives of the Bombay Presidency. If not, kindly give details asked for.

IX.

No. 3337, dated Bombay Castle, the 28th May 1887.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Simla

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 198, dated the 2nd instant, enquiring whether all present incumbents of offices in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services in this Presidency mentioned in the statement accompanying the letter from this Government, No. 2231, dated the 13th ultimo, are Natives of this Presidency.

2. In reply I am directed to state for the information of the Public Service Commission that with the exception of three Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division, one of whom is a Native of Mysore, while the other two are Natives of Madras, all the officers at present employed in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Bombay Presidency proper are Natives thereof. I am at the same time to forward herewith an amended return showing the nationalities and castes of the several persons employed in the Subordinate Judicial Service in this Presidency (including Sind), from which it will be seen that with the exception of one Subordinate Judge who belongs to the Madras Presidency, all the officers entered therein are Natives of this Presidency.

3. I am to add that the necessary particulars regarding those Subordinate Executive Officers employed in Sind who are not Natives thereof have already been furnished in the statement sent with the letter from this Government referred to above.

Amended Return showing the nationalities and castes of all officers in the Subordinate Judicial Service in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind).

| CLASS OF APPOINTMENTS. | Europeans or Eurasians domiciled in India. | Europeans or Eurasians not domiciled in India at the time of appointment. | Mahomedans. | HINDUS. | | | | | | Sikhs. | Parsis. | Others. |
|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Brahmans including Shenvis. | Kshatriyas. | Káyashts (Parbhus). | Bunyas and Vysias. | Shudras. | Others. | | | |
| Judges of Small Cause Courts. | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Subordinate Judges | *3 | ... | 1 | 72 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... |

* One of these is a Native of the Madras Presidency.

10th May 1887.

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department.

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ment of
Bombay.

X.

No. 133, dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed by the Public Service Commission to request that in the replies of the Bombay Government to the questions forwarded with my letter No. 19, dated 30th November 1886, particular care may, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be

taken to embody a full and detailed answer to question No. 232, quoted in the margin. This question has a very important bearing upon the enquiries of the Commission, and I am to forward a copy of the reply thereto furnished by the Punjab Government, as showing generally the nature of the particulars which the Commission desires to procure. I am at the same time to request that the answer to the question may be framed on the assumption that appointments will no longer be made to the Covenanted grades under the Statutory Rules or in any other way except through the channel of the competition in England, save in very exceptional cases, and that the present system, whereby a proportion of appointments in the Covenanted Service is practically reserved for Natives of India by the rules issued under the Statute 38 Vic., Cap. 3, is discontinued.

2. I am to take this opportunity of again requesting the very early submission of the replies of the Bombay Government to the questions generally, as the non-receipt of these answers is causing considerable inconvenience in connection with the preparation of the record of the Commission's proceedings.

No. 4773, dated Bombay Castle, the 22nd July 1887.

From—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
To—The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Simla.

With reference to your letter No. 133, dated 10th March 1887, in which you ask to be supplied with a full and detailed answer to Question No. 232 of the general questions framed by the Public Service Commission, regarding the cadre of the Covenanted Civil Service in this Presidency, and subsequent reminder on the same subject, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that, in the opinion of this Government, the answer to the question depends upon the nature of the duties which, in future, the Covenanted Civil Service will be called on to perform.

2. I am further to add that, when the Public Service Commission has decided what offices may properly be transferred from the Covenanted to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to state what reduction can be made in the cadre of the former service.

Members of the Public Service Commission present each day.

SITTINGS AT BOMBAY.

17th January 1887.

The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *President.*
 Sir C. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.
 C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.
 H. J. Stokes, Esq., C.S.
 T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S.
 The Hon'ble Kazi Shahbuddin, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
 M. R. Ry. Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, B.L.
 W. H. Ryland, Esq.
 Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar.
 D. S. White, Esq.

18th January 1887.

The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *President.*
 Sir C. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.
 C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.
 H. J. Stokes, Esq., C.S.
 T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S.
 M. R. Ry. Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, B.L.
 W. H. Ryland, Esq.
 Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar.
 D. S. White, Esq.

19th January 1887.

(As on 18th January 1887.)

20th January 1887.

(As on 18th January 1887.)

21st January 1887.

(As on 18th January 1887.)

22nd January 1887.

(As on 18th January 1887.)

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT EACH DAY.

24th January 1887.

The following Sub-Committee left for Madras:—

H. J. Stokes, Esq., C.S.
M. R. Ry. Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, B.L.
D. S. White, Esq.

Present:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *President.*
2. Sir C. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
3. The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.
4. " " Kazi Shahbuddin, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
5. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.
6. T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S.
7. M. R. Ry. Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, B.L.
8. W. H. Ryland, Esq.
9. Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshmau Nulkar.

25th January 1887.

(As on 24th January 1887.)

26th January 1887.

(As on 24th January 1887.)

27th January 1887.

(As on 24th January 1887.)

28th January 1887.

(As on 24th January 1887.)

29th January 1887.

(As on 24th January 1887.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

VOL. IV.—PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
SECTION II.—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN IN BOMBAY.

(SITTINGS AT BOMBAY.)

(Evidence taken by the Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. T. H. Stewart, the Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur, and Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.)

WITNESS I.—13th January 1887.

Examination of Khan Bahadur BARIJORI EDALJI MODI, M.A., LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Chairman.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1. How long have you been in the service?—I have been in the Judicial Service since 1873.

reduced pay of the Statutory Civilians is apt to make other members of the service look down upon them as interlopers and inferior servants of Government.

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The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur.

2. You went to England in order to compete for the service?—Yes, in 1873.

7. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder?—The feeling of dissatisfaction is not directed against the Statute, but against the rules framed thereunder. The Statute provides that Natives of "proved merit and ability" may be appointed, and leaves the matter of selection, pay, &c., to be dealt with by the rules to be framed under it. The rules may be so framed as to remove the objections detailed in the answer to the last question.

Khan Bahadur Barjerji Edalji Modi.

3. You are a Fellow of the Bombay University and an LL.B.?—Yes.

4. Have you any acquaintance with the Statutory system?—I have to a certain extent.

Mr. Stewart.

5. What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory system? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general or is it confined to certain sections of the community?—The prevalent feeling in this province regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. This feeling is necessarily confined to the educated classes, who alone are competent to form an opinion on such matters. The people in general—that is, the masses—hardly give a thought to a question of this kind.

8. If a desire is felt for enrolment in a general service, what are the reasons for this desire?—The Natives desire enrolment in the Covenanted Civil Service by open competition in addition to the Statutory system, because they wish to contest with European candidates on equal terms, in order that all those who may prove their fitness by competition may, by right, enter Her Majesty's service.

6. What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based?—The feeling of dissatisfaction is based upon the grounds—(1) that the persons appointed enter by a back door, as it were, and not by open competition, or by virtue of any recognised status in the public service; (2) that the system of nomination is, in its nature, invidious, and does not necessarily secure really good men, while it creates heartburning in those who consider themselves to have better claims; (3) that the Statutory system is looked upon as an insufficient make-weight for the exclusion of the Natives from the open competitive system; (4) that the greatly

9. What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute? Do you consider that Section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words "Natives of India" as describes with sufficient clearness, fulness, and accuracy the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is desirable to provide?—I think the definition of the words "Natives of India" is sufficiently clear, full and accurate, except that, in my opinion, it should be altered so as to include a person who is not born in India, but is domiciled therein, and is born of parents habitually and not temporarily residing in India. I have no other amendments to suggest in Section 6 of the Statute.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

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Khan
Bahadur
Barjari
Fauji
Modi.

10. If the objections are directed against the rules framed under the Statute, do they relate to the mode or modes of selection actually adopted?—The objections to the rules framed under the Statute do relate to the mode or modes of selection actually adopted.

11. Do they relate to the general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices?—They also relate to the reduction in the pay.

12. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them?—Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, I would suggest the following amendment in the rules: Selections should invariably be made from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. Men of proved merit and ability recommended by the Heads of Departments, for instance, First Class Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges recommended by the High Court, or Deputy Collectors recommended by the Commissioner, should be selected. This selection should be viewed in the light of promotion from one service to the other, and the person appointed should be allowed, as far as possible, to get, in his new appointment, a salary at least equal to that of the Uncovenanted appointment from which he may be promoted. He should also be allowed to occupy, in the Covenanted Service, the rank and position corresponding to his pay, and should have the right of regular promotion. Uncovenanted Civil Servants would, no doubt, under such a system, be admitted into the superior grades of the Covenanted Civil Service over the heads of junior Civil Servants. But I believe there would be no inherent injustice in the adoption of this course. Under the present system the Uncovenanted Civil Servants are kept down artificially, as it were, for years together, in an inferior service, carrying low salaries and inferior powers and privileges, although fitted by long and faithful service and experience to serve their country in the higher grades. There need be no competitive or other examination test applied in making selections from among the Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Experience in the service and fitness for promotion certified by the High Court or other high functionary, must be held to be a sufficient guarantee for the qualifications of the person selected. Competition in such a case would be an unnecessary, and, to a great extent, unfair test. Competitive tests are generally designed to ascertain initial competency, to be developed by experience in the service. This is evidently unnecessary in the case of tried and experienced servants of Government. On strict principles Natives should get the same pay as Europeans, as they must be assumed to be equally competent. But, in the present times of financial pressure, it may be advisable to utilize the present opportunity for the purpose of making a saving. It is for the good of the Natives of India themselves, and for the beneficial government of their country, that they should submit to some reasonable scheme of retrenchment. I believe the rights of the English Civilians with regard to pay, promotion, &c., have, by express orders, been placed beyond the pale of the Commission's enquiry, and, consequently, it is not open to me to offer any suggestion under that head. But if it be deemed advisable to adjust the salaries according to the requirements of the officers, then Natives can manage to live upon less

Mr. Stewart—continued.

than Europeans of a corresponding rank, and, therefore, the salaries of the Native Statutory Civil Servants may be reduced. But I am clearly of opinion that this reduction should not be so great as 36 per cent. It should not exceed 20 per cent., or at the very outside 25 per cent.

13. How is the present Statutory system regarded by members of the Uncovenanted Service?—The present Statutory system is not regarded in a favourable light by members of the Uncovenanted Service. The grounds for this feeling have already been given.

14. Has the Statutory system had the effect of securing men who, in point of education or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—The Statutory system, as at present worked, has certainly not had the effect of securing men who, in point of education or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service.

15. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your province?—On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, appointments, by nomination, of persons who have never been in the public service before, would be regarded by influential sections of the Native community with dissatisfaction.

16. How do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved?—Merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose in the same way as Uncovenanted Servants, who receive promotion in their own ranks, are held to be fit for that promotion. Long experience and actual good work, testified by the high opinion of superior officers, would sufficiently prove merit and ability and fitness for promotion to the ranks of the higher service.

17. Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, intellectual capacity, (2) moral, social and physical fitness?—Under the system I advocate no tests of preliminary qualifications as to age, intellectual capacity, and moral, social, and physical fitness need be prescribed, as a person already in the public service and recommended by competent authorities may be presumed to satisfy all necessary tests.

18. Do you consider that (after selection, whether by nomination or competition) there should be a period of probation?—There need be no period of probation if the method of selection I advocate is adopted.

19. Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty) the person selected should undergo special training?—The person selected need not undergo any special training, as the training received by him while in actual service in the Uncovenanted ranks would be amply sufficient.

20. Do you think that any distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees or selected candidates who have been trained in England, or have gone to England to add to their qualifications, and those who have not?—I do not think

Mr. Stewart—continued.

that any distinction should be made between the enrolments of nominees or selected candidates who have been trained in England, or have gone to England to add to their qualifications and those who have not.

21. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system?—It would still be necessary to retain the Statutory system in the manner suggested above.

22. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—I cannot say that it is. I believe there are certain sections of the community who advocate an examination in India simultaneously with the examination in England, the subjects, papers, examiners, &c., being identical. I think there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of having an examination in India. These difficulties are—(1) that I do not think there are sufficient educational resources in India to satisfy the high tests required for entrance into the Civil Service; (2) that it would not do to sub-divide the Indian examination into different centres, and it would be very difficult to fix upon any one centre of examination in India as suitable to all provinces; (3) a uniform standard of oral examination in the two countries cannot easily be secured. If means could be devised for overcoming these difficulties, then there would be no objection to having two simultaneous examinations, one in India and the other in England. Each examination should be open to both Natives and Europeans, and the question papers and examiners should be the same, and the two examinations should be regarded as really only one examination and results should be declared on the whole. Those of the successful candidates who may have passed in India should go to England and remain there for the usual period of probation.

23. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition?—No, except that the age limit should be increased, and that, in the standard for the examination, Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on a par with Latin and Greek; and Persian, Urdu, Marathi, and Gujarati with French, German, &c. Of course a Native should not be allowed to take up at the examination his own mother tongue. It may perhaps be advisable to establish a few scholarships also in order to enable deserving Natives, not possessed of sufficient means, to go and compete in England.

24. Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—Certain classes of Hindus, especially the orthodox Hindus of the older generation, may perhaps have caste objections to going to England. But these prejudices have considerably diminished of late, and will soon, I believe, totally die out, at all events among those classes who are fit and care to compete for the Civil Service. Those that are anxious to compete in England will go there without fear of loss of caste. Those that entertain caste prejudices against a journey to Europe cannot be held to have ideas liberal enough to make them fit members of the Civil Service.

25. Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from

Mr. Stewart—continued.

that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?—There should be one examination for all, Natives and Englishmen.

26. In what respects are Native candidates placed at a disadvantage, and what alterations would you recommend with a view to remove that disadvantage?—Native candidates are placed at a disadvantage in respect of age. The present maximum limit of age is nineteen years. It operates as a sort of prohibitive limit for Native candidates. They cannot go to England to prosecute their studies early enough to be able to pass the preliminary test before the expiry of the age limit. The age at which they would have to go would be too tender. Even for English candidates the limit may be too low, although they, being Natives of England, are not under the same disadvantage on that account as Natives of this country. Whether the age limit for English candidates is raised or not, it is absolutely necessary, in order to give a fair chance to Natives, that the limit of age for them should be raised. The English candidates might then complain of the inequality of the two limits. Their complaint might either be just or unjust. If it is found to be just, then the age limit might be raised for them also. If unjust, then they would have no right to complain. On the whole, I am of opinion that the age limit should be raised equally for all candidates, English and Native, and that it should be raised to twenty-two or twenty-three years.

27. To what extent does the Uncovenanted Service in your Province include in its ranks persons, eligible on the ground of proved merit and ability, for appointment to offices ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service?—There are always in the ranks of the First Class Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges and Deputy Collectors, and others holding equally important posts, a few persons eligible, on the ground of proved merit and ability, for appointment to offices ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

28. If there are such persons in the Uncovenanted Service, could they be appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service without suffering in pay?—They could not.

29. Under existing rules as to pay, &c., how would such appointment be regarded by Uncovenanted Officers?—The appointment of such Officers to the lowest grade would entail a great pecuniary loss upon them, and would not, for years together, give them any chance of rising in the Covenanted Service to the same pay which they last drew in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. These drawbacks would be too much for them, and they would thus be compelled to forego admission into the Covenanted Civil Service, while persons considerably their juniors would willingly consent to begin with the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service, and thus obtain, by a sudden leap, an enormous advantage, both in rank and future prospects, over their senior and, presumably, abler and more deserving brethren in the service.

30. What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointments to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?—In case open competition in England on equal terms with Europeans is retained, then, politically, it may become necessary for the

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preservation of British rule and British supremacy, that a provision should be made, reserving the very highest administrative posts for the Europeans, and also fixing a certain percentage, say 50 per cent., as the maximum proportion of Native candidates passed in any one year to the entire number passed in that year. I think that some such restrictions were contemplated by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, consisting of Sir J. P. Willoughby and others, who made their report on the 20th January 1890, in paragraph 2, of which they expressed their opinion to the effect that Natives of India should be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible "consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy." In order to compensate the Natives for these restrictions, it should be provided that every year one Native in each province should be promoted from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service to the Covenanted Civil Service, as a reward for proved merit and ability, and should be placed in the grade which will give him the same or nearly the same pay as that of his last appointment.

31. If such appointments are made, should they be restricted to the holders of any particular classes of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service; and if so, what classes?—Judicial appointments should ordinarily be restricted to the subordinate judicial officers in the Uncovenanted Service, and Revenue appointments to the Revenue officers.

32. Should persons so appointed be appointed provisionally and be required to pass through a period of probation before final confirmation?—The appointments made from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should not be provisional, and the persons appointed need not be required to pass through a period of probation.

33. Should provision be made for the appointment of qualified members of the Uncovenanted Service to the higher Covenanted offices without requiring them to pass through the lower grades?—This is almost the only way—and it is, I think, a very appropriate way—of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of Uncovenanted Servants of proved merit and ability.

34. If certain appointments in the Covenanted grades are set apart for the Statutory Service, should a fixed proportion of those appointments be expressly reserved for persons of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service?—Appointments to the Statutory Service should, as a rule, be from the Uncovenanted Service.

35. Ought not the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, to be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who possess the qualifications that may be from time to time prescribed?—If the Uncovenanted Service were made open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, including persons of pure European descent, then all services in India, from the highest to the lowest, would in course of time be flooded with persons who are not Indians. I believe that this is neither the object nor the intention of British rulers.

36. If not, how would you treat, in regard to pay, persons selected from these two classes, if appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service?—If persons from the Uncovenanted Civil Service are appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service, then some means should be devised to

Mr. Stewart—continued.

make it worth their while to accept the Covenanted Service under such conditions. If the salary of such a person in the Uncovenanted Civil Service is only moderate, say Rs. 500, then his initial salary in the lowest grade of the Covenanted Civil Service should not be less than that sum. His promotion would, of course, be practically stopped until he attains a rank carrying the pay equal to that sum on the 75 per cent. scale. If he is already getting high pay, say Rs. 800, in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, then he must, in the ordinary course of things, be an experienced Government servant of many years' standing. He should not only get that same pay in the lowest grade of the Covenanted Civil Service, but should, besides, be allowed full pay, and not 75 per cent. only, when his time for promotion arrives. This time must, in his case, arrive very late, and if he is thrown back on 75 per cent., he will probably become liable to be retired on pension before he obtains any considerable increase, or perhaps any increase whatsoever, to the pay with which he started. A better solution of the problem is, in my opinion, that which I have already mentioned above, namely, that the Uncovenanted Civil Servant should be appointed to a rank in the Covenanted Civil Service corresponding in pay with the pay he drew in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the pay of the Covenanted post being taken at 75 per cent.

37. Do you consider that a difference should be maintained between the rates of pay granted to Covenanted Civilians who enter through the competitive channel in England, and to persons holding Covenanted posts who do not enter through that channel?—I think there should be no difference. Any such distinction would be invidious and unnecessary, as persons appointed from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service must be presumed to be quite as fit for the posts to which they are appointed as persons who have originally entered the service by competition in England.

38. How, then, do you justify the application of the same rates of pay in the case of Natives who have satisfied the very high tests required by the examination in England and Natives who have not?—*Ceteris paribus*, Natives who have satisfied the very high tests required by the examination in England would certainly be entitled to better consideration and better pay than those who have not. But I altogether deprecate the appointment to the Statutory Service of raw youths by nomination. I propose the appointment of tried and experienced Uncovenanted Civil Servants only. They stand on quite a different footing from untrained probationers who have not passed the English Competitive Examination.

39. How far would any system of appointment which involves a journey to and residence in England be regarded by the Native community as open to objection on the ground that it requires Hindu candidates to abandon their caste as a condition of entering the Civil Service?—I do not think that a journey to and residence in England entails at present the same caste disadvantages upon Hindus as it did several years ago. The prejudices are, I think, wearing off. Besides, on high administrative grounds, I think residence in England is essential.

40. How far would such a system be regarded as open to objection on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to those candidates who are

Mr. Stewart—continued.

wealthy enough to undertake the cost of a journey to and residence in England?—If simultaneous examinations in India and England be decided upon, it would be a convenient arrangement for Natives, although, no doubt, they would have to reside in England for a couple of years after they pass the preliminary test. But if it should be found necessary to hold the examination in England alone, then Government should, I think, establish a few scholarships to be competed for by the Indian candidates, so that those candidates who are not wealthy, but yet are deserving and able, may have a fair chance equally with those who are wealthy enough to undergo the cost of the journey and residence in England. Scholarships may also be established by the private liberality of wealthy and patriotic Natives.

41. Does a voyage to or residence in England involve the loss of social position or other unfavourable consequences in the case of any section of the Native community?—I do not believe that now-a-days a voyage to or residence in England involves the loss of social position or other unfavourable consequences in the case of any section of the Native community.

42. If the Statutory system is discontinued, should special provision be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of Natives who, for religious or other sufficient reasons, are unable or unwilling to undertake a journey to and residence in England?—No special provision should be made in favour of Natives who object, on religious or other similar grounds, to undertake a journey to England or to reside there.

43. How far should appointments in each province to Covenanted posts be restricted to Natives of the province concerned?—Appointments made according to the result of the open competition should be regulated by the choice of the candidates, as is done at present. Appointments made from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be restricted to Natives of the province concerned.

44. How would the Native community regard a system of nomination on the ground of merit and ability shown in the service of Government, or in the exercise of a profession, alternating with a system of selection by means of competition, whether entirely open or amongst nominated candidates?—I believe the Native community would regard it with favour. I would myself regard such a scheme with favour.

45. On what principles should the promotion of Natives appointed to Covenanted posts, otherwise than by the channel of the competition in England, be regulated?—On the same principles as are applied in the case of persons appointed through the competitive channel.

46. Should Natives appointed to Covenanted posts be required to pass the Departmental examinations?—Natives promoted from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted posts need not be required to pass Departmental examinations.

I would add here that I think subjects of Native States in subordinate alliance with the Crown should be eligible for appointments to the Covenanted posts in British India.

47. How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, regard-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

ed by influential sections of the Native community?—I am not aware that it is regarded as unsatisfactory by any influential sections of the Native community.

48. Is it, in your opinion, necessary that there should be a proportion of Europeans either in the Subordinate Executive Service, or in the Subordinate Judicial Service, or in both of those services?—In my opinion it is not necessary.

49. Are you in favour of laying down a rule that high educational capacity should be regarded as an essential qualification for appointment to the Subordinate Executive and to the Subordinate Judicial Services as defined for the purposes of these questions?—I think the present tests for appointment to these services work well, nor is the rule laid down about age objectionable. Candidates for the Subordinate Judicial Service are required to pass the Subordinate Judge's or the LL.B. examination, and those for the Subordinate Executive Service the lower and higher standard examinations. I think these tests are satisfactory, and secure good public servants. The only alteration I would suggest is that, taking into consideration the progress which education has made, no candidate should be held eligible for the Subordinate Executive Service unless he possesses an Arts degree. I think the Subordinate Judge's examination is high enough to dispense with the necessity of a degree, and an LL.B. always possesses a degree in Arts. I do not think it is possible to devise any one system which would be equally applicable to all provinces. It would be convenient to leave the local Government of each province to frame its own rules in such matters.

50. You say that the definition "Native of India" is not clear?—It is not.

51. You think the definition ought to be made clearer?—Yes, for it might mean that a Native of India born in England would be excluded.

52. You think the definition should include Natives of India wherever born?—Yes.

53. Would you suggest any other change in the Statute?—I am not at present prepared to do so.

54. Would you say that there should be any alteration in the rules?—I should first like to read a copy of the rules. I have a strong feeling in favour of equal pay being given to all Civilians, whether European or Native, who have passed the prescribed test.

55. Do you mean those raised from the Uncovenanted ranks to the Civil Service?—Yes.

56. Supposing the Statutory Service were retained, what privileges would you give to the Natives of Feudatory States?—The Natives of Feudatory States might be admitted.

57. Supposing the Statutory system to be retained in its present state, would you advocate those selected being sent to England?—Yes.

58. Would you admit persons who have qualified for the Bar, or for any other profession?—I would not open the door to them at all. The competition ought to be between persons in the service itself.

59. Would you appoint persons of noble family to the service?—Yes.

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60. Supposing they were appointed to the Statutory Service, what allowance would you give them to commence with?—The same as the other men.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

61. Should not a man who has distinguished himself at the Bar be admitted to the Statutory Service?—Certainly not. My reasons are that a man who has distinguished himself at the Bar, or in Medicine, would not care to accept such an appointment. There is no reason why those who have not distinguished themselves should be appointed; and, besides, if either of these classes were appointed, it would introduce a sort of laxity in the system.

62. Should a man promoted from the Uncovenanted Service be placed at the bottom of the list of the Covenanted Civil Service?—He should take his proper rank and receive the proper pay.

Mr. Stewart.

63. Supposing a man, after serving for fifteen years as a Subordinate Judge, was appointed a Second Grade Judge, should he get the full salary of that grade?—He should.

64. Should he have his name put on the list next to a Junior Collector drawing ₹1,800 a month?—He should be put at the bottom of the list of those already drawing ₹1,800 a month.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

65. Supposing a Subordinate Judge were appointed a District Judge, should he rank with a District Judge of the Covenanted Service, and should he be placed at the bottom of the list of District Judges and not below the Assistant Judges?—He should be placed at the bottom of the list of the District Judges.

66. You say that persons who had made their mark at the Bar would not care to enter the service?—Yes; and I would exclude them altogether. It would be a sort of nomination system, which I do not like.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khán Bahadur.

67. What would be your standard of ability?—Recommendation from the higher authorities.

68. These higher officers may in some cases think that men not in the service are better qualified for these appointments: would you in that case tie their hands,—that is to say, if a man at the Bar was very successful in his career, should he not be appointed?—Yes, if he obtained the recommendation of the Judges of the High Court.

69. If the Agent, Governor General, Central India, should recommend a Vakil for his high abilities, would you advise that he should be appointed?—I would tie his hands to this extent, that members of the Bar of proved abilities only should be recommended.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khán Bahadur,
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70. But supposing he was a Vakil and not a Barrister?—Then he would be quite ineligible.

71. Then you would not give discretionary power to the local Government or to the Government of India even?—I would not, unless it was expedient to do so for political reasons.

Mr. Stewart.

72. Then you modify your previous answer?—There should be a rule that Government be allowed to reward men of merit by appointing them as Inamdars, giving them jagirs, &c.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khán Bahadur.

73. And not to the service?—No.

74. Supposing we wanted a man—for instance, a good surveyor—to go to Thibet, and he was in every respect qualified, would you not open the door to him for admission to the Covenanted Service?—The competitive system already ties the hands of Government.

75. Would you exclude even University men who have obtained honours?—Yes, unless they have been in the Public service.

Mr. Stewart.

76. At present the rules require the sanction of the Government of India to appointments under the Statute to posts in the Covenanted Service. Would you require that that power should be exercised by a higher authority even—I mean the Secretary of State for India?—It does not matter, but I think the sanction of the Governor General would be sufficient.

77. Don't you think it would cause jealousy among the Covenanted Civilians if Uncovenanted Civilians were placed in the higher grades?—For instance, supposing the Oriental Translator to Government or some such official was promoted to a higher paid post reserved for the Covenanted Service?—I do not think it would create any jealousy if they were placed under the officers just senior to them.

78. You are not in favour of changing the place of examination at all?—No, I should prefer having the examination held in England, but if the difficulty of doing this cannot be obviated, it would be better to have two examinations simultaneously.

79. Do you think the difficulties you mention are insuperable?—They are almost insuperable.

80. Supposing the examination was still held exclusively in England, would you give encouragement to Natives to compete?—I think scholarships might be established by Government. It is expensive for Natives to go to England.

81. Do you consider that there is any caste prejudice or objection to sending children to study in England?—Not being a Hindoo, I will not say that there are not some prejudices, but I am certainly inclined to think that, according to the present rate of progress, those prejudices will before long die out.

82. Would you alter any of the present subjects of examination?—I believe that some of the

Mr. Stewart—continued.

Vernacular languages should be introduced. For instance, Sanscrit ought to have equal marks with Latin and Greek.

83. Would you make any concession as regards Persian?—Yes, I would give it the same marks as French and German.

84. You are not opposed to holding an examination in India?—Certainly not.

85. Supposing a simultaneous examination was held, would you have the subjects of examination identical in both centres?—Yes, I would.

86. Supposing the examination was held in India, would you have one centre or several centres?—I would have only one centre, but that one centre ought to be of such a nature as to be one examination for the whole of India, and one centre I think would be more convenient. I would have one fixed centre.

87. Where would you have it?—I would prefer Bombay. I am in favour of Bombay because I belong to this Presidency.

88. Would you have the successful candidates all placed on one list?—Yes.

89. Supposing you had the examination in India, would you have the successful candidates go to England for a period of training?—I would; they should have only their preliminary test in India.

90. Would you have no selection for special provinces?—Ordinarily selections for the appointments in a particular province should be confined to the candidates belonging to that province. Candidates would be willing to serve in their own provinces.

91. In Bombay, for instance, do you think it would be of particular advantage for a man, say a Brahmin, to stay here?—I think it would be.

92. Do you know any Native gentleman who, having been successful in the open competition, is now in the service?—I know some.

93. Would you give us your opinion of the gentlemen you refer to?—I believe they are very competent.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

94. Do you think there is any feeling that people of other provinces should not serve in the Bombay Presidency?—The experiment has not been tried sufficiently, but there is Mr. Tagore from Bengal, who is serving here as a Sessions Judge and who is very much liked by all.

Mr. Stewart.

95. Supposing a Parsi were appointed to Dharwar?—As far as my experience goes I do not think there would be any dislike to him.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur.

96. Are not Brahmins largely employed in Guzerat; and is there not a feeling of dislike shown towards them?—I believe there is a sort of class dislike amongst the people in Guzerat.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur,
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97. What classes in Guzerat generally got official positions?—Hindus, Parsis, and, as a matter of fact, all classes.

98. Would they like people of other communities to come in,—that is to say, people from the other provinces?—Well, I suppose they would prefer having their own people.

Mr. Stewart.

99. There are many Parsis, I suppose, in Guzerat. Are they appreciated by the Nagars?—The feeling is against having too many Parsis in a Hindu population.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

100. In the Uncovenanted Services?—I am talking of the Uncovenanted Services.

Mr. Stewart.

I suppose you have been chiefly engaged in Civil duties?—Yes.

101. Do you approve of pure outsiders being appointed to the position of Deputy Collector?—No, I do not.

102. What test would you apply in their case?—A test of their knowledge of Revenue matters coupled with a University degree. Education is now so advanced that it would be easy to find many candidates to seek such service.

103. Would you shut the door against those who have not had a University education?—No, I would not.

104. Would you advocate a scheme for promoting Mamlatdars to Deputy Collectorships?—I think there is no objection to the present system being retained.

105. Supposing you were to abolish the Statutory system which, as it is now, gives one appointment in every six to a Native of India, would you give that one appointment to a member of the Uncovenanted Service?—I would.

106. Instead of putting a Statutory Civilian in for one of the six appointments, would you take a man from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—I would.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

107. How do Mamlatdars compare with the Subordinate Judges as regards educational attainments? Are they as competent?—No, I think Subordinate Judges are superior.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur.

108. Are the duties of the Mamlatdar very different from those of the Subordinate Judge?—Very different.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

109. Do you personally know whether objections have been made to Subordinate Judges trying suits on account of their partiality?—I have not heard of any.

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110. Supposing a dispute took place between a Bania and a Parsi, would the Parsi object to his suit being tried by a Bania Judge?—He might; but at present I am not aware that there is any party feeling against Banias among Parsis.

111. You do not think that the Statutory system is a good system from an economical point of view?—I mean to say that men, Europeans or Natives, holding similar posts should get the same pay. At the same time I admit that Natives can

live on less pay, but the principle which makes a distinction between races is a bad one, and ought not to be adopted.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*.

112. Do I understand you to say that Rs200 a month for Statutory Civilians on first appointment is enough?—It is rather small, but of course it would be enough for a time.

WITNESS II.—13th January 1887.

(By the Sub-Committee.)

Examination of RAO BAHADUR CHUNILÁL VENILÁLL, Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Stewart.

113. What position do you hold in the service?—I am Deputy Collector of Broach. I have passed through all the grades leading to that appointment.

114. How many years have you served?—Next June I shall have completed forty years' service. For twenty-three years I have been Deputy Collector.

115. Of what province are you a native?—Of Guzerat.

116. Of what caste?—I am a Brahma-Kshatriya.

117. Do you know any Civilians who have been appointed to the Covenanted Service under the Statute?—I know three.

118. I suppose you have talked over the subject with your friends in Guzerat?—I have; they have expressed dissatisfaction with the system.

119. As regards the rules, or with the Statute itself?—Dissatisfaction is expressed because Statutory Civilians do not enter the Service by the same door as Covenanted Civilians, and yet, at the same time, they rise to posts similar to those held by Covenanted Civilians. It is generally said that the present system of appointment affords no satisfactory test of the abilities of Natives appointed under the Statutory rules.

120. Do you propose to substitute anything for the Statutory system?—I would abolish it altogether, and would occasionally give men of approved merit in the lower service higher appointments.

121. Supposing that the Statutory Service is retained, would you put young men of good family into it, and if so, would you advise that those young men should be sent to England to go through a prescribed course of training there?—I do not think it would do any good. The Statutory system is not at all looked upon with favour by the people.

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shahabuddin*, Khán Bahadur.

122. You say you would abolish the Statutory system altogether?—Yes.

123. You are aware that in Guzerat, before the British rule in India existed, there were old Rajput, Mahomedan, and Girasia families who were in an affluent condition?—Many.

124. In what condition are these families now?—In a decayed condition.

125. What is the cause of that?—Want of education.

126. That is to say that the educational attainments required by the British Government are not found in them?—Yes.

127. Do you think that, for political reasons, since this change of rule has reduced to poverty so many old families, their young men should be invited to compete for the service, or would you

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shahabuddin*, Khán Bahadur
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require every post to be filled by a B.A. or an M.A.? Would you not give any discretionary power to Government in appointing young men to vacant posts?—It would be proper for Government to put these young men into the Uncovenanted Service for training, and then preference should be given to them when openings occur. If they have passed an educational test at a prescribed examination, they should be employed in the lower subordinate service, and then, if they have shewn their fitness, they should be promoted. 128. That is to say, you would have Nagars or Dukshani Brahmins, who are the most forward classes, appointed?—Yes; when two candidates have equal merits I would treat them equally.

Mr. Stewart.

129. Do you think that there is any danger in the Bombay Presidency of there being difficulties as regards these appointments on political grounds?—I do not think that the Statutory Service is created to provide for noble families,—that is, so far as I am aware, it was not.

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shahabuddin*, Khán Bahadur.

130. Say, for instance, they were appointed as Police Superintendents or as Assistant Police Superintendents?—These people allow their sons to go astray, and that is a great reason for their decayed condition.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*.

131. You said you were acquainted with three Statutory Civilians?—Personally, I am acquainted with one.

132. Do they belong to high families?—One is said to belong to the family of a Sardar; another to the family of an Inamdar; and the third is Mr. Bomanjee of Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

133. Is any dissatisfaction felt as regards the recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—No dissatisfaction is expressed here.

134. Do you advocate any change in it?—No, I would have the men selected by competition in England.

135. Would you have any change in the age?—I would have the maximum age at twenty-one and the minimum at eighteen. By English law the age of twenty-one is fixed as the age of attaining majority; according to the Native law it is eighteen.

136. Do you think that great hardships are caused by requiring Indian candidates for the Civil Service to compete in England?—Well, it

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causes great expense to them, and parents of course do not like their boys going away.

137. But still you would have the examination in England only?—If you have a simultaneous examination in England and in India, parents will still have to send their boys to England for two or three years. The question papers, besides, must be prepared in England, and at the least they would take eighteen days to reach here, and there is no certainty that they will not be got at.

138. Have you any other reason for objecting to hold an examination in India?—Yes, the system of education in India is a failure. Moreover, having one examination in England leads only those who are in a good position to go there, and the Civil Service ought certainly to be a noble service.

139. Do you think that having to go to England secures men of good family?—I think it does.

140. Would you alter the present subjects of examination in England; would you have any alteration in the marks given for any of the subjects?—I think an Indian language should be added to the subjects. The marks for Sanscrit and Arabic should be raised.

141. To what standard?—To the standard of Latin and Greek.

142. Would you adopt special steps to encourage Native gentlemen to go to England to compete for the Civil Service?—I would not.

143. You would keep the present difficulties in their way as a sort of handicap?—It is desirable that the Civil Service should be composed of respectable people.

144. Supposing the examination were to be held in India, would you require the selected candidates to go to England in order to complete their training for the service?—For that very reason I am against an examination being held in India. If a simultaneous examination were held, why should the candidates in India go to England? I would rather have those candidates first placed for their training in the Uncovenanted Service.

145. Do you know any Native Civilians who were appointed to the Covenanted Service under the competitive system?—Yes, I know three—Mr. Thakúr, Mr. Tagore, and Mr. Khareghat.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

146. Your objection to having a simultaneous examination is mainly a technical one, but you also say you have another objection, which is, that all classes of society would be able to compete. Supposing the Indian examination is identical with the one held in England, would there not be a guarantee that those who have had a high education and are able to compete must have a certain position in society?—In India, there is such regard for caste that men of low position will not be respected.

147. Is that your experience in the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes.

148. If a man is good and honest, would he not be respected if holding a good position?—I do not know in the service at present any one who is of a low caste.

149. Do you not think that by confining the examination to England you deter many young men of these families from competing for the service?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

150. Do you not think that is unfair?—It may be in one sense; but as far as the interests of the public service are concerned, it is not unfair.

151. Why?—It is advisable, in the interests of Government, to have men of good family in the service.

152. What makes you believe that competition in India would bring men of lower families to compete?—Because the examination would be held in their own country.

153. In selecting officers, after they are once admitted, do you think that ability ought to be looked to?—Oh, yes.

154. Are you aware that anybody can compete in England?—Yes.

155. Anybody, however humble his position may be?—I suppose some sort of certificate is required from candidates before they are admitted to the examination.

156. There is no prohibition against men belonging to the very humblest position from competing?—But then there is this distinction as regards Englishmen that we in India do not, as a rule, know what their families are—that is to say, the social status of their families—; but here, in India, a Native is known, because he comes from the country itself.

157. If a man of one province were to serve in another, would that be the case?—There would still be some connecting link.

158. What do you say about the Queen's Proclamation, which declares that no one shall be excluded by birth or other reasons from occupying a post, provided he is competent?—I say that examinations in India have many drawbacks. Three things are to be taken into consideration—family, *i.e.*, social position, respectability and merit.

159. Supposing a man has merit, should he be excluded on the ground that he is not of good social position?—No, not if he is of good family.

The Hon'ble Kázi Shahabuddin, Khán Bahadur.

160. With reference to the grounds you have mentioned against holding examinations in India, supposing you got candidates from good families, would you then object to the examinations being held in India?—I would modify my objections to a certain extent.

Mr. Stewart.

161. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service, referring only to three classes of officials, *viz.*, Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors, and Mamlatdars, would you consider as eligible for those posts all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—Yes.

162. Would you recruit that service by nomination or competition?—I suppose the present system of examination works well.

163. Would you retain the present system?—I would, because under that system I think you get good men. I would put graduates and non-graduates on a par.

164. Whom do you mean by non-graduates?—I would promote people who have already served many years under Government.

165. Is any dissatisfaction expressed with the system here of giving preference to graduates over

Mr. Stewart—continued.

non-graduates who have served many years in the service?—Yes.

166. As regards Deputy Collectors, would you make any change in the system?—No, I think that nomination to Deputy Collectorships without requiring that the nominee shall have served as Mamlatdar should be put a stop to.

167. Do you know anything about the appointment of Subordinate Judges?—They are made from a general list which is kept by the High Court and Government. There are the District Court Pleaders' examination and the Subordinate Judges' examination. Those who obtain higher marks are admitted as High Court Pleaders; those who obtain lower marks are admitted as District Pleaders.

168. Would you approve of members of the Bar being appointed Subordinate Judges?—Yes, if they have passed for the higher Bar: still I think the present test is sufficient.

169. Do you prefer provincial recruitment for the Uncovenanted Service?—I do.

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shahabuddin*, Khan Bahadur.

170. You say no direct appointment to Deputy Collectorships should be made?—Yes.

171. For what reason?—Because then you do not get trained people.

172. The present system has been in existence since Sir Erskine Perry's time, and many Deputy Collectors have been appointed direct?—Yes.

173. Do you know any of the first batch of men so appointed?—Yes; they were not men of practical ability.

174. You say that a good deal of dissatisfaction is felt regarding the appointment of Mamlatdars from the undergraduates?—Yes, in the lower grades.

Mr. Stewart.

175. Do you think that to be an efficient Mamlatdar requires very great knowledge in land tenures and such matters?—Certainly.

176. You have graduate Mamlatdars under you?—No. I have never had graduates serving under me.

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shahabuddin*, Khan Bahadur.

177. Do you not think that graduates look upon the work of a Mamlatdar as inferior?—Yes, in the beginning they did so, but now they have become reconciled to the work.

178. Do graduates make good Magistrates?—Not practical Magistrates. In intricate cases they are not able to solve a question.

179. With regard to the Statutory Service, do you think the pay ought to be the same as given to those of the Non-Statutory Service?—No: Europeans, of course, have many items of expense to incur.

180. A Statutory Civilian gets ₹200 a month to commence with. Do you think that is sufficient?—I think it is. It is equal to the pay of a Mamlatdar, who has already served Government for twenty years.

181. What pay would you give a Statutory Civilian?—Two-thirds of the pay given to a competitive Civilian.

182. You say you would pay Statutory Civilians less than those of the Covenanted Service, because Natives have less expenses to bear?—I say that a European has to keep his children at home for a time. If his wife becomes ill, he has to send her home, which costs about ₹1,000 for her voyage there and back. If he himself becomes ill, it costs him the same amount.

Mr. Stewart.

183. Would you have a distinction as regards furlough rules between Statutory and Covenanted Servants?—I would.

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WITNESS III.—17th January 1887.

Examination of W. LEE WARNER, Esq., M.A., Acting Secretary to Government (Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments), Bombay.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

The President—continued.

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184. You are Acting Secretary to Government in the Educational, Political, and Judicial Departments?—Yes.

W.
Lee Warner,
Esq.

185. Will you tell me what positions you have occupied before?—In the Educational Department I have been Inspector of Schools in Sind, and Acting Director of Public Instruction. In the Revenue Department I have been Assistant Collector through the various grades, and Acting Collector. In the Political Department I have been Assistant Political Agent at Satara, and Acting Political Agent at Kolhapore; and in the Political Secretariat I have been several times on special duty. I was Under-Secretary to the Local Government, and subsequently to the Government of India, and at present am Acting Secretary to this Government. In Sind I was Assistant to the Commissioner.

The President.

186. Is the evidence that you are about to give your own opinion, and not as representing Government?—Entirely: absolutely without any communication with the Government.

187. Is any dissatisfaction felt with regard to the existing system of appointing Natives, as Statutory Civilians, to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service? If so, what are the grounds of dissatisfaction?—I think that there is some dissatisfaction, but it varies according to the various classes. Generally, I think, there is a feeling that the system of selection leaves too much to the favour of Government and the accident of being known at headquarters. There is another objection on the part of men in the service of Government, who feel that it would be better if promotion were made to the Statutory Service instead of the present system of bringing in younger men, who, so far as official duties are concerned, are not of proved merit or ability.

188. Is any dissatisfaction felt from the fact that appointments under the Statute must be to particular posts instead of to the Service?—There is dissatisfaction, undoubtedly, on the part of the men already in the service of Government, that they cannot be promoted to something higher than the lower grades of the Covenanted Civil Service. At present, however, the Statute is used entirely to bring in young men of good family, so that the objection hardly applies to the present method of working.

189. Are your objections against both the Statute and the rules?—My views are in favour of enlarging the Superior Native Civil Service and giving it larger prizes than it now has. I would entirely alter the whole system of appointments to it.

190. That is, by an amendment of the rules, not by an amendment of the Statute. Do you wish to amend the Statute?—I wish to amend the Statute.

191. In what respect?—I wish to make it impossible to appoint to the Covenanted Civil Service, as reduced in numbers according to the scheme I am about to propose, any Indian candidates except those who have passed the door of the open competition in England. I propose two wholly distinct services—a Superior Civil Service of India, which I should like to reserve entirely for Natives (in the Statutory sense) of this country; and I wish to have a narrower Directive Service, which should, as far as possible, be manned by Englishmen, and in regard to which no concession should be made in the way of holding simultaneous examinations, or reducing the standard, so as to help Natives to reach it. They must reach it exclusively by the English door. It should be a fair field for all British subjects of Her Majesty. I am in a difficulty in suggesting an improvement to the Statute for the reason that I want to give to the Natives a grand career on the spot, open only to themselves, leaving to Englishmen that direction of the Indian administration which, so long as we govern India on English principles, and these principles are not part of the social, religious, and moral life of India, we must maintain.

192. Would you alter the definition of the term "Native of India"?—I think the definition as explained is quite sufficient; I see no reason to alter it, except to admit the subjects of States in subordinate alliance with the Queen, and all the children of Europeans really domiciled and settled in India.

193. If the Statutory Service is retained, would you send selected candidates to England for training compulsorily, or would you only encourage them to go?—Assuming the Statutory Service to be retained, and assuming preference still to be given to birth, I should prefer to send them to England.

194. Compulsorily?—Compulsorily. Although I recognise the objections entertained by some classes in Bombay to going to England on religious and caste grounds, still I think they would give way. In my opinion all selected candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should spend two, at least, or three years in England. Where at present there is an ineradicable religious feeling against going to England, I would not do violence to that feeling by compelling such candidates to go to England, but I would encourage it. I am, however, really not in a position to argue on this line, because my main argument is that the Statutory Service should go, and then this difficulty goes with it.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

195. Have you had any acquaintance with any of the Statutory Civilians appointed in Bombay?—The system has been developed since I left District life in Bombay, and, therefore, personally, I know only three or four of the Statutory Civilians. I have never had any working under me, still I am acquainted with three or four of them.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

196. Can you speak as to their capacity?—One of them I consider a most capable officer, but he had already served under the Government of a Native State, and had obtained considerable experience before he entered the Statutory Civil Service; of another I cannot give a good account.

197. Are they men of high family?—It is difficult to answer that question. The Indian notion of aristocracy depends on caste, and differs from that which creates the social feeling of England. Here members of a whole caste are considered more or less of good family.

198. Do they belong to families of large local influence?—On the whole not so much as one would expect. I may say conspicuously less than one would have expected, considering the importance attached to social standing in the selection of candidates under the existing rule.

Sir Charles Turner.

199. Are there many influential native families in this province, families the descendants of Sardars or Princes whose position commands the allegiance of a large number of other natives?—I think there are sufficiently large numbers of old and influential families. We have not got that landed aristocracy that the different law systems produce in other parts of India, but there is a large number of historic families, the names of which every one acquainted with the history of the Maharrattas would at once accept. I have been thrown of late somewhat frequently into contact with that class, and I think they do feel strongly that their claims are somewhat more overlooked in filling up Statutory appointments than they think they had a right to expect.

200. Are the sons of such families generally receiving a fair English education?—Some of them are beginning to receive it, and a few are able to speak English excellently, but they rarely go through the college course. They become young gentlemen at home.

201. Do you think that the abstention on the part of Government from appointing the sons of such families has been due to the difficulty of finding men properly qualified for official employment?—The system is so new, and the appointments have been so few, and there are so many classes to be considered, that I do not think Government can be held to blame. The system has not had time enough to work.

The President.

202. What has your recruitment been?—One a year or thereabouts.

Sir Charles Turner.

203. I understand you to say that the appointments that have been made have been from families which were not, strictly speaking, families of influence?—Looking at the appointments as a whole, the distinctly superior social standing which seems to have been postulated by the present system is not represented as fully as might have been expected.

204. I think you said you wished the rules to be amended so as to exclude this question of family. Did I rightly understand you?—I did not mean to exclude the idea of family, but the notion that it is a great thing to get into the Covenanted Civil Service. The time seems to have arrived for a large Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service on

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

a broad basis. I do not think it should be thought a thing to be grasped at, to get into the Covenanted Service otherwise than by one door. The superior service of India, which I propose, should be regarded as an honourable service.

205. Do you wish to retain the qualification of birth as a consideration in filling appointments in the public service in India?—I wish to have a Haileybury in every large province, and for entrance into that Haileybury I would, at first, both nominate candidates and select candidates by competition. I would nominate very carefully the representatives of all classes of the community, so as to equalise competition. I would then leave it to competition to determine which of the young men admitted into that college for a three years' course should pass out of it into the higher posts of the service.

206. Would you still give a preference to men of good family?—In nominating I should consider birth and include a proportion of boys of family and influence. I do not think birth should be altogether disregarded.

207. I understand you to say that you would retain the definition of "Natives of India" in the Statute as it is, if the Statute is not repealed. Should the term "Native of India" include persons born and domiciled in India of parents habitually resident therein?—Yes.

208. The construction of these words has been held to mean that when the father is a European domiciled in India, and the son born out of India or in a Native State, that son is not a Native within the Statute; but that if his elder brother was born in India, or his younger brother was born in India, would both of them be Natives of India?—I think that is defective certainly, and all sons of a man settled in India, wherever born, should be held to be in the same position as those born in India.

209. Would you include in the definition of the term "Native of India," if the Statutory system be retained, persons born in the territories of Native States?—Yes, I have already expressed that opinion. We have had considerable difficulty in this Presidency from the exclusion of subjects of Native States. The restriction has hampered me once or twice. I look on it as quite illogical and inexpedient to exclude the subjects of a Native State, which is protected by us and is in alliance with Her Majesty. Many of them own property in British India, the great bulk of them in fact; they are often men of family and have weight in the country; their properties are surrounded by British territory, and, as a matter of fact, in this Presidency, we are constantly asked to give such men a naturalisation certificate, though they do not wish to live here, to enable them to pass the law examinations of the High Court.

212. There is also a certain unity, an identity of interest?—Yes, I quite agree. I look upon it as a distinction that should never be maintained. I have the same sort of feeling with regard to aliens, that they are the same as ourselves in India.

213. Do not the Fendatory States which are connected with this Presidency largely employ Natives of this Presidency?—They largely employ them as higher officials.

214. And in the subordinate ranks of our service are there not many subjects of Native States employed as clerks?—Yes.

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215. Do Natives of India labour under any, and, if any, what disadvantages in competing for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service?—Natives are dissatisfied with the limitation of age, and the obligation to go to England. I would not make any concessions to Native opinion in this matter.

216. Will you give us your reasons?—I think we must, first of all, enquire upon what principle we are going to fulfil our responsibilities in India. It seems to me that, for some years to come, England being responsible for the government of India, she must direct the policy of India. I think that that direction should be in English hands until certain social, moral, and intellectual changes have taken place in India, which it will take some time to bring about. If England is to direct the Indian administration, she can only do so in one of two ways: either you must have a small body at the head to direct the whole machine, or you must have a leaven of your British administrators throughout your whole administration; and I fear that the Natives of this country would, in the latter case, be edged out if you leave it open for Englishmen to be put in subordinate grades of the services. That opening might prove dangerous to the rights of Natives of this country in their own administration; and, therefore, it would be better to reserve the English contingent for the higher grades of the service, keeping the Covenanted Civil Service (call it a Directive Service), and reducing it in numbers, if possible. To this you should allow the Natives of this country to be eligible, but only by passing them through precisely the same conditions as the English boy that comes up for examination. Thus, for the sake of my argument, I have to express the expectation that but few Natives will get into the ranks of the reduced Directive Civil Service. The *quid pro quo* is that they will have a large service exclusively reserved for them in their own country. That service should be separately organised for every province; it should consist of all Statutory appointments and any you can give out of the Civil Service. Into this administrative service all Indians should come through the door of your Haileybury colleges in different parts of India. Each college should be the very best college that you could make; you should have the largest supply of English Professors; the young men should have their debating club, their cricket ground; and, above all, it should be on the residential system under the supervision of an English Principal: you would then be able to have some guarantee of physical and moral fitness. When boys live under observation you can not only influence them, but learn about them that of which at present we know nothing. Moral courage can best be acquired where boys are living together. It is because I think it possible to give the Indian this valuable concession (which will, as they increase in fitness, increase their weight in the administration) that I am averse to thwarting that scheme—depending, as it does, on the reduction to an irreducible minimum of our directive service by discouraging the admission of Indians into the Covenanted Civil Service except through the English door. But if no organic change of that sort is to be made, and if the Statutory Service is retained, I would still make no material alterations in the conditions of the public competition. I do not think that European agency can be very materially reduced. It can only be safely replaced by

Indians who have acquired, by residence in England, many of those social, physical, and moral qualities which I have previously claimed as the ordinary product of English education. The mental, social, and moral horizon of the Indian mind is altered by contact with English society. No one can help noticing the result of even the social contact of Indian barristers with their English professional brothers. For English administration we want the English traditions and the English spirit, and this cannot be acquired in Indian schools. I therefore think a visit to England and residence there, during the period of probation, essential. As regards an alteration of age, I do not think it would be fair on the English competitor to give the Indian an extra year. After all, England is only seventeen days from India, and the boy who goes from here can make marks in subjects which he can acquire more easily and certainly at less expense than the English boy. At the same time, while I would not alter the age or the obligation to reside in England, I would, if my own theory is not accepted, make some concessions which I will mention presently. I would, if my own scheme of a superior Indian service is rejected, establish scholarships and give passage money to England for one or two Indian boys annually selected by public competition in each province. Perhaps the proportion might be four for Northern and Eastern India, and one for Bombay, and one for Madras. The examination should be special, and the subjects those fixed for the open competition. That would enable them at once to get on the rails of the educational system in which the examination lies. I would not alter the limit of age. I mean I would not alter it specially for them. The age must be the same for Indians as for Englishmen; and as the bulk of the Covenanted Civil Service must be Englishmen, so long as England is responsible for the government of India, and while Indian standards of morality and administrative capacity remain so dissimilar from English standards, the question of altering the age must be principally considered from the point of view of the English market. All things considered, I regard the limit of age, nineteen, as the best we can get for Englishmen. I say all things considered, but I am open to correction. That is the age at which the education of English boys is specialised, and at which the Universities select their raw material, and it seems to me the best age for selecting your Indian official.

I am not prepared to add to the subjects of examination, but, if the test is equal, Persian and Sanskrit should receive the same marks as Latin or Greek.

I am decidedly opposed to holding simultaneous examinations in India for these four reasons—

- (i) My arguments point to a limitation of the Indian element in the Covenanted Civil Service as the condition on which alone we can exclude the English element from the superior public service of India.
- (ii) I am familiar with Indian examinations, having examined for the Bombay and the Calcutta University examinations, and I am confident that we have not the power to maintain in India the standard of oral examination applied at home.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

- (iii) I regard the danger of acquiring knowledge of the papers and of cribbing in the Indian examination as a very appreciable danger.
- (iv) A competitive examination is supposed to embody the attractive theory of *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, but in England competition is only a part of the whole educational scheme. That scheme involves a great expense for education, and that expense secures a limited competition from the ranks of persons of means. This class of society in England represents a high standard of social and moral fitness. We know what is meant by the word "gentleman." In India the State gives an almost gratuitous education to the poor. Our schools are filled, not with the higher classes of all communities, but with a preponderating mass of a single community. The English educational system secures the best of home influence, while it also takes a boy away from home, and regards his moral and physical education as equally important, with his intellectual training. In India the school-boy attends the class only, and learns merely his books. We must look at the elementary facts of the position. A competitive examination at the top of the English educational system must produce different results from a competitive examination in India. The same mill will grind wheat and oats. Everything depends on what you put into the mill. You cannot put into the competitive mill English boys in England and Indian boys in India, and expect the same out-turn. In England the cost of education ensures that your competitors have reached a certain social standard with its intellectual and other advantages. In England, again, those boys have been disciplined at school by contact with each other under the master's eye. The house-master has eliminated the bad. In India education is free, or nearly free, and there is no discipline or test of morality under the residential system. The theory of equality by holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India seems to me based on a fallacy when the educational systems are so different.

The President.

217. If an examination is held in India, should it be identical with that held in England?—If my objections to holding an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service are not shared by the Commission, then I answer—(1) The competitive examination in India should be identical, as far as it goes, with the English examination, but it must test the existence of those qualities—moral, physical, and social—which the English competitive examination takes for granted, or accepts on proof adequate in England, but inadequate in India. For instance, a school character passes the English boy for morality. But the

The President—continued.

school has had that boy under close observation and discipline for years. There is not a boy in India to whom the same test has been applied.

218. Should it be held at one or more centres in India?—The examination must be held at one centre only. Under no other system can the same test be applied to all candidates. The standard in our Matriculation examination varies immensely, even in the same province of India.

219. Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations?—A fixed proportion of places would have to be reserved annually for Indians, but only then on condition that the Indian candidates beat the English candidates. I am arguing on the theory that you are going to hold two examinations in different places, which, I think, open to objection. Supposing there are fifty places vacant, of which ten are apportioned to India, ten Indians must secure places in the first fifty of the combined list. If less than ten Indians attain that position, only those who do attain it will be selected. If thirteen attain it, the last three must make way for the next three Englishmen below fifty. The apparent unfairness of this arrangement, and the perpetual agitation for more than ten places, are, in my opinion, fatal to the scheme, which I think objectionable on other grounds.

220. On what principle would you make the apportionment?—I do not think that any acceptable apportionment could be made.

221. What are your reasons?—No apportionment can ever be made which will seem fair either to Englishmen or to Indians. The Commission must ask this elementary question—What are you to do with the Indian candidates when you have them? Of their bare intellectual attainments proof is given by their success. They will make excellent Judges with the Codes to guide, and the High Court to supervise them. Will they make good Magistrates? Ask the High Court what their experience is. My own experience is that Indians do not make good Magistrates. Within the last few months two cases came before me which illustrate my fears. I might take a dozen; but I have taken these two, because the actual finding was honest and right, but there was no sense of proportion in the punishment. A Mahomedan was convicted under section 497, Penal Code, of adultery with a Hindu woman, technically married, but a known prostitute. The woman had been married at five or six years of age to a man who had never lived with her as her husband, and who was subject to epileptic fits, and she had to get her living the best way she could. The accused was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the Magistrate explained that the punishment was severe because of the difference of religion. A few days later, another Magistrate awarded one day's simple imprisonment to a man who in cold blood put his foot on his girl-wife's arm and pulled the arm up and down till he broke it, because she kneaded cow-pad cakes badly. The Magistrate explained that a woman should not take her husband into Court. These and other instances make me feel that the religious and social customs of India force Indian Magistrates to view offences from an entirely different stand-point from that adopted by English-

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men. In regard, again, to the administration of a district, I would ask those who have faced serious dacoities, famine, and religious riots, whether they have not found the Indian official placed in peculiar difficulties by the conditions under which he must work. The Englishman, without being a better man, is by his very impartiality, or, if you like, indifference, placed at an advantage in dealing with religious and social disputes. But I am unwilling to dwell on this further than to point to my conclusion that the directive administration must be English until Indian society and the Indian educational system are much altered. Therefore, the apportionment of appointments will be very difficult, and the calculation must consider the contingency of troubled times. The question with which I started recurs: "What are you to do with the Indian candidates when you have them?" They are better than Englishmen in some departments, and in my opinion much inferior to them in others. They are good Judges, but indifferent Magistrates, and they have yet to prove that they will make good Collectors of districts. I would prefer an apportionment based on residence to one based on religious sects, except in the case of Europeans (Natives of India) and Parsis, whose characteristics are the same in all parts of India.

222. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—I am of opinion that all selected candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should spend two at least or three years in England. One of the ablest of Brahman servants of Government said to me just now: "The great aim should be to get them beyond home influences." I could not help thinking of the value we attach in England to the spell of home life, and recalling to my mind the contrast I have drawn between the English and Indian educational systems. But his remark is true. The success of the Rajkumar College in Rajkot is felt by the Chiefs to be due to the removal from home to the family life of the college. A residence in England will educate the future Civil Servant of India more than his books will, and cure many of the defects which I have attributed to the Indian system of education. Until the position of women is altered in India, and until a great social reform has been effected, Indians will derive great benefit from a removal into the atmosphere of English society.

223. Are the young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best, as regards character and capacity, who would be obtained under any system?—It is not fair to generalize as to the effects of the existing system, and the Indian Covenanted Civilians in Bombay are so few that any special remarks would be personal. I do not think that this question can be answered in the affirmative, and I should hesitate to show cause for a reply in the negative.

Mr. Ryland.

224. You have said you would have two services, an upper and a lower service, the superior and the inferior?—I dislike the word "inferior." I have called them a directive and superior Civil Service of India.

Mr. Ryland—continued.

225. For the first you would endeavour to secure Europeans as much as possible?—Yes.

226. In the second you would only admit Indians?—Yes.

227. Whom do you include under that term "Indians"?—I mean the Statutory Native. I always speak of Indians as men within that meaning subject to the alteration I have already proposed. I certainly think it desirable that a boy born in England of parents resident in India should be considered as a Statutory Native.

228. Europeans settled in this country, their sons and descendants?—Most certainly.

229. You have just now given us some instances why you regard Native Magistrates as not generally successful in their administration?—I preferred to put it as placed under exceptional difficulties, owing to a different way of viewing offences into which the religious principle of Indian civilisation so largely enters.

230. I suppose you are aware to some extent of the feeling of the masses of the people in the country generally, who are not represented?—I always think it is very rash for anybody, English or Indian, to say he is aware of the feelings of the masses of the people, but I think I am not less aware of them than anybody else who had passed his life under similar circumstances would be.

231. Can you say whether you think they themselves would have more confidence in Europeans?—I have no hesitation in saying that wherever religious or social questions are concerned, litigants desire to bring their cases before English Magistrates. It has been my constant experience to be asked to call up such a case from the Court of an Indian Magistrate.

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin, Khan Bahadur.

232. You mention the existence of a very large number of old families,—in fact, the old aristocracy of the country; are you aware that there are such families to a large extent in Gujerat; because you speak of Marathas?—I have never served in Gujerat; I know a few by name. If you include Kathiawar, of course there are many. In the Deccan there are many.

233. In your official capacity you might have come to know that Gujerat is full of old families, particularly Rajputs and old Mahomedan families which are very similar to the Maratha families of the Deccan and Konkan, and quite enjoy the status of noblemen?—I am unable to speak of the condition of the nobles of Gujerat, never having served there.

234. Do you contemplate giving any power to Government to provide for young men of these good families except by competitive examination?—I think probably they would come into the competition. I explained that, in recruiting the proposed Haileybury colleges, I would like to appoint these boys with the rest. I have dealt with it elsewhere. My theory is that Government should withdraw largely its educational energies into these colleges, and most liberally aid every class of the community outside to found its own preparatory schools. I believe that all good education proceeds on close lines; and we do not want to do away

The Hon'ble Kazi *Shah-buddin*, Khan Bahadur
—continued.

with religious or social influences that are good. Aligarh's success is due to its ability to provide religion in its school. The whole province would have its Mahomedan, Hindu and European schools, which should be conducted largely on the grant-in-aid principle, by the best efforts of each community; and in this college, for the first time, the contingent from all of these institutions should be brought under one common roof, all living there. It would be necessary to secure some equitable representation of all classes by nomination at first, as well as competition, but in a few years that difficulty might disappear.

235. Is it not true that these families have been decaying rapidly since the advent of the British?—I do not know why you say "decaying rapidly since the advent of the British." That implies that they were not decaying before that date. My idea is that India always has seen an ebb and flow into power of certain families, and undoubtedly if some have decayed, others have come forward into prominence under British rule.

236. Do you say the condition of the large military families, Mahomedan and Rajput, before the advent of the British Government was the same, or fluctuated in the same degree as now?—I think that the influence of families fluctuated; their property was much more insecure before our rule, and therefore all men of family, as well as the bulk of the people, were less able to maintain their position than they are now under British rule.

237. Would it not be politically right to include these families in any scheme for recruiting the administrative service of India?—I am particularly anxious they should be represented, but it is absolutely necessary they should possess a certain amount of education. I would at first assist them to come into the service by the nomination system I have proposed. I look upon it as important to secure their participation in the system.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*.

238. Your opinion is that the age should not be raised for the competition in England?—On the whole it is so. I think there are only two courses open—an advanced age for the competition which would catch men of proved capacity who had taken their degrees, or the present age which catches the promising public school-boy at the age when he leaves school. On the whole, I doubt the necessity for raising the age to twenty-one, nor do I think that that course would give any advantage to the Indian candidate. The only change which I would make in the present system would be to allow selected candidates to complete their University course. The third year of college life is, in my opinion, the most valuable.

239. You say there are two courses open—an advanced age to attract good men, or the present age which secures school-boys—and yet you prefer the one which catches promising public school-boys. Would it not be better to catch a man who has proved his capacity?—I think you draw too marked a distinction in the use of words. A promising boy of nineteen has proved his capacity up to that age; a promising man of twenty-four has proved his capacity at a greater age, but only in the same way; that is, he has not shown an aptitude for official work: but even the promising boy has proved his intellectual power and shown at school his moral courage and self-control. It is only a question of degree.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*—continued.

240. Do you not think it a greater advantage to have a man who has proved his moral self-control than a man who has not?—I do not hold that promising boys of nineteen have not proved their moral self-control. Our whole system of education in England secures that even in boys. My experience of age is not that under the nineteen years' rule we get worse men.

241. I simply draw your attention to your own statement. You say there are two courses open—one, an advanced age for men of proved capacity who have taken their degrees, or the present age which catches the promising public school boy at the age when he leaves school; one has had a greater opportunity of showing and proving his capability of exercising that self-control, the other has not had the same opportunity. Would it not therefore be better to have men who have proved it than men who have yet to do so?—It would be better if you found that the promising school-boys turned out a less percentage of success than the proved men of twenty-four. But that is not my experience.

242. Which is your own opinion?—My own opinion is that there is not much difference. I think you may get better men as regards education under the age of twenty-four. On the other hand, I think it is physically much better for a man to come out at a younger age, and, without health, intellect is heavily handicapped.

243. You say that men who came out to India under the old system remained in the country much longer?—Yes; they served for thirty or thirty-one years, whereas now men wish to go back when they reach their pensions. From a selfish point of view I wish they would go. It is one of our personal grievances here that the senior men will not make way for the younger.

244. In former years we had men serving thirty or thirty-five years before they went back?—We have several men now who have attained their thirty years. To me it seems a great benefit to India that Englishmen are able to keep contact with England; it liberalises them, enables them to look at things in a less narrow view. It enlarges their mental horizon to take frequent leave and mix with English thought.

245. You say the third year of college life is in your opinion the most valuable, and therefore, according to your suggestion, gentlemen should stay there another year?—I would like them to remain three years.

246. Would not that add to the expenditure?—Yes, but the question is what return you get for it. You cannot afford to do with any less capacity for Indian administration than you have now. It is a great and increasingly difficult business, the administration of India: you cannot afford to reduce the capacity of men you import for that object. If an expenditure of £150 a year will enable you to improve these men, and I think the third year would be beneficial to them, then it is worth paying for.

247. According to your opinion those gentlemen who come out after remaining in England two years would not be so good or so efficient as a man that remained three years and completed his college course?—I think so.

248. If you had a man who remained three years at the University and took his degree without any cost to the State, would it not be preferable to have that system than to incur additional ex-

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pense?—Yes. It is always better to get an article for nothing if you can.

249. Do you still adhere to the opinion that it is better to have gentlemen selected at nineteen and to spend money on them rather than to have those who take their collegiate degrees and then come out?—On the whole I think so, because of the greater risk to health they run at the more advanced age.

250. It is only one year?—I beg your pardon. It may be five years—the difference between twenty-four and nineteen for entering the service. For whatever the age might be, I would still have them go through a special course of training. I would not let the twenty-four years' man off his two years' probation in England, attending Law Courts and gaining special knowledge.

251. Would his health be worse if he came out at twenty-five than if he came out at twenty-one?—I think he would feel it certainly at the end of his career. He would be more anxious to get home at fifty.

252. You do not advocate a competitive examination in India. Is it because you do not believe that it gives the same guarantee of moral character as the competition in England does?—That is only one reason. Other reasons relate to the impossibility of holding two, probably five, examinations at different places. The oral examinations would differ.

253. If students who receive a good intellectual education in our Universities in India do not possess an equally good moral character, does not that seriously condemn the system of education that is given in India, and the Government for giving it?—I never draw inferences on partial data. That might be a legitimate inference to draw, if Government would at once alter the whole system of education in India. Even now systems vary in different provinces, and, in some, more is done by the grant-in-aid system, under which teachers are free to introduce their own system of moral instruction.

254. But if the result of education is that we produce men possessing intellectual capacity but not moral capacity?—I say you cannot judge moral fitness in India in the same way as you can in England.

255. That is, you do not think there is a guarantee of it?—I think the absence of a residential system in education a defect, and when you ask me to condemn Government for it, I am not prepared to do so, because it involves expense and religious difficulties in India. I would rather condemn India for it, if any one is to be condemned.

256. As a matter of fact, the result of our education is that you get men intellectually qualified of whose moral character there is no guarantee. Is that it?—The educational system is defective in ignoring the need for moral training. I am unable to say who is to blame. I note the fact that our monitorial system at home and the discipline of the house-master are wanting in India.

257. You said something about Indian home influence. Have you moved about in Indian homes in such a way as to justify your opinion?—I have not moved in Indian homes. As you are aware, it is, under the customs of the country, impossible for a foreigner to enjoy the privilege of social equality with Indians; but I rely upon the statements of many friends of the community who are

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

Natives, who have repeatedly expressed to me their wish for a healthier home influence for their children, so that the mind and body might be educated, not merely at school, but also at home.

258. You draw your inference from what you heard from these Natives?—I do.

259. In a previous answer you refer to two criminal cases: I do not know whether you generalise from these two cases. Do you want to draw any general inference, because there is a miscarriage of justice in one or two instances? Do you think you have sufficient data before you to come to the conclusion that Native Magistrates are bad?—I said that Native Magistrates are placed under peculiar difficulties, and I hold to that position. I formed that opinion as the result of seventeen years' service in various parts of the country, in the course of which I have had very good means of weighing the work of natives as Subordinate Magistrates, District Magistrates, and in other capacities. These two cases struck me as peculiarly well adapted to show how a most honest Native Magistrate, who was technically right as to the guilt of the accused, assessed the punishment in an altogether different proportion from that which an Englishman would have applied. He introduced religious and social considerations, based on the idea that all men and women are not equal in the eye of the law. That is not an English idea. I chose the cases because the Magistrates were right in convicting, but in my opinion were quite wrong in the measure of punishment.

The President.

260. What you think is stated in p. 15 of your written replies; there you say—"These and other instances make me feel that the religious and social customs of India force Indian Magistrates to view offences from an entirely different stand-point from that adopted by Englishmen." That is my precise view.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

261. And it would be a fair inference?—Yes, as based on the other instances I refer to. I refer to a great many instances, observed over the whole period of my career in various parts of India. I have suggested to the Commission to ask the opinion of the High Court, whose experience of this important matter will be valuable.

262. You say "technically married, but a known prostitute." Is that recorded in the Magistrate's judgment, or is it that you heard she was a known prostitute?—The case came before me on an application for review.

263. And you did not know that she was a known prostitute?—The facts I have stated here are the facts found by me sitting as a Court of Review, and therefore on the record.

264. The Judge may not have known it at all or attributed any importance to it.—In this case I sat as a Court of Review, and I am now giving you what was found by that Court of Review.

The President.

265. Was it found as a fact in the case?—The woman lived with this man a whole week, and then a quarrel arose as to wages. She had lived with others in the same way.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

266. Did the Court of First Instance find as a fact that this woman was living as a prostitute?—Yes; but that the accused was technically guilty because her husband had not given consent.

267. How long were you District Magistrate?—I was District Magistrate for only six months; but I was Divisional Magistrate, which is practically the same, for two or three years, and during the whole of last year, up to November, I was exercising Sessions Court powers and, occasionally, the powers of a High Court Judge. My opportunities of reviewing the work of these Magistrates have been as District Magistrate during the period I acted as Collector, as Divisional Magistrate, and as Political Agent and President of the Council of Regency of Kohlapore.

268. Have you met with any other similar instances of want of judgment on the part of Native Magistrates?—Constantly. I could mention thirty instances to the same point in the course of my experience.

269. My question was confined to your work as a Divisional Magistrate.—As Divisional Magistrate I cannot at this moment recall many very bad cases.

270. I refer to Native Deputy Magistrates. Were there any cases in which Native Deputy Magistrates have shown this want of judgment or partiality?—I have not used the word partiality. My general feeling is that a want of proportion is one of the severest difficulties a Native Magistrate has. In order to apportion crime you must take a certain standard. In fixing this standard of wickedness, Indian officials are, by the present social system, apt to give weight to caste, and they are in greater difficulties than Englishmen, who deal with the facts before them without knowing what is said out of Court.

271. Difficulties as to apportioning proper punishments as compared with the nature of the offence?—I think that is mainly the defect—a want of proportion between two offences.

272. Were the Magistrates whom you have come across graduates or men of sufficient training?—Yes, I have had to deal with a number of graduates as well as others.

273. Your complaint is the same against them also?—Yes, I think it is a tendency from which they are not quite free. I speak of it as a tendency and think it is one of the things that will take longest to rectify.

274. As regards the superior service, you do not suggest any scheme by which those who have distinguished themselves in that service may be promoted in the Government service?—I do not wish to mix the two services. I wish to give Natives a large honourable service, to exclude Englishmen from their branch of the service and not lower the standard of the other to meet their views.

275. But I suppose Europeans are practically excluded now from that superior service at this moment by the orders of the Secretary of State?—They are not excluded from all ranks of it.

276. This enquiry is now confined to judicial and executive,—that is, Magistrates and Judges. From this branch of service Englishmen are practically excluded—are they not?—I think they are excluded if they are promoted from other parts of the service.

The President.

277. Mr. Mudaliyar refers to the orders of Government about posts over Rs. 200.—Europeans can be promoted from one department to another, and, lately, one came from Simla to Sind.

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Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

278. Would it not be unfair to those men who had distinguished themselves in the service not to have an opening by which they could get into the higher service?—The word "unfair" can only be used when you stand on the top of the pinnacle and look down and see things in their proper proportion. The absolute ideal of fairness is never realised in practical politics, but it does not seem to me unfair to recruit men for a particular service and let them look for promotion in it. It is not unfair for the Bengal Government to say they cannot give a Bombay Civilian a certain appointment because it is not what he was recruited for.

279. At present the law provides for the admission of Natives into the reserved posts; according to your scheme that law is to be modified or put a stop to altogether?—Only by the surrender of certain appointments from the Covenanted Civil Service.

280. What are those appointments?—They would have to vary in every province. A certain number of the Assistant Collectorships should be surrendered in different districts.

281. Assistant Magistrates?—Yes. We do not use the term "Assistant Magistrates;" we call them Assistant Collectors. Besides these there would be Small Cause Court appointments, and others that are now occasionally filled by Europeans.

282. You would not give District Judgeships?—Certainly. I would give some of the District Judgeships.

283. District Magistrates?—I would not transfer the District Magistrates to the new service.

284. Do you not think your scheme would make men discontented if you left no opening at all?—I think, whatever we do, people who insist on absolute equality would be discontented, and yet would ask us to be unequal by excluding Europeans or reserving appointments for certain classes. There is no scheme ever devised in England, Germany, or here that did not recognise compromise and miss securing universal contentment; and therefore I do not think any legitimate opposition should be expected when it is understood on the principle I have stated, *viz.* (that England being responsible for the government of India, must have a direct power of direction over the administration), that our task is to make its direction felt, while we give the largest scope to the people of the country. My view may be wrong, but such is my contention.

285. There will be two services—one the superior, the other the inferior; the Covenanted being the directive service. Would not the feeling with the ruling and governing classes be that they were vested with power of government and that they were a superior sort of beings altogether? Do you not think that would be the result?—I have heard it said by people of the country that that is the effect in the mind of the Civilians appointed to the Statutory service; but I never heard of any Englishman who thought that by being in the Covenanted Civil Service he was a head and shoulders taller than any other Englishman.

286. Have you not heard that Englishmen look upon the Natives as being of inferior caste?

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

Vol. IV. — Of course I have heard such imputations, but
 Sec. II. I do not see how it bears on the present question.
 Bombay. I do not justify the feeling in any way.

W. 257. Do you think the existence of any such
 Lee-Warner. state of feeling in the minds of the people is a
 Esq. healthy state of things?—Of course it is an un-
 healthy tone. In a healthy state of society we
 should all try to help each other, as being all of
 the same caste (mankind).

258. Do you not think when men come here and
 hold posts superior to those generally held by
 Natives it will engender the feeling that they
 belong to a superior class altogether?—I do not see
 how my scheme, which does not exclude Natives
 if they pass the same examination as Englishmen,
 can engender any such feeling. My proposal
 makes no great change in the present state of
 affairs.

The President.

259. Do you think there is any danger of a feel-
 ing of that kind arising under your scheme?—I
 think that as long as any country is governed by
 foreigners, that feeling of superiority must exist;
 and it is a pity that it should be necessary at
 present for the good of India that it should be
 governed by a foreign Government.

Mr. Stewart.

290. By the use of the term Directive service I
 presume you would include in that service all high
 posts which exercise control over the administra-
 tion?—The present list of the existing Covenanted
 service would be taken as the basis, and I would
 eliminate from it, by local committees in each
 province, as many appointments as it was thought
 could safely be eliminated.

291. You would reserve a certain number of
 lower posts?—I consider it essential that lower
 posts should be reserved. I would never allow a
 man to be a Collector straight off, unless he had
 been for some years an Assistant. I think the ad-
 ministration would suffer very much unless the
 future British Civilian had passed through all the
 lower grades of the service.

292. Then you would keep the training for
 the Directive service in the Directive service itself?
 —Yes.

293. Apart from that you would have a superior
 public service in India, which would be recruited
 only from Natives as defined in the Statute.
 That is to say, you would not allow any European
 to enter; you would not limit the term to its mean-
 ing as now interpreted?—No: if the parents were
 resident in India and intended to die here I should
 include their children wherever born. I wish to
 give as much as possible to Natives as defined
 by the Statute. I am very anxious that Natives
 of the country should not be ousted.

294. You would not have the service you talk
 of unless the Statute was amended?—No, it would
 have to be amended, so as to exclude from the
 Directive service all who did not pass in Eng-
 land.

295. Do you think having a simultaneous exa-
 mination in India would degrade the standard of
 examination?—I have examined several times for
 the Universities and was dissatisfied with examina-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

tion at centres. I have found it most difficult to
 maintain the same standard in the ordinary oral
 examinations in Bombay and Poona even. It is
 difficult even if there are two examiners in the same
 room. For although they have a conversation
 together, yet when they begin to examine their
 students afterwards and you listen to the questions
 put by your brother examiner, you will find his
 standard not the same as yours.

296. Could oral examination be done away with
 altogether? Do you think the difficulties quite
 insuperable?—I think it most important to have
 oral examinations. They show real work and readi-
 ness of address, which are qualities required in
 public life.

297. From your educational experience could
 not these difficulties be removed substantially?—
 I do not think so. It is a remarkable thing that
 last year the University authorities were unable to
 discover how the papers had been sold to the com-
 petitors. If you ask Native gentlemen they will
 tell you that nearly every year they have an impres-
 sion that some one knows about the papers set in
 our examinations. We have difficulties, however,
 in connection with this subject even in our own
 departmental examinations.

298. Had you any experience of the famine
 in Bombay?—I was in Sind during the famine in
 Bombay, except for the first part of it; but I am
 well acquainted with all its scenes and history, as
 I served afterwards in many of the famine swept
 districts, with officers who had been there through-
 out.

299. Did you say Indian officials were palpably
 incompetent in times of famine?—That expres-
 sion is too strong. One of the failings in the
 famine administration I heard of was that there
 was great difficulty in prompt organization, in
 keeping order on relief works, and a great difficulty
 in managing the feeding of those who received
 food. The food difficulty must be a great diffi-
 culty, if you come to think of the customs of the
 country. The feeding presents no difficulty to
 Englishmen, but it is otherwise with high caste
 officers; and all famine arrangements require
 powers of organization and different notions of cha-
 rity. An Englishman's notion of charity is that it
 is right to kill a horse when in agony or incurable.
 A Native does not think so; he thinks it is cruel.

300. Have you any experience of the compara-
 tive conduct of Natives and Europeans in Satara
 after the dacoities?—Yes, it was a trying time to
 some of the Native Magistracy. I do not see that
 you can blame them. I believe that the physi-
 cal education of many Natives of India is less
 looked after than that of Englishmen. Cowardice
 is not thought a moral fault as it is by English
 school-boys. It is probably looked at by man
 from a different point of view. An English
 man, for instance, is afraid of cowardice. It is
 cowardice of public opinion that makes you not
 coward very often. Think what an advantag
 that gives the Englishman.

Sir Charles Turner.

301. You say you think that on the whole th
 age of nineteen is the better age at which to selec
 candidates than the age of twenty-four. Is it n
 your experience that the accidents of educatio
 tell very much more at nineteen than they do

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

twenty-four? That one boy may have received much better instruction than another?—I confess that in giving that evidence I was rather weighted by a feeling, which perhaps the Commission may not share, in favour of public schools; and when my opinion was asked some years ago as to whether the age should be reduced to nineteen, I took occasion to write to many friends engaged in public school education in England, to consult their opinions as to whether the reduction to nineteen would bring out many more public school men, and they thought it would.

302. The public schools you mention secure the services of the most highly paid masters; is it not probable that a boy who has enjoyed such advantages would be able at nineteen to beat a boy of better intellectual capacity who had been educated at an ordinary Grammar School?—I think that from one point of view twenty-four is the better age. It was rather against twenty-one that I was arguing. I think two years makes a difference. Undoubtedly a man who has gone through the University course is of more proved capacity than a boy of nineteen. But I have already expressed my views on this point.

303. Has it not been your experience of University men that a very large percentage of the better educated do not select their profession until they have completed their University course?—Quite so. If the age were deferred to twenty-three we should have a greater chance of obtaining men who had secured the greatest amount of English education. That is admitted.

304. And we should also have the advantage of obtaining men who had enjoyed the advantages of residence at a University of the highest educational character?—I think so; but while I admit all these special points, my difficulty about the age being raised to twenty-four is that I do not wish to get rid of the probation for two years, which would make the age of arrival in India very late.

305. Have you heard complaints among the Natives, of the youth and inexperience of the Covenanted Civilians when they first enter on their career as Magistrates?—Yes, I have.

306. Do you think it would be desirable they should commence their duties at a period when their judgment is somewhat more ripe?—I think their faults are due to error of judgment. I think it would be better from this point of view to take them at an older age, so as to help them to assess crime. That is where they chiefly break down at the earliest age. I do not think any one is afraid of their convicting wrongly. Where they go wrong is precisely where the Native Magistrate goes wrong. They do not apportion the penalties to crime. That is inevitable, and every one must go through this whatever his age. The young Civilian soon learns his work.

307. You state you attribute the defect of the Native Magistrates to some extent to the fact that they have very little experience of life?—Yes.

308. Is it not obvious that a Magistrate who commences his duties at twenty-seven would have had more experience than a Magistrate who now enters on his duties at twenty-three?—Yes: I have admitted that the entrance age would certainly be better from this point of view at twenty-five than twenty-one. But there are other considerations *per contra*.

309. You appreciate highly the present system of State education which extends assistance to deno-

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

minational schools, and you suggest that it would perhaps enable the Government to preserve the Native morality to a degree which it is said we do not preserve it now, under existing systems. Do you think that in such a Haileybury as you have proposed it is probable that the parents of boys brought up principally in denominational schools—boys of all creeds and classes—would be willing to send their sons to the College you propose?—Yes; very soon, I think, they would.

310. You gave an instance of an Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan College?—At Aligarh, yes, and at Rajkote, which I prefer to cite.

311. Are you aware that at Aligarh there are a considerable number of non-Mahomedans?—Yes; but have they not all opportunities of religious education?

312. It is not a purely Mahomedan institution?—No, but it recognizes the value of all religions, I believe.

313. The scheme which you propose appears to run counter to the policy which was advocated and accepted by the Parliament of England in 1833, that no person by reason of birth should be held to be disqualified for any office?—Do you mean the second part of my scheme excluding Europeans?

313a. Yes: and so far as you adopt the existing system of competition for the Government service which is said practically to exclude Natives?—I do not admit that the first part of my scheme excludes any one who does not exclude himself. I contemplate a fair field: I do not exclude them from a fair field according to my view. It would be against the Statute, as regards the second part; and Europeans would have a grievance.

314. Do you think that Natives are at present under no disadvantages compared with Europeans in competing for the public service?—They are under great disadvantages, some of them of their own making. To begin with, their social system now makes it very difficult for them to go home. It is new to them when they get there. But the disadvantages are not such as the Legislature can cure.

315. Do you agree with the evidence given us that they are under considerable disadvantages by reason of the present limit of age in having to commence at a mature age their study of the English language, without which they cannot study the subjects prescribed for the competition?—I think a great number of them learn English from their earliest age,—that is, of those that compete.

316. Is it not one of the defects of the educational system in India, and a defect which probably operates to some extent to the prejudice of Natives in the open competition in England, that we have no good schools for the sons of what would be called in England the upper middle class?—They will not go to them; that is the difficulty.

317. But have you not heard men of good birth and family excuse their omission to send their sons to educational institutions on the ground that they would there have to associate with boys of the lower classes of society?—I have heard that in other parts of India rather than here. Some of the Jagirdars of Satars, who are the leading aristocracy of that district and of the Dekkan, send their sons to the high schools, and in the high schools they meet a great number of Brahman boys. Sudras are not excluded, and the school is open to all. There are a great

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Vol. IV. number of Brahmans in the schools, and men
Sec. II. of family are not ashamed to send their sons
Bombay. there. On the other hand, I have heard many
W. Mahratta families complain of the degradation of
Lee-Warner, the common school, but I suspect the real fact is
Esq. they do not want to pay what it will cost. The
boys also do not wish to go, and the father in his
indulgence does not send them.

318. You say you know several instances in which you consider the administration of criminal justice by Native Magistrates is defective by reason of their inability to measure the proper punishment to be awarded for offences. From the instances you gave I infer you were speaking of men who hold first and second class powers?—Yes, I include even men holding first class powers. I have even seen some as District Magistrates in a Native State. I rather think in the particular cases referred to there was a second class Magistrate in one case, and a first class in the other. But I am not sure. The "other cases" I refer to, the cases most in my mind now, are cases in which a Native District Magistrate showed great incapacity.

319. The Magistrate was of some standing in the service?—Yes, he was, in that service: it was in a Native State.

320. Were not the men you have mentioned recruited at a time when little educational qualifications were required in the Native Magistracy?—Some of them. But not the Magistrate I last mentioned or others in my view.

321. Amongst men who have been appointed since the educational test has been prescribed, do you find reason for the same complaint?—Generally my feeling is that they are not at home in a Criminal Court.

322. Can you recollect instances of men chosen since the superior educational test was introduced?—Yes, one officer I am thinking of now was the holder of a degree and a very bad Magistrate.

323. You have seen the civil work of the Natives?—Yes.

324. In your opinion, is it good?—Yes, I think very good.

The President.

325. What is the average age for passing the F.A. and B.A. examinations in this Presidency?—I cannot say with confidence what the average is. I never contemplated the question, or I would have looked it up. I should say a B.A. was twenty years of age usually.

326. Of your University graduates, do you think that the standard of education among them is such that any considerable numbers of them would have a chance of taking a successful place in the competition in England?—It is difficult to judge, because, unfortunately, our educational system has not gone along the lines that are laid down for the English service. For instance, history. The majority of well-educated Native gentlemen I have seen are profoundly ignorant of history. Much too little attention is given to it. That is why I would recommend the subjects of the competition being taught here. If we are to give scholarships there should be an examination in those subjects. If we once tried that, I think we should find they stood a much better chance at the examination. In my examinations of English

The President—continued.

history the teaching of it always struck me as very weak.

327. They are obliged to take up English History at one period in India: at the University examinations are not the boys compelled to study it?—Yes.

328. For the First Arts examination?—Yes, but the answers are a record of dates and bare facts. There is no notion of the current of history, nothing like the high standard of historical study required for the competitive examination.

329. Are there are no standard text-books in which the relative periods of history are properly treated?—I rather think there are at home now. In India it is very difficult to find any good history books for beginners. There is no demand for it at present.

330. Can you tell me what is the cost of University education—what it costs a pupil from the time of matriculating to the time of taking his degree?—I am doubtful of the actual figures, and a guess would lay me open to correction. I would not like to commit myself to an answer as to the average cost. It is very small, however.

331. Taken as a whole, do the colleges pay, or involve considerable cost to Government, over and above the fees?—The cost is considerable both to Government and endowed funds, to which Government have largely subscribed.

Mr. Stokes.

332. According to your scheme, Natives would be wholly excluded from competition in England, and you would exclude Europeans altogether from the superior public service recruited in India?—Only those Natives would be admitted who passed the English competition. From the Indian superior service non-domiciled Europeans would be excluded.

333. You speak of that as a grievance; that is the word you use; it implies an infringement of a right. Has he a right under the Statute of claiming to present himself for an appointment?—But we at present restrict his appointment, that is, under the Secretary of State's orders. It is the old conflict between theoretical and practical rights.

334. So that a European might possibly bring an action if he was refused?—I am aware that I am making an important concession to Natives in this proposal. My scheme must be taken as a whole.

335. It would, you think, be fair to refuse to allow a Native to pass an examination in England if you refuse to admit Europeans here?—Yes, I am quite aware of that inequality in my scheme in favour of Natives, but I wish to give as much as possible to them.

Mr. White.

336. I suppose you admit that it would be an advantage to the country if Europeans settled in it?—That is a very difficult question. I think that the country derives as much benefit now from its contact with England in the way of commerce and what I may call the directive energy in commerce, and generally outside Government employ, as it would from a larger settlement of Europeans in the country.

Mr. White—continued.

337. You have read the definition of the term "Natives of India" given in the Statute. Is there anything in that definition to deter the European from settling in India and constituting his children Natives of India?—I would not like to answer that question without consulting the Advocate General.

338. I mean a European settled in India and having children born in India?—If he is a resident in India and means to reside till death, I regard his children as Natives of India, and entitled to all the rights of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

339. I admit that the previous Act says all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should be admitted to the service, but it happens that Natives were not admitted under it to the higher appointments in the public service; and the Act of 1870, as you will allow, was to give specific relief to the Natives of India?—Yes.

340. Now as to an Indian Haileybury—do you not think that their being educated together in such an institution would bring about a very much better feeling between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects?—I think it would.

341. And if also, as you say, you would have a resident body of pupils there, would it not create that very standard of honour which seems some how defective in the country just now,—that is, would the European boys' association with the Native boys bring them up to their standard of honour, and would the Native boys perhaps learn the character of the European boys and be a little more gentlemanly?—That would be a matter of experience. It has not been tried yet, and would depend on proper supervision.

342. As a matter of fact, do they not now work side by side in the most cordial manner in the Medical College?—The good boys of all classes would work and play together without friction. Boys are more sensible than men to merit.

343. You know that in all Educational Departments of India there is a little difficulty with Europeans domiciled in India and Eurasians in regard to sending their children to Government schools?—Yes.

343. Do you not think that that cordial co-operation which exists among students of different nationalities in the Medical or Civil Engineering College arises from the fact that there is a definite object before the students?—Instead of the Grant Medical College I would take the Wadhwan Girassias School as an instance. There is a European (a Statutory Native) as head of that college. He has entirely won the hearts of all the young school-boys, who are boys of good family. They play cricket together and, under his supervision, are as happy as any body of boys can be.

344. In institutions such as the Medical College of Bombay, and the Medical College of Madras, are there not students of all nationalities?—They do not live together. They only learn together, and therefore do not illustrate my point. The remarks I made had reference to boys of all classes living together.

345. As to the difficulty of getting Eurasians and domiciled Europeans to enter the Native schools, I suppose it is the same here as it is in Madras—they do not take advantage of the Government system of education: they want their own separate schools?—I do not know what it is on the Madras side. The European schools are distinct here from the ordinary Government schools. Govern-

Mr. White—continued.

ment do not want European boys, who know only English when they enter the lower schools, in schools whose course is designed for Indians. It would add much to the cost of Government schools if we had to arrange to let in boys who did not know the Vernacular to the middle school, and knew only English when admitted into the lower school.

346. If there was a definite object before the boys in special colleges like Haileybury, would it not be an incentive to good feeling? I mean if you were training them for the public service, and all knew they would go into the public service if they passed their examination, would not that common object lead them to work together?—I think competition at school will not necessarily produce harmony. It seems to me that the spirit of co-operation is not to be gained by running for the same school prize, but by living together, and knowing each other, and finding that each class has its merits in games, debate, or other spheres of competition.

347. Do you not think that if a college of that sort were established, and if these definite objects were put before the parents of students, there would be a very fair chance of that college becoming self-supporting?—I want the colleges below it to become self-supporting, rather than this college. I look on this college as part of the State scheme for recruiting the service. Part of my scheme is that other preparatory schools for different classes should lead up to it. But the Haileybury College is like the probation arrangements at home. Government do not make the probation at home self-supporting. The boys who go into college are intended to fill some place, high or low, in the public service. The schools below it, however,—its feeders—should be self-supporting with a grant-in-aid; but I am not much interested in making the actual Haileybury self-supporting.

348. Would not parents pay if their children had a good chance of getting into the public service afterwards?—Of course they would pay; they would be willing to pay even for the nomination for entrance.

Mr. Ryland.

349. The training at the proposed Haileybury is to be for possible candidates, I presume?—My scheme is that anybody who goes into this Haileybury shall afterwards be employed in the public service unless he disgraces himself. The employment will be high or low according to the position he has attained among the boys of the same term when he passes out. I want to have a large number of boys in the college. I want some at first selected, eventually perhaps all might enter by competition. As at Woolwich officers enter the Engineers or Artillery according to the place they have gained, so the boys in the final class of the college would receive a higher or lower appointment.

350. Would not this Haileybury be a great expense to the State, and would it not create candidates for the public service who could not all be gratified with public appointments? Would not there be the same outcry as at present from a surplus of educated persons?—I think it would be an expense much, if not all, of which would be met by reductions elsewhere. If you are going to have this college for the public service, the surplus of B.A.'s may be left to find employment in private enterprise.

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Mr. Lyland—continued.

Vol. IV. 351. In excluding Europeans, as you have ad-
 Sec. II. mitted, in opposition to the Statute, have you consid-
 Bombay. ered the fact that the number of Europeans (who
 W. have passed a large part of their lives in India,
 Lee-Warner, say, as Government servants or in private business,
 Esq. and who with difficulty can afford to send their
 sons to England) is largely increasing; and that
 it will become a matter of complaint, if opportu-
 nity is not given them of entering the public
 service?—Possibly they might wish to go home,
 possibly to remain. As regards the latter, I have
 only to do with those who declare that they mean
 to reside here. I am aware the number is increasing.
 I recognise fully your point of attack, but this is
 one of the unfortunate positions in which any
 one who has any views must place himself, of
 seeming to ignore the rights of one class. I am
 well aware that that class will feel it, and declare
 that they are unequally treated, but at present
 they can make the same complaint.

352. What will become of them?—I do not
 know that the State is obliged to consider what
 will become of any particular class of the commu-
 nity. It must settle its patronage on broad
 grounds.

353. Then you would exclude them?—Yes,
 I have the courage of my convictions in this part
 as well as in the other part of my scheme.

Mr. Nulkar.

354. Who were those Magistrates to whom you
 referred?—Mamlatdars.

The President.

355. Should the Uncovenanted Service be re-
 cruited only from Natives of India as described in
 Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, or from all
 natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I think
 the Uncovenanted Service, except the Police, should
 be recruited only from Natives of India in the
 Statutory sense, provided that sufficient directive
 force is reserved for Englishmen in the Covenanted
 Civil Service. If this condition is not fulfilled,
 the service had better be thrown open to all Her
 Majesty's subjects who choose to compete for it.
 I have so fully developed this argument elsewhere
 that I need not repeat it. But all Natives of India
 must be put on the same footing. The preference
 shown in Bombay to one class of education—that
 of the University course—is unfair on classes for
 which a different educational course is prescribed,
 and detrimental to the expansion of education in
 the direction of technical or middle class practical
 education. I think that the Anglo-Indian resident
 of India has very good reasons for complaint on
 this score so far as this Presidency is concerned.
 For the Police, qualifications are required which the
 educational system cannot develop or test. There
 may be some other departments, such as the Salt
 Department, which it might be desirable to except.
 Generally the rule must be that, where only slight
 supervision can be exercised, a wider latitude of
 nomination should be allowed.

356. Should the recruitment be by competition,
 or by nomination, or by both systems combined;
 and if by both combined, should one system be
 applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should
 the system be varied with the class of offices?—I
 prefer competition ordinarily, although it is a con-
 fession of weakness. But there must be certain

The President—continued.

pre-requisite standards before competition is
 brought into play. No great physical qualifica-
 tions are required for a Judge or a schoolmaster,
 but a Deputy Collector must be able to ride and
 fend of exercise. A varying standard of qualifi-
 cation for each department should be fixed, and
 competition between the men so qualified allowed.
 But, even so, minorities or backward majorities
 must be protected. It is good policy to represent
 all classes of the governed in the governing classes.
 On the whole, I prefer to impose a maximum of
 appointments for any particular class to reserv-
 ing a special proportion of appointments for each
 class. Such a restriction might, however, be
 temporary.

357. Would you recruit provincially?—I would
 recruit provincially except for one or two depart-
 ments, such as accounts which are imperial, and do
 not bring the holder into contact with men.

358. If the existing Statutory Service is abol-
 ished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that
 service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—
 I have answered this question. I would throw in all
 that could be spared from the Covenanted Service,
 the Statutory Service, and the higher grades of the
 Uncovenanted Civil Service, for the benefit of the
 people of India, into one large superior public ser-
 vice of India, on condition that the irreducible
 minimum of the Directive Service, or Covenanted
 Service, was kept for Englishmen.

Mr. Stokes.

359. Or Natives who have passed the same
 competitive examination as Englishmen?—Yes,
 that is what I mean.

Mr. Roland.

360. You say you would take away a number
 of appointments from the higher grades of the
 Uncovenanted Service and throw them into one
 service to be created as you have suggested?—Yes,
 I would throw them into hotch-potch.

361. Would you not allow the Uncovenanted
 Service that remained, any opportunity of rising
 into this service? Would you exclude men of tried
 merit and ability altogether from this upper
 service?—I am compelled to draw a hard line.
 I wish to keep the Englishman who is not a Native
 of India from edging out the Natives of India.
 In a large field it is necessary, on my principles,
 that an irreducible minimum should be reserved
 for Englishmen. The whole of my argument fails
 if you do not support that system. I do not want
 to satisfy Englishmen in England, because to do
 so would reduce the number of appointments for
 Indians.

Mr. Stewart.

362. You say the preference shown in Bombay
 to one class of education is unfair on classes for
 which a different educational course is prescribed,
 and detrimental to the expansion of education
 in the direction of technical or middle-class prac-
 tical education. Will you kindly explain that?—
 I think that is a very important matter.

Sir Charles Turner.

363. Do you think that Mahomedans are ex-
 cluded simply because they have a preference for
 a line of education different to that which the
 State thinks best: is that so?—I have spoken of

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

the Mahomedan difficulty as prospective; but the State has itself recognised the course of study they follow. If the question were asked with regard to Europeans, I would answer it at once in the negative.

364. I understood that Mahomedans would like a system of education that did not proceed on the lines of that which the State thinks better?—That is not quite the state of affairs. Mahomedans may, with the sanction of Government, follow a system of education in special classes of State schools, which system is not yet recognised as a door to the public service. This education is provided by the State in its schools. The system of education is not in harmony with the system the University is intended to develop.

365. Do you consider the system of education which your University curriculum is intended to foster, gives the most liberal education which Indian institutions can aspire to give?—I answer that by saying, if you mean by University education the B.A. education, about which we are now talking, that a large section of those responsible for the administration of the University are now pressing the University to adopt a different system, and to have a middle-class or final school examination as an alternative. The scheme is now before Government.

366. That is, an inferior education for a degree. Do you wish an inferior education for a degree to that now existing?—To me it appears a superior education to that of matriculation for the class it is intended for.

367. With regard to Englishmen and Eurasians. You say, they are driven away from University education. By what are they driven away?—First because the State has laid down a special syllabus of education, leading away from the University, for European scholars. We have not yet adopted it, but even now our European school standards are not recognised as carrying a certificate for public service.

368. You have not yet adopted that syllabus?—It is not yet adopted by us; but the one we have had in force for several years equally tends to exclusion, as it has nothing to correspond with an Anglo-vernacular standard which is one of our openings to public office. The European school standards do not qualify for admission to the public service.

369. Is the Anglo-vernacular standard what is known as the middle-school standard?—Yes.

370. Are there institutions both in Bombay itself and in the *Mufasal* to which English and Eurasian boys may be sent to study in University classes?—There is no institution for the education of Europeans either in Bombay or up-country, which will get any grant-in-aid unless it follows the standards prescribed by the department, which lead it away from the Anglo-vernacular standard, and will shortly do so from the matriculation as well.

371. May not the sons of Europeans and Eurasians attend the Government colleges?—They may.

372. In these colleges they would receive instruction in the University classes?—There is a difficulty about their instruction in the schools, but in the colleges they could attend the University classes. It is rarely that they do so.

373. Then what I understand to be the difficulty is this, that the schools specially provided for

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

Europeans and Eurasians do not have University classes?—They are not allowed to have the same course as the Government Anglo-vernacular or High School course.

374. Have they University classes?—As a matter of fact they can, in the large Bombay schools, matriculate their best boys, but that does not meet both my points. One point is that Anglo-vernacular Standard No. 5 leads into the public service, and that that is not represented in the standards of the European schools.

375. I want to know whether they are excluded from obtaining University education?—Not theoretically, but practically. The Government schools are not intended for Europeans, who know too much English at the start and too little vernacular. Practically, we should have to alter our class of masters if English boys attended the ordinary school. Now our ordinary school leads up to the University, but the special school does not.

376. Will you tell me whether Europeans and Eurasians, in any large numbers, attended the classes of the University in any of your colleges before the adoption of the system of education of which you have spoken?—The system of which I complain, and which is receiving further development under the latest orders of the Government of India, has been in force as long as I have been here.

377. As a matter of fact, do many Eurasians and Europeans study in the college classes? Do many pass the first examination of the University after matriculation?—There are hardly any except in the Engineering and Medical Colleges. In all the colleges of the Presidency, maintained by the department, the Europeans number thirty-two, of which hardly any are in Arts Colleges. In fact, I think the whole of those would be found in the Grant Medical and Engineering Colleges.

Mr. Stewart.

378. Have you had any opportunity of observing the results of this system you object to, of exclusively reserving high administrative appointments for B.A.'s?—Yes.

379. How many years has it been in existence?—For many years to some extent, and in its full extent for some eight or nine years.

380. Do you know any Mamlatdars who entered the service with that qualification?—I have seen a sprinkling of them.

381. How do you compare the work done by graduate Mamlatdars with that of Mamlatdars promoted in the regular way?—I think that after a certain stage of public service, education tests passed at college should not settle promotion. My experience is that more good is done by promoting some deserving men from the office to be Mamlatdars than by assigning all the places to B.A.'s. I have been tempted myself to let the B.A. Mamlatdar go through the work of examining accounts in English, and to do too much through him and too little by myself. He will answer your questions straight off in English, and then there is a practice of introducing English into Mamlatdars' offices—which the clerks do not understand—instead of using the vernacular. This is hard for English officers as well as for the Mamlatdar himself and his office. I also think that he dislikes the drudgery of detail.

382. Do you think they are sometimes above

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the work of a Mamlatdar?—They are decidedly so in some cases.

383. Do you think they take Mamlatdarships for the sake of further promotion?—All, of course, look to be Deputy Collectors. They are very pleasant and able men in some ways to deal with, but I do not think they are quite equal to the office drudge who has mastered all the details. That was a good quality in the old class of men promoted. Without taking B.A.'s, you could get men who knew English perfectly well, who would do as well, and yet have served in the lower grades. Take, for instance, the class of head clerks, who all talk English, and yet a good many of them are not B.A.'s.

384. Has this system of appointing University men to be Mamlatdars caused dissatisfaction?—It has completely disheartened the bulk of our officers; in fact, the whole of the subordinate public service on which we most rely. I have been applied to, wherever I have served, to represent their hardships.

385. You got the Government to break through the rules in favour of old servants?—I cannot say that I alone got them to do it. Several other officers shared my views.

386. You brought it to notice?—Yes, repeatedly, and officially.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

386. Will you define the duties of Mamlatdars?—A Mamlatdar is always a Magistrate in his division of a district, and in Revenue work he corresponds with a Tahsildar.

Sir Charles Turner.

388. Does he receive the revenue of the division?—He receives the revenue as a Collector, and accounts for it.

389. He has the same duties as a Tahsildar in the North-Western Provinces?—Yes, only more than a Tahsildar, as we have this ryotwary system with its vast number of payees.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

390. If there was a question of remitting revenue, he is the man that would enquire into it?—He would certainly enquire in the first instance. He would not be solely responsible. That is a sort of work that the Assistant Collector would have to supervise, but still he is the agent of the Assistant.

Mr. Stewart.

391. He initiates?—Yes.

Mr. Ryland.

392. Is the absence of Europeans and Eurasians from University classes due in any measure to their practical exclusion from the public service?—My acquaintance with the Eurasian classes has not been very large except when I have been down in Bombay. Up-country I have seen nothing of them; but I have been told, when Director of Public Instruction and otherwise brought in contact with the managers of these schools, that it was so due. They have frequently told me of

Mr. Ryland—continued.

boys who would be willing to enter college and to work at home at special lessons, if an appointment could be guaranteed to them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton

393. Have any Europeans been appointed Mamlatdars?—We used to have numbers of European Deputy Collectors, and there might have been some Mamlatdars in the old days. I remember one now. There are certain places where, I think, you want them—places where there are large railway populations: for instance, Igatpura. Mr. Scott is the officer I alluded to.

394. Was he a European or Eurasian?—I mean European in the Statutory sense.

Sir Charles Turner.

395. Have you any scholarships for Eurasians and Europeans?—I have never heard of any scholarships for them specially.

396. With regard to Mamlatdars, I understand you to say you consider it preferable to fill that appointment from what you call the *Amla* or ministerial clerks in the office?—Yes, to a fair share; and I think you would get many B.A.'s in that way if you only adhere to your plan.

397. Have you ever heard of charges of corruption brought against Mamlatdars?—Yes, occasionally against some Mamlatdars.

398. Against men promoted from ministerial officers of the Court?—I have not heard of any late cases. I think the whole tone of the public service is improved, and corruption is not much feared now.

399. You say this service is largely recruited from B.A.'s?—I do not attribute the improvement to the recruitment, but to the general progress of society, and administrative checks.

400. In other provinces we have received a good deal of opinion that ministerial officers furnish the larger number of Tahsildars who are corrupt. Your opinion does not bear that out?—No, not at all. Such cases are extremely rare.

401. Are the charges of corruption, that are brought against officials in the Revenue Courts, principally charges of taking small fees in different proceedings in the Courts?—Such charges are very rare here, and with good supervision of the Assistant Collector ought to be still rarer. I see very little opportunity for a Mamlatdar to make money out of his collections or otherwise, if you are constantly moving about. We are moving about to most of the villages during at least half of the year, and you would hear of this sort of thing at once.

402. Is any payment ever exacted for drawing up a receipt or anything of that sort?—Every revenue payer has a book of his own in which every payment is entered.

403. Have you ever heard it said that unauthorized fees are levied?—Of course I have heard such complaints, but they are very rare in our British districts.

404. You have not found any instances your self?—I have heard some years ago of one or two such complaints of corruption, but they are very rare.

The President.

405. Should any distinction be made in the furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted Branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other, and what, ground?—I take no account of the different standards of living. I propose each class should maintain the same standard, but home remittances, family expenses in India, doctors' bills, journeys to and from home, are expenses peculiar to the English Civilian, and his salary should be equalised by giving compensation for this so as to place him on an equality with the Native. I think the difference means 33 per cent. more to the Englishmen.

406. On what principle should such distinction be regulated?—Solely on what is the difference in the differential cost. We must put both classes on an equality.

407. Would you make any difference in the Furlough rules?—The Furlough rules should be based on business calculations. The longer the experience of a British officer in India, the better service he will render. The object is to keep him efficient to the end of his service. Health must be assured, and the intellectual benefit of fresh contact with ever-moving English thought must not be ignored. I should like to see incapables, like incurables, cast—if I may use the expression—at an earlier age than the rules now allow. But the efficient class should be encouraged to take furlough, whether they are Covenanted or Uncovenanted. At the same time, the State may well make a difference between the superior and inferior service. As you descend it matters less, from a business point of view, whether you loose or keep your servant. Roughly speaking, therefore, the Covenanted Service representing the main directive posts, and the most important appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, constitute a class which should be liberally dealt with as a matter of economy. Natives of India would probably not benefit in health by a visit to England, and unless they were ordered to Europe by a doctor I would not give them the same furlough indulgences that the exotic Englishmen may require. I would treat the whole question in the cold-blooded manner that the Tramway Company treat their horses. The English Civilian requires different rules from the Indian Civilian. The higher and more efficient article, whether he be English or Indian, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is worth more care than the less efficient article, and he should receive it. The pay of Statutory Civilians is not sufficient in the earlier stages of their career. The slow promotion disappoints them more than it does the Englishman. I do not think it necessary to deal more minutely with this question, because I have expressed the opinion that the Statutory Civil Service should be abolished, or rather transferred to the superior public service of India.

Mr. Stokes.

408. Have you ever, in your experience, found it desirable to be able to pension your subordinates at an earlier age than is at present permissible?—I have thought it would be advantageous if Government could pension both my subordinates, and, sometimes, my superiors at an earlier age.

Sir Charles Turner.

409. What do you propose as the general system of entry into the public service? Would you

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

require any educational qualifications at all?—I have answered that. If the Statutory Service is retained and appointments given as a reward to tried public servants, there should be no limitation to age; intellectual ability and capacity proved by results and moral qualifications would be easily determined by rules. The tests would be applied by several officers.

410. Supposing you appointed to the Statutory Service men already in the Service, you would require no educational tests?—None. Their official work is the best test.

411. And a man not already in the service?—I would take the opinion of several tutors and others as to character. If the Statutory Service is worked as at present, so as to attract men under twenty-five years of age of good family, the social test would be easily applied if Government meant to apply it. There should be a special educational test, in which English History and Political Economy should be included, which would avoid making it exclusively like the matriculation or University education. I would try and make the examination more in the lines of public competition at home to test education and not cram.

412-13. For Mamlatdars, would you have any educational qualifications?—Certainly, by all means. I would get the best men of every educational system, but their school or University honours should not follow them about for ever afterwards, casting a shadow of failure for life over other men who did not obtain the same degree. I would always have an educational test. It should be the best test provided by every variety of educational system recognised by the State, so that the European, for whom you prescribe no system of education, should not be excluded from patronage by your educational policy, nor the Mahomedan for whom a special system is provided, nor any one else who had had a practical secular education.

414. How would you appoint your Deputy Collectors?—I would continue to appoint them from the grade of Mamlatdars as a general rule.

415. Would it not be desirable to bring in men of higher education than that possessed by those who were originally brought in as Mamlatdars?—You would lose the special knowledge, without which a revenue officer had better be a schoolmaster.

416. What do you think of a system by which one-third of the persons appointed Tahsildars would be recruited by promotion, and one-third recruited by competition of nominated persons?—It would do much better than the present system.

417. Would it not be possible to apply the same system in filling the appointments of Deputy Collectors? I mean partly from Mamlatdars and partly from outside with probation?—Provided the Deputy Collector has had some preliminary training in accounts, I see no objection to variety of system. But a Deputy Collector is no good, however good his intellect may be, unless he has had some training in accounts and in revenue law.

418. Members of the Covenanted Civil Service become Assistant Collectors without any previous training in accounts?—Yes, they have to go through it in books, and also have charge of the Treasury and all that sort of apprenticeship.

419. They go into it without special training?—Oh, yes, so far as the first start, but they have no powers.

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W.
Lee-Warner.
Esq.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

Vol. IV. 420. Could not Natives enter in the same way
Sec. II. with probation?—Yes, if you could afford to be
Bombay. teaching recruits when you have men already
trained to hand. You cannot keep a Deputy Col-
W. lector two years to learn his work. At present
Lee-Warner, every Mamlatdar who comes in knows his work.
Esq.

421. Does it take a very long time to learn this system of accounts?—It is not only accounts he must master. Revenue practice and law and tenures are very technical works. Revenue work is very technical work, and requires trained men as much as the law. No Government would think of putting in a man as a District or even Subordinate Judge unless he had had special training.

422. European Assistant Collectors still come to that technical work without a special training?—No, the Assistant Collector has always had that training. We can afford to teach him, as we recruit, so as to have supernumeraries. They do no responsible work at first, but study and watch the work of their seniors, with whom they often travel for the purpose.

423. How many European officers have you in each district?—They vary: sometimes three, very rarely four, and sometimes only two.

424. As many as four?—Yes, I mean on the Revenue side, including supernumerary.

425. Are your districts larger or smaller than those in the North-West?—They vary: some have over one million population, some only 100,000; some are 8,000 square miles, others 5,000: in Guzerat they are small, but very fertile. The work depends on tenure, the habits of the population, &c. Satara has 5,000 square miles with a million souls. It has ordinarily two European Assistants besides the Collector. The fourth is the supernumerary, learning his work. It is a difficult district. It lies in the path of famine, and has at times serious dacoities.

The President.

426. Are there any appointments now reserved for the Covenanted Service which, considering the efficiency of the service, could be held by Natives; that is, such as the charge of districts so situated that they could be handed over to a Native instead of to a European officer?—I do not think that there is any material difference in the districts: for instance, take the district I regard as the smallest and least troublesome—Broach. It has been the scene of terrible riots several times in my service. Lately a British officer was murdered there in broad daylight by a gang of ruffians. A large district like Satara or Khandeish would present greater difficulties. I cannot now mention any Native official who, in my opinion, could be guaranteed as equal to the physical and other strain of the charge of a district. District administration includes more than mere revenue or magisterial work.

427. Do you think as a rule that districts ought to be held by Europeans?—I think so. I think they must be held by Europeans. I do not know any Native servant of Government whom I would now recommend as the head of a district.

428. Coming to sub-divisions: you have a cadre of forty-one European sub-divisional appointments in 1881?—My scheme of adding to the superior service of India would be to look at

The President—continued.

districts with reference to the work in them, eliminating one of the assistants where it was possible. Your future Collector must serve as an Assistant Collector.

429. You do not think there should be so many as three European officers in each district?—You may require them in some districts, in times of famine for instance. As a rule, two ought to be enough. But you have to think of the education of your future Collectors. They must go through a period of Assistant Collector. It is only by being better men at the work of administration that we are justified in holding districts, and to make a competent Collector a man must begin at the bottom. I am quite convinced that the Natives themselves admit the value of the foreign Collector and appreciate the energy of his work.

430. There are no Native High Court Judges; are there?—Yes, Mr. Nanabhai Harilass.

431. Among your District Judges, are there any Natives?—Yes, Mr. Tagore is one.

432. Is he a Statutory Civilian?—No, a Civilian by open competition.

433. Are there Sessions Judges?—Yes, there are Native Sessions Judges.

Sir Charles Turner.

434. You said there would be a difficulty about the Criminal Jurisdiction. How could that be remedied? Would it be possible to separate the criminal from the civil work?—Very easily, I should think. I do not see any reason why it should not. Two or three districts might be incorporated, and you might have one Sessions Judge going on circuit.

435. It is rather difficult for European officers to travel during the hot weather, is it not?—They all travel in the hot weather in this Presidency. The monsoon would be the difficulty. The Revenue officers are out during the whole of the hot weather, and there is no difficulty whatever experienced in keeping them so.

436. Have you any district in which a Sessions Judge goes on circuit to a different district?—Yes, I think so. Ahmedabad and Kaira. Broach used to be part of Surat.

437. Were sessions held in each district in every month?—Yes, I fancy more frequently.

438. Your District Judges here exercise supervisory powers over the Native judiciary of their districts?—Yes, I think so.

439. Do you think that the presence of an English Judge in a district supports the independence of the Subordinate Courts, and has contributed to the high character which Native Courts have acquired?—I think you should never reserve certain districts or judgeships to be habitually held by Natives. You should vary the district.

440. Would it not tend to lower the estimate of the Civil Judicial Service in the eyes of the Native public if you assigned the whole of the judicial civil work of the country to Natives, placing the whole of the criminal work in the hands of Europeans?—I never contemplated resigning the whole to Natives. I do not think it would be possible to do it.

441. Would it have that effect if it was done in a large degree?—The real question, as I understand you to ask it, is whether handing over

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

certain appointments to Natives would tend to lower them in the public estimation. We have a large number of Native gentlemen in this Presidency who would not admit that European civilisation or work is superior to those of India.

442. Would there not be the danger that judicial offices would be regarded with less respect in

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

the country?—I do not see why it should: I hope not. Every nation has certain natural aptitudes.

The President.

443. Is there anything else you would like to mention?—No.

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W.
Lee-Warner,
Esq.

WITNESS IV.—17th January 1887.

Examination of Maulvi MEHEDI HASSAN KHAN, Chief Justice, His Highness the Nizam's Court, Hyderabad, Deccan; of the Uncovenanted Service; services lent to the Hyderabad State; Chief Justice of the State.

Sir Charles Turner.

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Maulvi
Mehedi
Hassan
Khan.

444. You are a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the North-West Provinces?—Yes.

445. You are by birth a member of an Oudh Taluqdari family?—Yes, I was the first or second person of this family who entered the service.

446. In what grade did you enter the English service?—First I was sent as Tahsildar to learn the work: that was the highest executive position that could be given to Natives of the highest family in those days. After a short time I was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in Rai Bareilly. I was made a Tahsildar in Oudh first, and afterwards Extra Assistant Commissioner. When the Judicial Service was introduced, I was transferred from the Revenue line to the Judicial.

447. What office did you receive?—A Munsifship: Munsifs and Tahsildars were then equal in rank.

448. In what part of the country?—Rai Bareilly. In 1873, Sir Salar Jung asked for my services, and they were lent to the Hyderabad State. I am Chief Justice there, and have control over the whole of the Judicial Departments of the Government.

449. Have you formed any opinion respecting the Statutory Civil Service?—Yes, I myself, and, I think, the public, feel dissatisfied with it.

450. What are the grounds upon which the dissatisfaction is based?—The Civilians now selected are not of the same standard as their colleagues; they do not command that respect which superior Civil Servants ought to have; they are inferior, intellectually and morally—I cannot say socially, as they are selected from high families.

451. When you say "their colleagues," do you mean the Covenanted Servants or the Statutory?—The former, because they are supposed to be Covenanted Civilians. The public do not regard them as anything more than members of the Uncovenanted Service. The public do not find any difference between a Statutory Civilian and a member of the Uncovenanted Service who holds the same post. They cannot hope for any other higher post.

452. You object to the system because it is a system that admits to posts, not to a regular service?—I am against this system simply because those selected are of a very inferior standard, morally and intellectually. There is this objection also, that they cannot be recognised as members of that high Service called the Covenanted Service.

453. Have you met any of these men?—Yes, two of them are my friends, belonging to the same class as that to which I belong. I believe if they were asked they would say the same.

454. Would you alter the Statute?—We all like the Statute. There is only one objection which I entertain to it, that is in the preamble. It runs: "Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given to the Natives of India of proved merit and ability." That is the declared

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

object of the provision; but the language of the provision itself is not sufficiently explicit to constrain the Government to appoint such persons in the sense in which I understand the term. I would insert in the Statutory power also the words "of proved merit and ability."

455. In what sense do you understand the words "of proved merit and ability"?—I should like to keep the Statute as it is, and in occasional cases I would give authority to the Government of India to select men of position from the Uncovenanted Service, who had proved their merit and ability in the ranks of that service, or from the professional classes. Supposing there were very able Barristers, very able Pleaders who would accept office, the Government of India should be empowered to select from them, and give them some of the posts reserved for the Covenanted Service, but should still call them members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I do not like to have another class called the Statutory Service. In Non-Regulation Provinces, both Uncovenanted Europeans and Covenanted Europeans were formerly appointed Deputy Commissioners. That is the case no longer now. Mr. Cavanagh was a member of the Uncovenanted Service: he proved his ability: the Governor General appointed him a Deputy Commissioner, and he was subsequently appointed a Commissioner. This same opening should be afforded to Natives, and in the case of any Native of proved merit and ability Government should have the power to appoint him. I would not call him a Statutory Civilian.

456-57. You do not think it is desirable to multiply the branches of the public service engaged in similar duties?—Exactly. I would keep the Statute. In exceptional cases I would give a power to the Government of India; but there should be only two branches, *viz.*, the executive and the judicial.

458. Would you alter the term "Native of India" at all?—Yes, that is a question on which I have thought well, and I am sorry to say I have come to the conclusion that if Mr. White's proposals about the Eurasians, which I have often read in his speeches, could have been carried out, I would have had no objection to include Eurasians as Natives of India, but unfortunately Eurasians are inclined to assert themselves to be Europeans whenever they think it to their interest. They claim the privileges which Europeans have, and, at the same time, those privileges which we have as Natives of India; and therefore I should think that the term "Native of India" should be restricted to Natives of India of purely Asiatic birth.

459. Would you make it compulsory on persons appointed to the Statutory Service to proceed to England to complete their training?—It must be understood I am entirely against the Statutory Civil Service; but if that Service is retained, I think it must be admitted that the present administration of India is, as a whole, the best that is possible in the existing state of Indian society. As there is

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

nothing in this world free from imperfection, so there are defects in this system also, which experience and time alone can help to remove. In the second place, it must also be admitted that this efficiency of administration can continue only so long as the British administration lasts. I use the term British administration in no narrow sense. I have in view the Government of India not exclusively by men of English race, but by men who by association have imbibed some of the characteristics of the English nature—honesty, diligence, sense of duty, firmness of temper, perseverance, sense of honour, and independence of thought. I do not say that our nation does not contain persons who possess some or all of these qualifications; but I have no hesitation in asserting that the qualities I have named have not become our national characteristics as yet, as long as civilisation, education, custom, and the effect of an educated society have made them characteristics of the English people. For these reasons I consider it necessary that candidates appointed to the Statutory Civil Service should proceed to England for education. I must adduce the same reasons about the Covenanted Service.

Mr. White.

460. You say that you would, under certain circumstances, exclude Eurasians from the definition of "Natives of India?"—Yes.

461. How would you decide, then, in this case. Supposing one Eurasian holds an opinion that he ought to coalesce with Native opinion, and that he has a strong objection to class himself with Europeans, and another Eurasian wishes to consider himself a European: would you apply the same law to both and exclude both?—You are perfectly right, and I am sorry for it; but the rule should be one. We cannot say one Eurasian is a Native of India, because he acknowledges that he is so, and that another, who considers himself a European, is not. My objection—and I think the objection of my countrymen generally—is that if Eurasian gentlemen take an interest in Indian affairs, considering it as their own mother-country, as we all do, we, the Natives of India, who are composed of so many races, have not the slightest objection to include Eurasians among ourselves; but from my personal experience, I have found there are very few Eurasians who entertain the views we entertain. There is moreover this difficulty. Eurasians are often considered Europeans on account of the similarity of their domestic habits to those of the European, and they have generally freer access to those European officers who have control over the appointments; and the result, if they are to be considered Natives of India, will be, that all the places will be filled by them. We have no objection to their inclusion if they call themselves Natives of India, and take a common and interest with us in the affairs of the country. But that is not the case.

Mr. Ryland.

462. You claim for Natives the right to be appointed here, or to go to England, there to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service. On what principle of equity do you so rigidly exclude Eurasians and Europeans who reside in this country, and have a large interest here, while the Act of Parliament and the Queen's Proclamation confer equal rights on subjects of all races?—The Act says, without distinction of birth, race, or colour. But we should make, in discussing this question, a

Mr. Ryland—continued.

little difference between the legal point of view and the practical point of view. This Proclamation was in existence long before, but practically it was never carried out. Therefore we should speak of practical things at present. I am not now taking into consideration the Statute: I am speaking practically. Europeans have other careers which are closed to Natives of India.

463. When you say Europeans, are you speaking of domiciled Europeans or non-resident Europeans?—I do not mean the European who simply comes from England this month and goes to England next month with the intention of trying to get an appointment. I am speaking of the children of European public servants born here or in England—Europeans non-residents, not domiciled in India; they have many careers open to them. The military career is closed to us altogether: we cannot be Commanding Officers, Captains, or Lieutenants. There are also certain other posts in which we have no share. There are other careers, also, which are open to Europeans, but closed to Natives.

464. We are now discussing only the judicial and executive administration of the country?—Europeans have special opportunities, and there should be exclusive opportunities for us. If the Uncovenanted service be exclusively open for us, I do not think there would be any injustice. As for the Statute, there is no doubt about it that it makes no distinction about any nationality at all. It comes to this, that Natives of India who know the habits and manners of the population, and are intimately acquainted with their mode of living and mode of thought, are much more qualified to have immediate control over them, and therefore the Government generally appoint a Native of India as a Deputy Collector.

Sir Charles Turner.

465. You adopt these reasons, I suppose?—Yes.

466. Is there any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Yes, the Natives of India are labouring under disadvantages. First as regards age. The limit of age which is prescribed is really very low. Indian boys cannot complete their preliminary education at that age. Then in going from here to England great expense is incurred. My views entirely agree on a good many points with those of Mr. Lee-Warner: there simply is this difference, that he is perhaps inclined to put all sorts of difficulties in the way of Natives competing in England, while I consider it just and necessary to give every facility to the Natives of India to qualify themselves to appear at the competitive examination in England; and not only that, but to receive their education there, to acquire those qualities which are required of members of the Covenanted Civil Service. I would not increase the difficulty of Natives going to England by retaining the low limit of age.

467. Do you think it desirable in the interest of the Natives to increase the age?—Yes, to twenty-two. I think that would do, if Natives form their character in England. Some suppose it better they should proceed to England at twenty-five years of age. I differ. At twenty-five men have already formed their habits of thoughts.

468. You consider it better that Native youths should go to England before, rather than after, they are admitted into the service?—Yes.

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Sir Charles Turner—continued.

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469. Would you make any change in the subjects of the examination?—Yes, that is very important. The great difficulty is with Latin and Greek, which have 800 marks, while Arabic and Sanskrit have only 500. I would raise the marks for those languages to the same level, and I would add Persian to the examination.

470. Do you think it desirable there should be an examination in India as well as in England?—I am entirely against holding an examination in India. I do not consider education in India, given to students of colleges, is such a moral, physical, and social education as is necessary to fit a man to hold high office.

471. You advocate an examination in England only because you wish to secure an English training, so far as possible?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

472. Would not the difficulties you speak of be obviated by sending selected men to England?—There is, no doubt, some danger in sending Natives to England at too early an age, but we may take steps to afford sufficient protection to the youth who may proceed to England: measures are already being taken by societies for this purpose.

473. Do you think the training in England is likely to estrange the Indian youth from their countrymen on their return to India?—I believe quite the reverse. I believe the more high the education is, the more the educated will possess feelings of patriotism and a love of their country and people. I have seen by experience that it is only superficial education which isolates Native boys educated in England from their fellow-countrymen, but solid education produces no such result.

474. You are speaking now of instances you have known?—Yes, certainly. I have found from my personal experience that the estrangement is very temporary. In the case of some of my own friends whom superficial education had at first estranged from their people, after a little time, when at the age of thirty, thirty-five, or forty, they regained their patriotism.

475. So that it is your experience, that when boys are sent young to England they do not necessarily lose their sympathy with the people on their return?—I do not know any Hindu who was aged of a tender age while he was sent to England and who returned after many years. I am not speaking of any other race than the Mahomedans. We believe the education that we give to our youths will have a very good effect on them.

476. That is only a matter of belief?—Yes.

477. And you have not considered the question from the point of view of Hindus?—Of Hindus I have no personal experience; but I know that many of my intimate friends, who were sent to England and remained there a long time, are still very patriotic.

Sir Charles Turner.

478. Do you think the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from Natives of India, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—My view is the same as I have already expressed regarding the Statutory Service.

479. In recruiting for this service would you prefer nomination or competition, or a combination of both systems?—I think that, in the present

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

state of Indian society, there should be nomination and competition, both mixed.

480. Would you have your recruitment provincially, or from the whole of India?—Provincially.

481. If the existing Statutory system is abolished, what would you do with that proportion of the offices held by Covenanted Civilians which is now allotted to that Service? One-sixth of the appointments held by Covenanted Civilians are now reserved for the Statutory Service. What would you do with that one-sixth if you abolished the Statutory Service?—I would allot them to the Uncovenanted Service. That would be consistent with my scheme.

482. Now, what is your scheme?—Whatever facilities may be given to the Natives of India for the English competition, such as increasing the age to twenty-two, establishing scholarships, &c., there will still be very few who will be successful. Education in India will remain as it is; and therefore my scheme is to take away some of the appointments now reserved for Covenanted Civilians, and amalgamate them with the Uncovenanted Service; make the Uncovenanted Service an enlarged service, and open it to the Natives of India. I then think the Natives of India will be quite contented for the present, and I would leave the competitive examination as it is. The posts now assigned to Statutory Civilians would be conferred on the newly-organised Uncovenanted Service.

483. With regard to the ability of Natives to take charge of districts, have you had any experience of Natives who have had charge of the administration of districts?—I have seen Natives who have been in charge of part of a district, what is called a sub-division. They have done very well and to the satisfaction of Government.

484. Is there any foundation for the rumours of corruption in the Tahsil establishments?—Yes, from my personal experience I believe they have some foundation, and supervision is required. I do not know about this Presidency, but in Oudh and the North-West Provinces the Tahsildars have a very lax standard of morality. I have always been opposed to giving promotion from the ministerial to the higher posts. I would always keep the ministerial from the administrative class. I would never appoint from a Tahsildar to an Extra Assistant Commissionership, as they used to do.

485. How long were you a Tahsildar?—I was only sent as a Tahsildar to learn the work.

486. How long were you an Extra Assistant Commissioner?—I do not remember exactly, but I believe for five or six years, until I became Munsif.

487. Are you the son of a large landowner?—Yes, and I have my own property.

488. Had you succeeded to your own property before you became an official?—No, but my brother used to attend to our landed estate, and still does. I prefer official life.

489. Have you any experience of the ministerial staff of the Tahsil in your character of landowner?—Personally I never came in contact with those people. I left it all to my brother.

490. Is your knowledge of those officers confined to your official knowledge?—Yes, and from what I have heard from those who have been in contact with them, my brother and my relations.

491. You know what takes place in Tahsil offices?—Yes, as well as if I myself were dealing with them.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

492. Would you make any difference in pay accordingly as a post is held by a Covenanted or Uncovenanted officer, or by a member of the Statutory Civil Service?—I am entirely against the system of Statutory Civilians. If that Service is retained, my opinion is that the pay is very small indeed. This is a very general opinion, and the reasons are well founded. It is thought that when a European is appointed he should get better pay because he came from England; when a Native is appointed he is in his own country and should get less pay. This looks to be sound reasoning, but in reality it does not take account of the advance of education and the great changes in the way of living among Natives. Their contact with England, which is now the mother-country, is so close, and is becoming closer every day, that there is a change in their habits of life, and I do not see any great difference between the habits of educated Natives and Europeans; there is very little difference in the cost of living between an Indian and European in the present day. We all now desire to send our children to England for education; we consider it necessary, for their success in life; we cannot help it.

493. Do you send your children to be educated in England?—Yes, my cousin is going next year.

494. Is he the son of the head of your family?—Yes.

495. Those who can afford it wish to send their children to England to be educated?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

496. What do you think would be a reasonable salary for a Statutory Civilian?—I should think, perhaps, 25 per cent. less than that of a Covenanted Civilian.

The President.

497. The present salary is Rs. 200 to begin with, Rs. 250 on passing examination, and, after confirmation, 64 per cent. of the pay. Do you consider that sufficient?—That is very insufficient indeed. I do not think there should be any difference made in the junior ranks of the Service. In the higher grades you may have some distinction.

Mr. Ryland.

498. Would you make it Rs. 500?—An Assistant Commissioner receives Rs. 400, let the Statutory commence on Rs. 400 also. If you take some of the posts from the Covenanted branch and amalgamate them with the Uncovenanted Service (which is my own personal view, I do not think my countrymen will agree with it), I would reduce to a certain extent the pay of some of the higher posts, and that would be another gain to economy.

The President.

499. Is there anything else you wish to add?—No, nothing.

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Maulvi
Mehedi
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WITNESS V.—14th January 1887.

Examination of Haji Khan Bahadur, GHULAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, Fellow of the Bombay University; founder of the Anjuman-i-Islam Society.

The President.

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Haji
Ghulam
Mahomed
Munshi.

500. You are a teacher of languages, are you not?—I commenced my career in life at the early age of nineteen years, in 1841, by teaching Native languages to Europeans, chiefly Civilians and Military officers. After eighteen years' experience in that profession I began to write books. About a quarter of a century ago I began to take an interest in education, especially that of my co-religionists. I published essays on education in Hindustani, and distributed them throughout the Presidency, and delivered lectures on education to Mahomedans in Guzerat, Khándeish, and the Deccan. I had the honour of founding the Mahomedan Society in Bombay called the Anjuman-i-Islam.

501. Do you now represent the Society before the Commission?—No: I give my evidence as an individual and not on behalf of the Society.

502. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—It is not liked either by the public or by special classes of the Native community. Certain classes, especially those who are backward in education, such as the Maráthas, Mahomedans, and those who find it difficult to compete with others, such as Nobles, Jágirdárs, &c., like the Statutory system. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Statutory system must be retained, otherwise those classes which require special concessions as regards the Public Service will be totally left behind, which will not be at all advisable either from a social or political point of view.

503. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—I believe Hindus and Pársis, being well advanced in English education, do not like the Statutory system, mainly on the ground that, when they are able to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service examination, there is no reason why they should remain satisfied with the Statutory Service, where they cannot enjoy all the privileges of a Covenanted officer.

504. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—If the Statutory Service is retained, the selected candidates may be given the option of proceeding to England for training during the probationary period of their appointment; in other words, they may be encouraged to go.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

505. Do you prefer nomination or competition?—I prefer nomination with preliminary physical and educational tests. I would give appointments to those who fail in the competitive examination and some also by promotion from the Uncovenanted Service for merit and ability.

The President.

506. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Great dissatisfaction is felt regarding the undue restriction of age.

The President—continued.

507. Should any, and, if any, what, change be made in that system?—The limit of age should be raised to at least twenty-three years.

508. Do Natives of India labour under any, and if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—The Natives of India have many disadvantages in competing for the Covenanted Civil Service, viz.:—

(a) The first thing that is looked upon as inconvenient is the sending of young men to study in England. Hindus as well as Mahomedans are equally obliged to neglect their religious restrictions; nay, they have to turn a deaf ear to the religious prohibitions. The former remain out-caste, or belong to the reformer class, which is considered excluded by the majority of orthodox Hindus on account of their being addicted to certain habits which they cannot avoid in England, and from which they cannot refrain in after-life. If the post in question is not obtainable without going to England, certainly the act of toleration provided in the Proclamation of 1858 is not observed.

(b) The pecuniary difficulty is another block in the way of Natives. The heavy expenses of the voyage and stay in England are looked upon as too heavy a burden.

(c) The inconveniences experienced in the long voyage are not of small measure, especially for the young men who are obliged to undertake the work before experiencing much travelling in their native land, and being, indeed, almost altogether ignorant of their own country.

(d) The physical structure of Natives of India is well suited for a hot climate, while they are obliged to subject their still growing structure to a severe cold climate never experienced before by them. This difficulty comes in the way of many, though not of all.

(e) The last, but most important, difficulty in the way of Natives who desire to study for the Covenanted Civil Service, is the low limit of age. It must be borne in mind that the Natives are quite at a disadvantage in having to conform to the same age limit as the English, who have neither to undergo the heavy expenses nor any of the aforesaid difficulties and inconveniences.

The Natives have an additional course of study, in the acquisition of a foreign (the English) language. It requires a period of five to seven years for a Native of India to acquire that primary knowledge of English which a European has on first entering a school. Would it, under these circumstances, be unfair to fix the maximum age a little higher for Natives than for Europeans?

509. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, e.g.—(a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money to native candidates; (b) by altering the limit of age; (c) by adding to the subjects of examination, or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects; (d) by holding

The President—continued.

simultaneously examinations in England and in India?—(a) The best way to remove the disadvantages under which the Natives are labouring while competing for the Covenanted posts, will be to hold simultaneous examinations in India as well as in England. (b) Raising the maximum limit of age is equally necessary even when the competition is held in India. When the examination is held in India, the additional difficulty of acquiring the primary knowledge of English will not be removed. Therefore it cannot be in any way unfair to allow the Natives of India to have a higher maximum limit of age than the Europeans. (c) The cost of the passage with the usual allowance may be given to those who can without objection undertake the journey to England after passing the competitive examination in India.

510. If an examination is held in India—(1) Should it be identical with that held in England? (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations? (3) If such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated? (4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—If the competitive examination is held in India—(1) It must be identical with that held in England. (2) It must be held in each centre or province of India. (3) The fair thing I believe would be to have a fixed number of appointments in each province to be reserved for the successful local competitors, while the remaining appointments reserved for those who compete in England must be allotted to the English competitors in order of merit. (4) Out of the fixed number of appointments in each province reserved for successful local competitors, proportionate shares must be made between the members of the principal religious sects. Otherwise an important community, like that of the Mahomedans, now being neglected in education, will be equally left behind in the Public Service.

511. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—Although some training in England will be of no slight advantage to the successful competitors in India, yet I am not in favour of a clause that will require the successful candidate to proceed to England to complete his training. The only encouragement to visit England that I can suggest is that special provision should be made in the Leave Rules. In short, I mean the visit to England must be perfectly optional.

512. Are the young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under any system?—Under the existing system of the open competition in England only one Mahomedan in the whole of India, from Bombay, has been successful, though a few Muslims from different provinces have been to England for the purpose. I believe very few Natives can be obtained from this Presidency under the existing system. But if the open competition be established in India, there is no doubt many Natives, chiefly Bráhmans, will be forthcoming from every province.

The President—continued.

513. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—The Uncovenanted Service, in my opinion, had better be confined solely to Natives of India, including all foreigners who have acquired a domicile in India, and not from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

514. Should the recruitment be by competition, or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—The recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service must be only by nomination to be followed by a period of probation.

515. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations, only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—Whatever system be adopted, the recruitment should be made by the several administrations only from persons resident under such administrations respectively.

516. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—If the existing Statutory Service be abolished, I propose that the proportion of offices now assigned to that service be given to the Uncovenanted Service.

I may be allowed to mention here that a question of great importance has not been taken notice of by the Commission, which I would put thus :—

Is there any special class, or are there any classes of the Native community in your province or presidency who require special concessions in regard to appointments to the Public Service? If so, why, and under what circumstances, and what steps would you suggest?

I would answer the question thus :—

I think there are two most influential classes of the Native community who stand in need of special concessions with regard to their admission into the Public Service. Independent of self-interest, I can state that both these classes claim a larger share in the Public Service than any other class or classes of the Native community, while they both receive much less. One of the two classes is the very important one of Mahomedans; the other is the not less important class of the Marátha and Guzerát Jágírdárs and Chiefs. Both of them have had their days of great prosperity and glory, and even now, if they are put on trial in suitable places in the Public Service under British rule, they will not fail to uphold the reputation of their ancestors by showing loyalty and gratitude for the appreciation they would receive at the hands of the most benign Government of Her Imperial Majesty. I now beg to suggest that even after establishing the Competitive examination in India for the Civil Service, the Statutory system must be retained and restricted to the backward classes of the Native community by nomination only, simply with a view to enable them to secure their due share in the Public Service.

Mahomedans labour under a disadvantage, not only in seeking admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, but also to the lower grade service. This disadvantage can only be removed if Government

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rule that every department must have a number of employés proportionate to the population of each section of the community, and as long as the number is not proportionate to the population, the backward classes must be given preference over all others.

Mr. Stokes.

517. Are not the Mahomedans now taking to educating their children?—The Mahomedans are just commencing to take to education, but only on a small scale; and not the wealthy Mahomedans. There are two classes, from Kutch and in Bombay, the Khojas and Memans, who do not care for education; though a few Khojas have taken degrees; no Memans have. They seem content with their trade and are wealthy. The other classes stand aloof from English education from poverty. I have travelled all over India, and, with the permission of Lord Reay, have commenced publishing lists of Mahomedan candidates for employment, and find they are too poor to get education. I also supply books to poor students. They are obliged to give up study if they do not get free books or have to

Mr. Stokes—continued.

pay fees. There were religious objections to English education formerly, but there are none now.

Mr. Aulic.

518. The Khojas and others do educate their children, do they not?—The Khojas and Memans, as a class, are generally merchants and do not aspire to Government service. There are a few high Mahomedan families in good circumstances who have been recommended for service, but have not been successful. It requires good recommendations; there is nothing in their way except that a Government officer recommends. I dare say they will get employment. I have myself recommended three.

I would like to suggest that Government should create scholarships for Mahomedans and provide them with books. If this be done, I dare say they will educate their children. They will be backward for some years till they qualify themselves, and therefore some employments should be reserved for them till they can qualify. When they qualify they will get their share.

WITNESS VI.—17th December 1886.

Examination of PĀNDURANG RĀMCHANDRA DESAI, Esq., District Pleader, Thana.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

519. What is your position?—I have been about ten years in the Revenue Branch of the Government service. I am a Pleader and not a B.A. I was appointed as Assistant Accountant in the Department of Public Works in 1868; then transferred to Satara Collector's Office as Second Clerk, and acted as Head Clerk. Then I passed the Pleader's examination and gave up Government service. I have served as one of the Municipal Commissioners at Satara and have resigned, as I have removed to Thana.

520. What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory system? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sections of the community?—The prevalent feeling as regards the existing Statutory system in this Presidency is, as far as I am aware, one of dissatisfaction. It is general amongst all those sections of the community who take a keen interest in the welfare of this country.

521. What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based?—The chief grounds upon which this feeling is based are, in my opinion, two: (1) Under the present system the mode of selection to the service is not by open competition but by patronage and favour, consequently the best men are not selected. (2) The very circumstance of a Native having been nominated by the favour of Government to a service composed of English youths who enter it by hard competition makes him (the Native) naturally look small in the eyes of the latter and in those of the public in general. The inequality of pay, though I consider it sufficient, is also a cause of dissatisfaction.

522. Do you consider that section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words "Natives of India" as describes with sufficient clearness, fulness, and accuracy the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is desirable to provide?—If not, can you suggest any more complete or more satisfactory definition?—The term "Native of India" in section 6 of the Statute (33 Vic., Chapter 3,) should be so amended as to exclude therefrom the Eurasians or the East Indians residing in India.

523. Are Statutory Civilians regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel?—Yes.

524. If such a feeling exists, on what grounds is it based?—This feeling is based upon the fact that Statutory Civilians enter the service by favour and not by proved merits.

525. Do the general public take a different view of the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted Officers?—The general public make no great distinction between a Statutory Civilian and a member of the Uncovenanted Service.

526. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

influential sections of the Native community in your province?—A system of appointment to the service by nomination will not meet with the approval of the influential sections of the Native community in this Presidency.

527. How would a system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation be regarded by the same classes?—Supposing, however, that Government do determine to follow this system, the influential classes of the Native community will approve of appointment by nomination followed by a reasonable period of probation.

528. Would a system of nomination, with or without probation, be likely to secure well-qualified persons?—In such cases a condition of probation is likely to secure well-qualified persons.

529. Has experience actually shown such a system to secure well-qualified officers?—My general experience in Government service enables me to say that this is so.

530. Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?—If Government determine to follow the system of making appointments by nomination, then the system ought to be limited only to persons of proved merit and abilities.

531. Do you consider that (after selection, whether by nomination or competition) there should be a period of probation?—I consider it necessary that there ought to be a period of probation after selection, whether by nomination or competition. The probationary period should not, in my opinion, exceed two years.

532. Should the period of probation be passed in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, or of the Covenanted Service, or in what manner?—The period of probation should be passed in the ranks of the Covenanted Service.

533. Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty) the person selected should undergo special training?—The persons appointed to the service, whether by nomination or competition, ought to undergo special training.

534. If so, should the special training be carried out in India or in England?—The special training should be carried out in India by placing the nominees under the orders of experienced district officers for employment, just in the same way as English Civilians coming out to India are now placed.

Mr. White.

535. On what grounds would you exclude Eurasians?—I would exclude Eurasians because the Statutory appointments are specially intended for pure Natives of India. I do not consider that Eurasians or East Indians, as they are called, can be, or were intended to be, included in section 6. Eurasians as a class do not like to be called Natives. This also I can say, that they are always averse to the Natives of India. I have read the Statute, and the definition there given is not wide

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enough to include that class. But if there be a simultaneous examination in India for the Civil Service, then I would be the last to say that Eurasians should not be admitted to compete. (Mr. White reads section 6 to witness.) The last words, "habitual residents" of India, shows it was not intended to include these people. My opinion may be wrong, but that is my opinion. Experience leads me to say these appointments are secured by certain persons who have influence with Government officers. If, therefore, Eurasians are allowed to obtain these appointments, which are few, none will be left for Natives of India.

Mr. Ryland.

536. Have any Eurasians or Europeans been appointed hitherto?—No Europeans or Eurasians have been appointed under the Statute up to date, still I think hereafter they will monopolise the appointments. The Eurasians are practically shut out from Mamlatdarships, because they cannot hold their own in the examination.

Mr. Nulkar.

537. If there were open competition for the Statutory Service, would you allow domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to compete?—Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

538. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—Competition of Natives in the examination in England is favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India. I mean it is so looked upon by the educated classes who take an interest in the matter.

539. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition?—All reasonable facilities should be given to Natives for proceeding to England for entering the service by the channel of the English competition.

540. What form or forms should such facilities take?—The chief facilities which ought to be given them are, in my opinion,—(1) Raising of the present limit of age for the examination from nineteen to twenty-two years. (2) Paying of passage money for proceeding to and returning from England. The age limit might even be raised to twenty-three. Scholarships might be established in England to be competed for only by poor men, *i.e.*, those who cannot afford to pay for their maintenance.

541. What conditions, if any, should be attached to them?—No conditions should, in my opinion, be attached to any of these facilities. But I am of opinion that in case of scholarships, the candidates holding them should refund if they fail. That is the only condition I would attach. Refunds should be by instalments.

542. What class or classes of Natives in your province readily go to England?—In these days almost all classes of Natives in this Presidency readily proceed to England, provided there be sufficient inducement for so doing.

543. Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—No objections are entertained by any classes of people to go to England.

Mr. S'k'z.

544. Do you say no objections are entertained by any classes to going to England?—I mean no objections are entertained to going to England except by people of the old school. But now all Brahmins, Parbhuis, and orthodox families are taking to English education and losing their prejudices. Brahmins who have gone to England will, if they go into the interior among old-fashioned people, find themselves regarded as degraded and polluted. But if they stay in Bombay or Puna or Satara, no educated man will say anything against them. They will rather be respected. I have not known any specific instance; but a Parbbu who returned to Thana was very well received by a high and respectable Brahmin.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

545. Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?—I am decidedly of opinion that there should be but one examination both for English and Native candidates. The examination should be held in England. If a Native is desirous of taking an active part in the administration of the country, he will not be able to do so efficiently unless he gets his general education or training in England; and for his own good he must acquire this training as much as he can, and he must, therefore, go to England to study with his English brethren in order to mix with them; and if he be successful in open competition the race distinction will gradually die out.

546. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination, and the conditions as to age and other matters, in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—The present limit of age for the examination, *viz.*, nineteen years, places candidates from India at a great disadvantage as compared with English candidates. As regards the subjects and the standard of the examination there can be no reasonable objection. I think Persian should not be substituted for Latin. Latin should be encouraged, for successful candidates will find it useful in the Judicial service to study Roman law.

547. If higher limits of age were fixed for Native than for European candidates, might not the latter complain that they were placed at a disadvantage?—If higher limits of age were fixed for Native than for European candidates, the latter might reasonably complain that they were placed at a disadvantage. It is for this reason that I propose that the limit of age should be fixed at twenty-two or twenty-three years for candidates, both Europeans and Natives.

548. From what classes of Native society are the persons who graduate at the Indian Universities usually drawn in your province?—The persons who graduate at the University in this Presidency are usually drawn from the Brahmins and the Parsis. I mean from the higher classes.

549. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations?—I am of opinion that there should be no competitive examination in India for the Civil Service. The examination should be held in England.

550. Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*—continued.

class or classes of the Native community over others?—An open competition in India is likely to give an advantage to the higher classes, the educated Brahmins and others, over all other uneducated lower classes.

551. Would the introduction of an open competitive examination in India have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service?—I am not aware of any objection, on political or administrative grounds, to a competition in India if Government determine to have it; but it seems to me that to hold a competitive examination for the service simultaneously in England and in India would deprive Native candidates of the opportunity of winning places in open competition with their English brethren in one and the same examination and in one and the same country.

552. Would a system of provincial examinations be preferable to one examination for the whole of India?—Should it be determined to hold such an examination in this country, I think only one examination for the whole of India would be preferable.

553. Under a system of open competition in India would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the service through the channel of the open competition in England?—A successful candidate under a system of open competition in India would, I am afraid, be regarded (by the general public at least) as occupying a position inferior to that of a person who enters the service through the open competition in England.

554. If an open competition were established in India, what should be the preliminary qualifications required on the part of candidates in regard to age, minimum educational attainments, and to moral, social, and physical fitness?—If an open competitive system were established in India, a candidate should be required to show (1) that his age is not less than nineteen but not more than twenty-two or twenty-three; (2) that he is a graduate of one of the Indian or English Universities; (3) that he is physically fit to serve efficiently in any part of the country. The very fact of the candidate being a graduate of any of the Universities ought to be a sufficient guarantee that he is a man of a good moral and social position. But if that be not considered a sufficient guarantee, the candidate might be required to produce certificates from respectable persons or heads of colleges.

555. Should successful candidates at the Indian competition be required to pass through a probationary period before final appointment?—All successful candidates at the Indian competition should be required to pass through a reasonable period of probation before final appointment.

556. What shall be the duration of the probationary period?—I consider that the probationary period should not exceed two years.

557. How should it be passed—in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, or otherwise?—The period of probation should be passed in the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service.

558. Should special provision be made for the promotion to Covenanted posts of European members of the Uncovenanted Service?—I consider that no special provision should be made for the promotion to Covenanted posts of any member of the Uncovenanted Service, however deserving he may be. All persons, of whatever rank and posi-

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tion, must enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel in England. Discretionary power should be allowed to Local Governments or to the Government of India to provide for their most meritorious servants by appointing them to the Covenanted Civil Service; but this power should be limited to a certain period, say five years, and thereafter cease, because the deserving servants are few in number, and would be provided for within five years, and the shorter this exceptional period be the better.

559. Ought not the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, to be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who possess the qualifications that may be from time to time prescribed?—The Uncovenanted Service should, I think, be open to all Indian subjects of Her Majesty who possess the necessary qualifications.

560. Is the rate of pay at present granted to Statutory Civilians during probation and on final appointment respectively sufficient?—Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, the rate of pay now granted to Statutory Civilians is not, I consider, open to any reasonable objection. This is my opinion as far as pay under the present system is concerned. But if a simultaneous examination in India is held, successful Native candidates ought to get equal pay and allowances with English Civilians.

561. Do you consider that a difference should be maintained between the rates of pay granted to Covenanted Civilians who enter through the competitive channel in England, and to persons holding Covenanted posts who do not enter through that channel?—Yes.

562. If so, what would you consider the fair rate of reduction to be made in the case of persons holding Covenanted posts who do not enter through the competitive channel in England?—The rate of pay granted to Statutory Civilians ought to hold good in the case of persons holding Covenanted posts without passing the examination in England. In exercise of the discretionary power, which I propose to give, if appointments be made within the grace period (five years) the rate of pay now granted to the Statutory Civilians should not hold good in their particular cases. The men promoted should get the salary of the grade to which they are appointed.

563. At what age should they be obliged to retire on pension?—Natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than through the competitive channel in England (I mean under the existing Statutory system) should be obliged to retire on pension when they reach the age of fifty-five years.

564. After what length of service should they be obliged to retire on pension?—Such persons might retire on pension after completing twenty-five years' continuous service.

565. Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for English administration?—No.

566. Are the Natives who go to England from your province for purposes of education limited to the wealthier classes?—Yes.

567. Are they limited to any particular section of the community, or to any particular creed?—I think that they are limited to the Bráhmans, the Parbus, the Parsis, and the Mahomedans.

568. If the Statutory system is discontinued, should special provision be made for the appoint-

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Vol. IV. ment to Covenanted posts of Natives who, for
Sec. II. religious or other sufficient reasons, are unable
Bombay. or unwilling to undertake a journey to and reside
— in England?—I am not aware of any sound reason
Pándurang why special provision should be made for the
Rámchandra appointment to Covenanted posts of Natives who
Desai. are unable or unwilling to take a journey to
England for passing the competitive examination
there.

569. Whatever system or systems may be adopted, ought power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts candidates of high family, subject to such antecedent guarantees of fitness as may be considered sufficient in each case?—To allow Government to reserve power to appoint to Covenanted posts persons of high rank or persons of merit and ability in Government service or in the exercise of any profession, without passing the required examination in England, is, in my opinion, open to many objections.

570. Should subjects of Native States be eligible for appointment to Covenanted posts in British India?—Subjects of all Native States (I mean Jaghirs like Phaltan, Bhor, Jath, and Sunth in the Satara Collectorate), in subordinate alliance with the British Government, should be held eligible for appointment to Covenanted posts in British India, provided they pass the examination.

571. How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, regarded by influential sections of the Native community?—The present system of making appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service and the Subordinate Judicial Service is (assuming that the former term is intended to include offices held by Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars, and the latter to include those held by Judges of Provincial Small Cause Courts and Subordinate Judges of all grades), I think, generally regarded with satisfaction by all influential sections of the Native community in this part of the country.

572. To what sections of Native society do the persons belong who accept, under existing condi-

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tions, appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively?—The persons who accept appointments in these services are, broadly speaking, the Bráhmans, the Parsis, the Parbhias, and the Eurasians.

573. Do Natives who have been to England for purposes of study on their return to India willingly accept such appointments?—I am not aware of any particular instance, but I believe that a Native who goes to England for the purpose of passing the Civil Service Examination there, but fails, will, on his return to India, be quite willing to accept any appointment in these services.

574. Do members of the professional classes in your provinces readily accept employment in those services?—Members of the professional classes (I mean Barristers, Attorneys, and Pleaders) do not, I think, readily accept appointments of this nature if their gains are sufficient for them. I believe men of this class generally like to be independent if they can.

575. Whatever system or systems may at present be adopted for the purpose of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, are any class or classes of persons expressly or practically excluded from such appointments?—Under the present system adopted for making appointments in these services persons called Eurasians are practically excluded (chiefly from the Subordinate Judicial Service). This, I think, is mainly due to the simple fact that such persons generally fail to secure places amongst the successful candidates in the prescribed examination for such appointments.

576. Are you in favour of laying down a rule that high educational capacity should be regarded as an essential qualification for appointment to the Subordinate Executive and to the Subordinate Judicial Services as defined for the purposes of these questions?—I am of opinion that high educational capacity should, as far as possible, be regarded as a qualification for making appointments to offices in these two branches of the public service.

WITNESS VII.—18th January 1887.

Examination of Khán Bahádúr PASTANJI JAHÁNGÍR, C.I.E., Taluqdar Settlement Officer, Guzerat, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Stewart.

577. You are a Taluqdari Settlement Office at Guzerat?—I am.

578. And you were formerly in the Educational Department?—I was.

579. What posts have you held?—I entered the service in the Educational Department and have held the posts of Sub-Assistant Imam Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Alienations in the Baroda State, where I resided for about eight or nine years. Since then I have been in my present appointment.

The President.

580. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—It is not generally approved.

581. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—The disapproval is directed both against the Statute itself and against the rules framed under it. If the object of the Statute was to conciliate or encourage those classes or communities in the ancient aristocracy of the land, who, from the backward state of education among them, cannot pass any test of fitness for the public service, it cannot but fail, inasmuch as no artificial system of propping up birth without brains in the race of life can ever hope to succeed. The result of such an experiment would be to bring the service into ridicule and contempt. If the object was to afford to the Natives of India, generally, additional facilities for employment in the Covenanted Service, the experiment, as hitherto conducted, has not shown that facilities have been given for the employment of qualified persons on a right principle.

Speaking of the Bombay Presidency, the classes from which the selections have hitherto been generally made are those who would otherwise have entered the Uncovenanted Service in the usual manner. Those who have been admitted into the Statutory Service would have ordinarily commenced their career in the Uncovenanted Service in the usual course. The additional facilities which, in these circumstances, have been afforded appear to be that they have been admitted without any of those tests of fitness which would have been exacted from them if they had sought to enter the Uncovenanted Service.

The system has not had the effect of securing men who, in point of education or natural ability or social position, are superior to those who usually accept posts in the Uncovenanted Service. The general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices, and which are justifiable on many grounds, and the absence of membership in an organised body, are looked upon as lowering their status in public estimation. Though ranked with the Covenanted Civilians, they are considered an inferior class. Generally speaking, the adoption

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of two different systems of admission for two different classes of candidates into the same service and the attaching of more or less favourable conditions to one of them, must tend to place the one class in a position of inferiority to the other, to lower it in its own and the public estimation, and will not, in the long run, be conducive to an efficient administration.

Thus the system has not resulted in conciliating or encouraging any particular class or interest, or in securing the services of men who can hold their own in ability or status with the Covenanted Civilians, or who in point of education or natural ability or social position are superior to the average of those who enter the Uncovenanted Service, and is looked upon as demoralising and invidious in its working.

582. How would you remedy these defects?—My opinion is that the service should be abolished.

583. Would you amend the definition of the term "Natives of India" in any way?—I think the definition is sufficiently clear and comprehensive and requires no amendment.

584. You are aware that it at present excludes the subjects of Native Feudatory States from the benefits of the Statute?—I would certainly amend the definition in that respect, as I consider they are British subjects.

Mr. Stewart.

585. You have the management of many estates and Taluqdaris in Gujerat?—Yes.

586. Belonging to men of very old families?—Yes.

587. Have any members of these families been appointed to posts under the Statute?—Not to my knowledge.

588. Are they dissatisfied with the service?—I think they hardly concern themselves about it, not being at all qualified for posts under it.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

589. Do you know any of the Statutory Civilians who have been appointed in this Presidency?—I know two of them personally and also officially.

590. So that when you say that the system "has not had the effect of securing men who, in point of education, natural ability, or social position, are superior to those who usually accept posts in the upper Uncovenanted Service," your opinion is based upon your personal knowledge?—Yes.

Mr. Nulbar.

591. Do you personally know any member of a high family who would prefer to enter the Statutory Service rather than accept an appointment in the Uncovenanted Service?—I know that any of

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Mr. Nulkar—continued.

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them would prefer an appointment in the Statutory Service to a Deputy Collectorship, on account of the Statutory service being considered superior.

592. Would they be persons possessing the same qualifications as those selected by Government for Deputy Collectorships?—Not if the only qualification required in their appointment was that of family; but there are gentlemen of good family and well educated, who, if they entered the Statutory service, would compare favourably with members of the Uncovenanted Service.

593. Are such men usually selected?—My experience of those selected is not sufficient to enable me to say.

594. Do you think the men who are attracted to this service are such as would have taken appointments in the Uncovenanted Service?—The men who go into the Statutory service would have readily accepted appointments in the Uncovenanted ranks, had there been no Statutory Service.

The President.

595. Is any dissatisfaction felt by any section of the Native community with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—Dissatisfaction is felt by the Native community with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service so far as it affects Native candidates. The Natives of India labour under several disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service. They have to pass a very severe examination in a foreign and difficult language the study of which they do not generally begin till the age of ten or twelve years. The educational institutions available in India are at present not capable of giving that high class education which is necessary for the purpose. They have to undergo considerable expense and inconvenience and risks of one kind or another in residing for some years in a distant and foreign country for the purposes of study, and so on.

It would not be possible, under any arrangement whatever, for Indian candidates to enjoy the same advantages or facilities as the English candidates. Some of the disadvantages under which they labour are unavoidable, and some must be borne for the sake of the advantages to themselves and to the public service generally, which a residence in England brings with it. But the disadvantages might be reduced, as far as practicable, by a few changes—such as raising the minimum and maximum age to twenty and twenty-three years respectively, adding Persian as a classical language, and placing the Indian classical languages and European classics on the same footing as regards maxima marks in the open competition.

Simultaneous examinations in England and India are not desirable for several reasons. But, in view of the difficulties of Indian candidates, there would be no objection to such simultaneous examinations if the number of successful Indian candidates for admission into the service were limited, until some further experience shall have been gained, so as not to exceed a certain proportion of the total number of vacancies each year—say not less than one-third, and subject to the successful candidates going to England for two years for special preparation. Persons who may gain the required number of marks in this examination, but fail to secure places in the Covenanted Service, should be appointed to the higher Uncove-

The President—continued.

nanted Service. I do not advocate the grant of any pecuniary assistance from the Government in favour of Indian candidates for this purpose. But the scholarships lately re-established by the Government of India might be kept up and their number might even be increased; and any of the young men to whom these scholarships may be awarded might, if they like, study for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service in England instead of taking to any other line or profession.

In all other respects the Indian candidates should compete on the same terms and be placed on the same footing as regards pay, status, &c., as English candidates.

These examinations should be open to English and Indian candidates in both countries; and the examination in India should be one for the whole of India.

Mr. Stokes.

596. Would you place Persian on a level with Sanscrit and Arabic?—Yes.

597. You say that if a simultaneous examination is held in India you would limit the number of appointments available for Natives?—Yes.

598. Would you allow Europeans to compete in India?—Yes.

599. And would you limit the number of appointments available for them also?—No.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

600. Why do you think a simultaneous examination in India and England would be undesirable?—My aim is to limit the number of Natives who would be eligible for the Covenanted Service until experience shall have shown how far they may be trusted in such appointments. There is an opinion generally felt and expressed that the training which is available for the Indian youth is less fitted for the formation of character and so on than that which is to be had in England. Time, it may be expected, will remedy these defects in our educational system; but, until experience has shown how far this is the case, I should be disinclined to do more than I have said.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

601. What class or classes do you think would be most successful in an examination held in India?—Hindus and Parsis, and generally those who have availed themselves of such educational advantages as they had. This would be the case at first, but in process of time we might expect a considerable accession from the ranks of those who, though now disinclined to avail themselves of those advantages, will be pretty certain to see the wisdom of doing so.

602. But for the first few years some classes would be altogether excluded?—Comparatively excluded; not altogether.

603. What classes do you think would be excluded?—Mahomedans, Rajputs, and Mahrattas, perhaps.

604. In fact, the classes generally supposed to be the most manly in India?—Yes.

605. And the most fitted for administration?—If they possessed qualifications, besides mere physical strength, in a greater degree than they do at present.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

606. And, besides those classes, do you think the provinces of India would have an equal chance?—Probably not.

607. Which province do you think would have the advantage?—Bengal, and some part of the Bombay Presidency.

608. Which part?—The Deccan.

609. And which class of Natives of the Deccan?—The Deccani Bráhmans. They have a peculiar aptitude for passing examinations and for preparing themselves for any test.

610. Have you visited Northern India at all?—No.

611. Do you think that Bengali and Kulin Bráhmaṇ officials would be acceptable to the Natives of Northern India?—Personally I cannot say: I have heard, however, that they would not be acceptable.

612. Would Bengali officials be acceptable in the Deccan?—I think so.

613. You think there would be no political objection to the appointment of a Bengali to a high post in the Deccan?—I do not think the people would object.

The President.

614. Suppose the majority of the appointments fell to Bengalis, how would that be regarded?—I think the people would not object. Bengalis would be looked upon by the Natives here as their own countrymen.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

615. You say Natives do not, as a rule, begin to study English till they are ten and twelve years of age?—Yes.

616. Is that commonly the case among the classes who give their sons an English education: the Parsis, for instance?—Nine or ten is the average age at which they begin to study English.

Sir Charles Turner.

617. In what capacity were you in the service of the Baroda State?—I was in charge of the Settlement and Survey Departments. I also had charge of the department which has the supervision of encumbered estates of Sardars and others.

618. I presume that in Baroda there were Native officers in charge of districts?—Yes.

619. Did you find them efficient?—Some were, some were not. As Natives they were not inefficient.

620. But as compared with European officers?—I suppose they were efficient.

621. You have served with and under European officers. Well, comparing their administration of a district and that of a good Native officer, which do you think was the more efficient?—In some cases the Native officer was quite equal to a European in administration.

622. Where were those Natives educated?—In the Bombay Presidency.

623. Have you any reason to think that in an open competition the educated Natives of this Presidency would not hold their own with those of Bengal and Madras?—I, personally, cannot say; but I have heard and read that Bengalis are generally

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

considered to be superior as regards education. I have never met any Bengalis, and am therefore not in a position to make the comparison.

624. Have you seen the magisterial work of a Native Magistrate?—No.

625. You have only seen account work in the Settlement Department?—Yes, and in the Revenue Department also.

626. Are Natives of this province freely admitted to the Survey Branch of the Revenue Department?—Not if you mean Natives of pure descent; but if you mean Statutory Natives, they have, to a certain extent, been admitted. I refer to the higher appointments: of course, the surveyors and clerks are mostly Natives.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

627. What is the highest grade to which a Native Officer can attain in the Survey Department?—I cannot say.

The President.

628. Is the standard of efficiency which is accepted in the administration of a district in the Baroda State as high as that required for the administration of a district in British territory?—No.

629. But still, is it fairly high?—It was fairly high when I was there.

630. Do you consider that such efficiency was entirely the outcome of Native administration in Baroda, or that it was in any way the result of British administration in the territories surrounding, or the influence of British officers drafted into the Baroda service?—I attribute it to the influence of British officers who were drafted by the Government into the service of the Baroda State.

Mr. Ryland.

631. Was preference given to the Natives of the Baroda State over Natives of other parts of India?—They give preference to Mahrattas; that is, people not natives of the province, on the ground that the government is a Mahratta one.

The President.

632. So that the administration is practically a foreign one?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

633. The administration of the Baroda State was greatly improved by Sir Madava Rao, was it not?—It certainly did improve under Sir Madava Rao. In his time it was somewhat more assimilated to British administration.

Sir Charles Turner.

634. Was any British administrator associated with him?—No; but he was under the general supervision of a British Political Agent.

Mr. Nulkar.

635. Under Sir Madava Rao's administration was there not more or less of an admixture of all classes of Natives in the service of the State?—Yes. When I spoke of Mahrattas being preferred

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Mr. Nulkar—continued.

I was not referring to the period of Sir Madava Rao's administration. I was speaking generally of the administration of the State before his time, and perhaps as it is now.

636. Are you in favour of his policy being still continued in that respect?—The system which he introduced has not been and cannot be eradicated altogether.

The President.

637. But still there is a tendency to employ Mahrattas?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

638. Who holds Sir Madava Rao's appointment?—Mr. Luksminarain Jugganath. He was formerly a Deputy Collector in the British service.

The President.

Would you recruit the Uncovenanted Services from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty or only from Statutory Natives?

The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from Natives of India (including Natives of Native States in subordinate alliance with the British Government), as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, Sec. 6. The recruitments should be made by the several administrations from persons resident in the territories subordinate to such administrations. The mode of recruitment for Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectorships, and Subordinate Judgeships adopted in the Bombay Presidency is good, and well suited to the circumstances of the Presidency, and requires no change.

The different Local Governments may be allowed the power, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, of promoting deserving Uncovenanted servants of all classes and creeds to the Covenanted Service, to the extent of one-twentieth of the total number of Covenanted appointments. As such promotion would be given on the ground of proved merit and ability, a period of probation before confirmation is not necessary in such cases.

As I have above proposed to restrict the number of the Natives of India for admission into the Covenanted Service to a certain proportion of the vacancies each year, I here propose to restrict the Uncovenanted Service to the Natives of India only.

Mr. Stokes.

639. Whom do you mean by Natives of India?—I include all those who are permanent residents.

Mr. Ryland.

640. Do you include the sons of British officers who have passed the greater part of their lives in the Government service, and Europeans who, in other ways, have acquired an interest in the country?—It is strictly a question of domicile.

641. Do you consider Parsis and residents of allied Native States more within the terms of the Statute than the class I have referred to?—I think so.

Mr. Stewart.

642. You approve, you say, of the system under which Mamlatdarships are recruited at present. How long has the system been in force?—Since Sir Richard Temple's time, I think.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

643. Have you had an opportunity of comparing the work of graduate Mamlatdars and Mamlatdars promoted from subordinate posts?—I have. In some respects the latter are better informed as regards details; but as a class they are deficient in breadth of view, intelligence, and in some other respects as compared with the graduate Mamlatdars.

644. Has the system of appointing graduates to Mamlatdars caused much dissatisfaction among the existing subordinate establishment?—I think it has.

645. Is there, do you think, any good ground for such dissatisfaction?—I do not think so.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

646. How would you restrict the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Service?—In this way: Suppose there were thirty vacancies to be filled up, and of the successful candidates fifteen were Natives and fifteen English, I would restrict the number of Natives eligible to ten, although they might be superior to their English competitors.

647. And suppose that there were ten appointments and there were no Natives among the first ten candidates who obtained the highest marks?—In that case they would not get any.

Sir Charles Turner.

648. Have you formed any opinion of the respective merits on the score of official morality of the two classes of Mamlatdars?—I consider the Mamlatdars who have been appointed under the new system are superior in that respect.

649. Generally, have you heard complaints made of want of official morality in the Mamlatdars of this province?—I have heard the old class complained of.

650. Have such complaints been less frequent of recent years?—I should say there have been fewer of them.

651. But there are still complaints?—Yes.

652. Affecting which class?—The older class.

The President.

653. Are you aware of the rule which requires the B.A. qualification for Mamlatdars, and are you aware that the curriculum of education which is prescribed for certain classes stops short of the B.A. degree?—I am not.

654. And have you heard it complained that the rule has had the effect of excluding certain classes from Mamlatdars?—I have not.

655. Who is the next subordinate officer to a Mamlatdar?—The Head Clerk of his office.

656. Are there many Head Clerks who have obtained the B.A. degree?—Yes. The Mamlatdars are appointed from them. They are first appointed as Treasurers, then as Head Clerks, and then as Mamlatdars after passing the departmental examination.

657. Are the officials subordinate to Mamlatdars who are graduates numerous?—Not in Gujerat. I cannot speak with reference to the Deccan.

658. What distinction, if any, would you make as regards pay and furlough rules?—There should be a distinction made in the pay, &c., of offices reserved for the Covenanted Service, and of those allotted to the Uncovenanted Service.

The *President*—continued.

659. Now will you kindly let us hear your general scheme?—The general outlines of the scheme I have in view are as follow.

The whole service to be divided into Covenanted and Uncovenanted. The latter again to be sub-divided into higher Uncovenanted and Lower Uncovenanted Service. The Covenanted Service to be, on the one hand, extended by including in it Political Agencies, Police Superintendships, and appointments of a like nature where a preponderance of the European element may be considered necessary or desirable; and to be, on the other hand, reduced in such direction as may admit of reduction consistently with the above-mentioned consideration. This service to be recruited by open competition to be held in England and India simultaneously, subject to the condition above mentioned. The Indian candidates to be admitted to this competition on the same terms as English candidates. The minimum and maximum limits of age for admission to competition should be twenty and twenty-three years respectively, both for English and Indian candidates. The English and Indian Covenanted Civil Servants to be placed on the same footing as regards pay, status, &c.

The appointment or promotion of Indian Covenanted Civil Servants to particular posts in the service to be left to the discretion of the Local Governments for the time being, no invidious distinction being fixed beforehand.

The number of successful Indian candidates to be appointed to the service should not exceed a certain proportion—not less than one third—of the number of vacancies each year. I mean that it should not be less than a third; but should Government choose to fix the proportion higher it should be at liberty to do so. Personally, I would keep it at one third.

The Indians admitted into the service to be required to select for service any other Presidency or province except their own.

The appointments not included in the Covenanted Civil Service and going down to the lowest grade Mamlats or Subordinate Judgeships or corresponding offices under other names, to be formed by legal enactment into a service which may be called the higher Uncovenanted Service. This service to be open to all Statutory Natives and recruited provincially. The method of recruitment adopted in this Presidency is well suited for it.

All appointments not included in the Covenanted or the higher Uncovenanted Service to be thrown into a Service to be called the Lower Uncovenanted Service. This service to be recruited by a kind of inferior competitive examination to be held in different provinces and to be open to all "Statutory Natives."

The Local Governments to have the power to appoint deserving outsiders, being Statutory Natives of India, or to promote persons of proved merit and ability in the lower Uncovenanted Service to the higher Uncovenanted Service to the extent of one tenth of the total number of appointments in each province in the Revenue and Judicial branches respectively.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

660. When you say the selected Indian candidate should be required to select for service any other Presidency or province except his own, do you mean that a Native of Bombay should be

Mr. *Nulkar*—continued.

ineligible for service in Bombay?—Generally I would have him transferred to another Presidency.

661. You also say that the proportion of Indian candidates should be limited to one third?—Yes.

662. How do you reconcile these two restrictions with the Company's Charters of 1833 and 1853 and the Queen's Proclamation, which require an equal treatment of all Her Majesty's subjects without any distinction by reason of place of birth, descent, creed or colour?—I do not pretend to reconcile them. You cannot, in practical politics, proceed strictly on abstract considerations of justice. You must consider administrative requirements also.

663. At present we are not concerned with abstract justice but with Statutory rights?—Yes; but, practically, it amounts more or less to the same thing. I defend my position on practical grounds.

Mr. *Ryland*.

664. You would give Local Governments the power, subject to sanction by the Secretary of State, to promote deserving Uncovenanted servants to the Covenanted ranks to a certain extent; but if, as you say, you exclude Europeans, how would you give the Government power to appoint from all classes and creeds?—In saying that, I had regard to the fact that Europeans are not admitted to the Uncovenanted Service, and therefore no question of their appointment need arise.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*.

665. How long have you been in the Uncovenanted Service?—About thirty-three years.

666. Why would you require successful candidates to choose some other Presidency than their own?—Generally, on the principle that no man is a prophet in his own country. In a foreign Presidency he will be more respected and trusted by the masses than in one where it might be said that family and caste considerations exerted an undue influence over his actions.

667. But would not the principle equally apply to the higher grades of the Uncovenanted Service?—No. I confine the principle solely to the higher and more important administrative posts.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*.

668. Do you base your opinion on actual experience?—No. I have had no sufficient data to enable me to do so. There have been so few—only three, I think—Native Covenanted Civil Servants in the Bombay Presidency.

669. Do you consider that social influences are apt to affect the official efficiency of Native officers?—I do not think it would be so with men who have passed into the Covenanted Civil Service. I think the test they have undergone and the high qualifications required of them are sufficient guarantees that nothing of the kind would occur in their case. On the other hand, I think that it would be more satisfactory to place them beyond even the mere suspicion of such influences.

Sir *Charles Turner*.

670. Is it the practice in this Presidency, as far as possible, to appoint Judicial officers to other districts than those in which they were born or have property?—Not invariably.

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The President.

Vol. IV. 671. You say you would place those who pass
 Sec. II. in by the local examinations on the same footing
 Bombay. and status as regards pay, &c., as those who get in
 — by competition in England. You also state that
 Khán the educational advantages attainable in this coun-
 Bahádúr try are distinctly inferior to those attainable in
 Pestanjí England; you would therefore get, by your new
 Jahángír. system, two classes of distinctly different values.
 Why then would you place them on an equal

The President—continued.

footing?—My belief is that for some time there would be very few successful candidates in the local examinations, or perhaps none at all. In course of time, however, the defects in our educational system would be remedied and the cause of inferiority removed.

672. Is there any other point on which you desire to tender evidence?—No.

WITNESS VIII.—18th January 1887.

Examination of A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

673. You are a member of the Bengal Civil Service?—Yes.

674. What is your present appointment?—I am Postmaster-General of Bombay.

675. What posts have you held previously?—I was Assistant Magistrate in the Central Provinces from 1871 to 1878, and afterwards Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court there till 1879. I was Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government in 1880, and Officiating Secretary for three months in the same year. Since then I have been Postmaster-General here, except during the three months when I acted as Director-General of Post Offices at Calcutta and Simla.

The President.

676. Have you anything to say on the Statutory Civil Service?—The Statutory Civil Service, in my opinion, should not be retained. With the present limit of age for the competitive examination it has practically, for some years past, been the only avenue for Natives of India to employment in the Civil Service, and has, therefore, had to stand in the fierce light of many aspirations and much jealousy. It is beyond doubt that in this Presidency it is regarded on the whole with keen dissatisfaction. The Statute contemplates the appointment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability to particular posts, but the appointments actually made have borne no stamp, that the public could recognise, that either merit or ability had been put to the test; and in selecting young and untried men as Statutory Civilians, it has been impossible to designate them as fit for particular appointments. That a Statutory Civilian should be a B.A. of an Indian University, or even that he should have failed for the Covenanted Civil Service in London, has not been recognised by the educated classes as any extraordinary qualification; while Natives of India, already in Government employ, have resented the sudden translation over their heads of men of the same class of life and of the same educational attainments, who have given no public guarantee of the possession of any of the qualities required for high office. At the same time both these classes, while denying the fitness of the individual to take his place in the higher service, somewhat illogically, take it as a general slight that, as a Native of India, he should receive less pay, when once appointed, than the members of the Covenanted Service who have won their position in the open competition.

If, as seems to be a view largely supported, and in which I concur, the number of appointments held by the Covenanted Civil Service is to be materially reduced, and another service created to be recruited entirely in India, then there must be no distinction either in pay or privileges between the members of the higher service. Further, if this higher service must, as I believe it must, be English in its essentials, then no Statutory Civilian can have a place in that service unless he has proved his intellectual fitness in a manner

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that shall command public assent, and has further had some English training. If this be admitted, then it follows that the Statutory Civilian must become merged in the Covenanted Civilian, and there is no longer any *raison d'être* for the system on its present lines.

It has been suggested, however, that the Statute in itself is of very wide application, and that it might be worked as a means of promoting really tried and able men in the subordinate executive and judicial service to appointments now held by the Covenanted Service. With the reduction of the appointments to be held in future by the Covenanted Service there will no longer be the same necessity for this, and the narrower the limits of that service the more difficult it will be to introduce men from the outside without grave injustice to the members of the service. Worked in whatever way, the Statutory system seems to me incapable of regular development as a system, and it should, therefore, be given up.

I know very little of the Statutory Civilians of this province or in the Central Provinces. I have heard, in discussing the question with my brother, the Junior Secretary of the Punjab Government, that there are many men in the Uncovenanted Service of good family who resent having persons of nearly the same family qualifications placed over their heads in the Statutory Service, and this feeling certainly exists in this Presidency, as my experience in the Post Office and my conversations with officials in the Uncovenanted ranks assure me; the fact that I am now outside the executive work of the province enabling me to discuss matters the more frankly with such persons.

677. If the Statutory Service is retained, would you make any alteration either in the Statute itself or in the mode of appointing under it?—The feeling is not against the Statute, but against its application by the present rules.

678. If the service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—I think it very important that they should be obliged to go,—that is, if they are to be on any equality with the members of the service of which they are to form a part, and are to have the same sentiments, friendship, and associations. I may add here that, as regards this Presidency, Native gentlemen have on various occasions informed me that gentlemen who have gone to England are looked upon as being more free from the influences of class and race than others who have not enjoyed that advantage.

679. Have you anything to say on the present system of recruiting the Covenanted Service as it affects values?—On this subject I address my remarks mainly to the question of character and training in connection with competitive examinations as a means of selecting Natives of India for the higher ranks of the public service. The necessity of adopting this test has been generally admitted, although on different

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grounds. With some men the principle of competition has become a fetish, but the majority of those who accept it follow the system, not as a more excellent way, but as the easiest means of escape from the difficulties and jealousies that surround other modes of selection. And with the general adoption of the principle, there seems to be some danger lest the essential difference in the application of the test to Englishmen and Natives of India should be overlooked. It is not a mere question of the comparative value of certificates regarding moral character as produced by Englishmen or Natives of India, nor of the possibility of making equally effective enquiries regarding the previous education of the candidates of either race. These are only surface matters. The real difference is a difference of which the roots lie in the family life and school training of the two countries.

The fitness of the test has been frequently questioned in the case of Englishmen; and if the system of selection by competitive examination is now generally admitted to be satisfactory, by those who have any real knowledge of its working, it is not by reason of any inherent fitness in the system for obtaining men qualified for the public service in India, but mainly by reason of what is accidental to the system. It is found in practice that the men selected by competition in England are drawn from the classes which supply the liberal professions, and that they are, therefore, by training and by the acquired habit of life of those classes, likely to possess the qualities essential for men who are to make good administrators—energy, independence, honesty of purpose, and that fairness of mind which is characteristic of English gentlemen at their best.

The same thing cannot be said of a competitive examination in the case of Natives of India. With them, as with Englishmen, it is a test of intellectual acuteness. With them, as with Englishmen, it is also, no doubt, a certain guarantee of moral worth so far as industry and application are concerned. But with them it does not imply the possession of the qualities which are admittedly essential for administrative success. This is largely due to the faulty system of education in the schools and colleges in India. There is teaching; there are lectures; but of training in its broadest sense there is none. And unfortunately what the schools and colleges fail to supply cannot at present—and this I say on the authority of many Native gentlemen—be looked for in the home influences of the country.

It seems to me essential that this distinction should be clearly recognised, not as any reason for excluding Natives of India from the competitive system, but as a justification for special rules in their case as regards training and probation. When once a Native of India who has been successful at the competitive examination has taken up his appointment in this country, he must be treated in every respect the same as his English brother civilian. But if it should be decided that an examination for the open competition should be held in India, then it may be necessary to require, not only that successful candidates should undergo a longer period of training in England than the candidates selected by examination in London, but also that Native candidates, before being allowed to appear, should produce proof of having been through some special course of training. This in no way conflicts with the free and impartial admission of Natives of India to offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their

The President—continued.

education, ability, and integrity to discharge; and it should be unhesitatingly affirmed that whatever action may be deemed necessary in this direction may rightly and fitly be taken with the highest regard for justice and in the best interests of the country. The late changes introduced in the conditions governing the competition for the Civil Service were deliberately made with a view to secure a better training for the English candidates. It was believed that by lowering the age more candidates would go up direct from public schools, and it was made incumbent on successful candidates that the period of probation in England should be passed at one of the Universities. What has always been looked to in the case of Englishmen must be not less an object of care, with due regard to the difference of conditions of life, in the case of Natives of India, and I believe that the importance of the question of training cannot be overrated.

I have said that I concur in the view which, I understand, has been put forward from several quarters, that the best method of giving Natives of India a wider field of employment in the public service, with higher prizes, will be to reduce considerably the number of appointments held by the Covenanted Service, and make them over to an Indian Service to be recruited entirely in the country. This Indian Service would then hold the subordinate executive and judicial appointments, classified with the higher appointments taken away from the Covenanted Service; and Government might, it seems to me, reduce the pay of these latter appointments, to some reasonable extent, on grounds that would command general assent. The pay of appointments held by the Covenanted Service has been fixed on the assumption that they would be held by Englishmen of a certain class in life, and in giving them permanently to a service to be recruited in India, reduction of pay would be possible without invidious distinctions, while prospects of substantial promotion would still be secured. I am not in a position to define fully what have been called the paramount executive functions to be reserved for the higher controlling service, but I think that a certain number of Collectorships might be included, with due regard to local conditions, in the different Presidencies.

The higher service must remain, I believe, permanently English in the main. India is part of the British Empire and is governed on British methods, and not only in the interests of the security of the country, and of its development, moral and material, for which English influence and English capital are required, but also for the maintenance of the general confidence, where so many different creeds and races are concerned, the controlling body must be and remain, so far as it is at present a question of practical politics, in all its essentials, English. The service, however, must be, on principle, open to all British subjects, and Natives of India, as British subjects, must be allowed to compete at the open competition to be held in London as at present. In order to enable them to do this the standard of the age should be raised, and this I believe also to be necessary in the best interests of the service so far as Englishmen are concerned. Under the present conditions as to age, the training at public schools is frequently cut short just at the time when the most important period of school life as regards learning, responsibility, and development of character generally is beginning. I think that it would also be an

The President—continued.

advantage that Civilians should come out a year or two older to this country than at present. I would raise the maximum age to twenty-one.

The examination for this service must be held at the centre of the Empire. There can be neither justification nor necessity for holding it elsewhere. The Native of India who wins his way into this service must have an English training, the importance of which I have already insisted on, and some practical acquaintance with English life. In no other way can he stand on a real equality with his brother officials, or have any real kinship in sentiment and association with an English system. This will necessitate to some extent that he should come from the well-to-do classes, but already there are sons of Natives of India, professional men, Government servants and merchants, coming out to India after having been educated largely or even wholly in England, and for this service we require the best men that can be had.

It has been said that this is to "denationalise" India, but it must never be forgotten that India is in a stage of transition. How religion, caste, and social life will ultimately be affected it is impossible to foresee; but it may be confidently predicted that, with the progress of English education, English methods and English views of life and training will more and more prevail. This is the inevitable result of forces already at work. I regard it as certain that just as the provincials went to Rome, so Natives of India will go to England in ever-increasing numbers, will take a share in the business and professional life there, and enter into the political world. Signs, indeed, are not wanting that a development of this kind, which ten years ago seemed hardly possible in this generation, is near at hand. And with this inevitable progress towards a fuller understanding of what are the essentials of the English system, it will be more and more recognised that the sons of India who are to take a part in the higher administration of this country must represent in themselves the best English training and knowledge.

Mr. Ryland.

680. Would you admit all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to the service recruited in India?—I would not. I would limit it to Natives of India; as the term is defined by Statute now or as it may be defined hereafter.

681. What classes do you include in that term?—I mean persons permanently domiciled. I would exclude those men who come here merely to obtain employment, sons of English officers in the country or others. I am aware that the Statute of William IV makes any person who is resident in this country eligible for any of the posts under Government. I am not quite certain what "resident" means; but if it means such persons as I have mentioned, I would certainly exclude them.

The President.

682. Does it not perhaps refer to a class which was also excluded under the Company's policy—those who had thrown in their lot with India?—I believe it does. I would not exclude such men.

Mr. Ryland.

683. Would you exclude those who have passed a severe examination?—I would: first, because

Mr. Ryland—continued.

the system of recruitment, which I propose for this service, must, having regard to the varieties of life and race in each province, be recruited partly by competition and partly by nomination: and if, under such a system, nomination should be left open to the Europeans I have mentioned, it would cause considerable dissatisfaction to Natives of the country. Practically, also, under my system of beginning from the lowest grades and working upward, such Europeans would be found unfit for appointments which would require in the holder a familiarity with vernacular languages which they would not have.

684. You are possibly aware that we have in the country a large and increasing class of Europeans who are practically settled here, and who can neither afford to go to England themselves nor send their sons thither for education?—Yes, and so far as they are domiciled here I would admit them. I have to deal with a department from which the Government of India, under orders from the Secretary of State, has excluded Europeans, but to which, in spite of those orders, large numbers of Europeans do in fact get admittance, and I find it in practice exceedingly difficult to say whether a man who applies for an appointment for his son is permanently domiciled here or not. He says he is, but ten years afterwards he goes home and resides there, and much dissatisfaction is created among Natives.

685. I simply want you to recognise that there is a very large class of Europeans who are practically domiciled in this country, although they are the sons of men who originally came here for temporary employment on railways and in other avocations of life?—If they have once for all thrown in their lot with this country I would admit them.

The President.

686. Would you admit men who, though virtually permanent residents here, have not, as it were, given up all idea of possibly at some future time returning to England?—If I could satisfy myself that men would not change their minds in order to become Natives of India one day and Englishmen the next, I should be content to accept them. But in practice this is the great difficulty, and has given rise to much resentment among Natives.

Mr. Ryland.

687. Setting their eligibility apart, is there not such a class growing up in India?—Yes, I believe it is very true.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

688. You say you concur in the opinion that "the best method of giving Natives of India a wider field of employment in the public service, with higher prizes, will be to reduce considerably the number of appointments held by the Covenanted Service and make them over to an Indian Service to be recruited entirely in the country." Will you kindly state in a general way what posts in your opinion can be so transferred?—I should give them judicial posts largely, and also a certain proportion of Assistant Magistracies, and, as I have said, under certain conditions, a certain proportion of Collectorships might be given. When we have had such men as Sir Madava Rao, it is impossible to say that, under certain conditions, men of that type might not yet be found, and I would not therefore say that they

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should be altogether excluded from important executive charges.

689. You say the examination for the service must be held in England?—I was referring to the higher service.

690. But practically the centre of the Empire is Calcutta: is it not?—Certainly not. There is but one centre of the Empire, which is in England.

691. Then, to be logical, you should have the same rule for the Colonies also?—I cannot see any parity of circumstances in their case. I would give the Local Indian Service entirely to India, as a Colonial Service belongs to the Colony.

692. Accepting your statement as to the absolute necessity of a good English training for candidates for the higher service, do you see any serious objection to a system under which the preliminary examination would be held in India, and the selected candidates sent to England for special training?—I do not advocate a simultaneous examination in India; but there is one consideration I have been forced to accept, which is that, if you raise the age for admission to the Covenanted Service at home, you will have our successful Indian students at the local colleges going there to compete. In my own year there were three men from Calcutta who passed successfully out of the five Indian candidates who competed; but the training these gentlemen would have in England would not in any way be of the class I consider essential, and I admit that is a difficulty.

693. And therefore, would it not be better to select the men here and send them home for training?—I am not prepared to admit that; but in any case, if the selection were made out here, there would have to be a long training in England subsequently.

Mr. Stewart.

694. Have you any graduates in your department?—We have a small number of B.A.'s.

695. What pay do they usually accept?—I have lately appointed two on R30 each, with prospects of promotion in case they show ability.

696. Suppose the system of a simultaneous examination in India is favourably considered, as Postmaster-General, do you think there would be any technical difficulty in sending out the papers?—Certainly not.

697. Could you guarantee that they would be delivered safely?—If you mean so far as the Post Office is concerned, certainly. I see no insuperable objections to holding the examination in India on practical grounds.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

698. Under your scheme the Covenanted Civil Service would be largely reduced, and what you call the Indian Service would begin with Tahsildars?—Yes.

699. And would include Judges and Collectors?—I say I would not exclude all possibility of Collectorships.

700. You would have regular promotion in that service?—No. It would have to be largely a system of nomination, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of different provinces. I make a distinction between the judicial and executive lines. The judicial line should be recruited from

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

men who had passed an entrance examination, except that in each grade a third or some other proportion might be held by members of the Bar. The Bar should have an interest in the Bench. If we would have the best men, and men who have proved their ability and standing, we must take them in later. A man who has been a Government pleader for years and has shown his ability and character, is the class of man we desire to get, and there should be some arrangement by which such a man could come in as a senior Subordinate Judge, or Sessions Judge if necessary. As regards the executive, we should have to consider the class of well-to-do families, the intellectual class, the Eurasians and Europeans domiciled here, and others. As regards the well-to-do class, I would not absolutely require them to enter the service as Tahsildars. There are Tahsildarships which some such men might be disposed to accept, but in other cases I would put them in as Extra Assistant Commissioners, or even higher.

701. But is not the great objection of the educated classes to the present Statutory system founded on the fact that it is a system of appointment by nomination?—Because it is nomination to the higher service, and practically without any public test or guarantee of fitness or worth, and the only entrance to that service. Had Natives of India been admitted to it by competition in some fair proportion during the last few years, there would not be half the feeling there is against the present system. I say it is not required under my system. I would put a man in a lower post and give him promotion hereafter.

702. But still you retain nomination?—Certainly.

703. Do you think that would content the educated class?—Yes; supposing that you honestly give them a larger share in the higher appointments; and in any case such a system is essentially necessary in backward provinces.

704. And in nominating would you take family race and caste into consideration?—Certainly, in provinces where such can be found, but always with some real standard of examination.

705. Would you nominate men to Tahsildarships in the first instance?—Not necessarily.

706. Could you without disadvantage have a young untrained man as a Tahsildar?—Not to my mind. I would let the nominated men come in rather higher in the grade, but I would not debar a Tahsildar who had shown his fitness for promotion in the ordinary course.

707. Then in that case you could hardly call it one service?—That, certainly, would be a practical difficulty.

708. You could hardly call it an organised service in the sense in which the Covenanted Service is now an organised service?—Not quite. The circumstances of many provinces are so utterly at variance that you must have differences.

709. I understand you to say you would exclude all Europeans, properly so called, from the Indian Service?—Certainly.

710. And at the same time you would largely reduce the number of posts held in the Covenanted Service?—Yes.

711. Which would result in a large reduction of the English element?—It would; but the controlling element would still be English.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

713. Would the reduction be so large as seriously to effect the efficiency of the service?—No. At present I would make the reduction tentative merely, with a prospect of still further reductions as time went on.

713. Would raising the limit of age make any appreciable difference in the number of Natives who would enter the service through the English competition?—I think it would make a difference of between three and four in each year. I judge largely by the fact that in my own year three passed when the limit of age was twenty-one. Men are going home in larger and larger numbers to compete, and with an increase in the age limit more of the same class will succeed.

Sir Charles Turner.

714. Are you aware that of the Native candidates who succeeded when the limit of age was higher than it is now, the majority had undergone an English training from very early youth?—I was not aware of that.

715. Have you had experience of judicial work in a Non-Regulation Province?—No.

716. You propose to recruit the Judicial Service from men who have passed a certain examination; and you say you believe that is the system which is followed in this Presidency?—Yes.

717. Are you aware that of late a rule has been made which requires that the candidate shall have practised for a certain number of years at the Bar?—I am not aware of any such rule, and in practice, I believe, it has not been the case.

718. Do you think it expedient to appoint as Judges men who have had no training at the Bar?—No: the rule you speak of may be a late alteration.

719. With regard to Tahsildarships and Extra Assistant Commissionerships, have you considered whether it is desirable to introduce a system of limited competition for those posts; that is, competition amongst Government nominees?—I think that system is to a certain extent in force now. It is a system I should be disposed to advocate. We must have some educational test, and, in order to get men of good family, nominations also.

720. I understand you to object to men who have no previous experience being appointed as Tahsildars?—Yes.

721. And if a limited competition should be instituted for Tahsildarships, or some of them, you would desire that men should enter the service as Assistant Tahsildars in order to learn their duties?—Yes, or even earlier. I would allow a man already in the service to go up for examination.

722. Would it be expedient to combine with this limited competition a system of nomination so as to afford a chance of promotion to men who had long served as clerks; for instance, men in Tahsil offices?—The system in force in the Punjab appears to be this: A certain number of Extra Assistant Commissionerships are given to Tahsildars of proved merit and ability, a certain proportion to men of proved merit and ability in professions, and a certain other proportion are allotted to be competed for among Government nominees; that is very much what I approve of.

723. In your judgment might the same system be applied to Tahsildarships, with a condition that the successful candidate should first serve an apprenticeship, as it were, in the Tahsil office?—It

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

would depend very much on the nature of the apprenticeship.

724. Such an apprenticeship as would familiarise a man with his duties?—In that case, yes. The best practical Tahsildar is the man who has been a Kanungo, and has an intimate acquaintance with detail.

725. You do not think it would be expedient to recruit Extra Assistant Commissionerships from Tahsildars entirely?—No.

726. And, in point of fact, you would have a service in which men with a certain educational qualification, entering a low grade, would be able to aspire to considerable promotion, combined with a service in which men with a higher educational qualification would enter at a higher grade and should also have an opportunity of promotion?—Yes.

727. So that the Uncovenanted Service would be composed of a superior and a subordinate branch overlapping each other?—Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

728. How long is it since you were engaged in district work?—Seven or eight years.

729. Where?—In the Central Provinces.

730. Have they Naib Tahsildars there?—Yes.

731. And the appointments to Tahsildarships were mostly made from them?—Yes.

732. How were the Naib Tahsildars appointed?—Largely from the clerks and sberistadars. I don't know whether that system is still maintained.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

733. At what age, approximately, do men generally become Tahsildars?—They were distinctly older men where I had my practical experience.

734. You do not think it would be possible to work the system with young men?—A Tahsildar must have undergone a long probation, and possess an intimate knowledge of Revenue procedure as well as tact and knowledge, qualities which can only come of long experience.

Sir Charles Turner.

735. A European Assistant Collector has to supervise the Tahsildar's work, has he not?—The supervision is of a very uncertain kind. I mean to say that in a large number of details the Tahsildar has to proceed on his own responsibility.

736. But is it not the European Assistant Collector's duty to supervise his work?—To a certain extent.

737. How long does it take a Covenanted European of intelligence to acquire sufficient familiarity with the work of a Tahsildar to be able to exercise competent supervision over it?—I should say two or three years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

738. Have you ever had charge of a district yourself?—No. As I say, the supervision is uncertain. It is not of a direct or extensive kind. You get a large class of reports in matters connected with schools, revenue work, and so on, and you are supposed to go out and examine the various items.

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The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*—continued.

Vol. IV. 739. How soon does the Assistant Commissioner begin to exercise this supervision?—Probably, in a Non-Regulation Province, after two years.
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740. As a rule, does he supervise the collection of revenue?—No, he has nothing to do with that.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*.

741. Has the Assistant Commissioner anything to do with the magisterial work of the Tahsildar?—Not necessarily, unless he happens to be a Civil Appellate Judge.

742. Which he would not be for some years?—No.

743. So, practically, the Tahsildar is subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner and not to the Assistant Commissioner?—Yes.

Sir *Charles Turner*.

744. Is it customary in the Central Provinces for the Deputy Commissioner to put his Assistant in charge of Tahsils?—He may be in charge in two different senses. He may be Supervisional officer, or he may merely have charge, as every Assistant has, of one or two Tahsils, in which case all reports go through him to the Collector.

745. What part of the Tahsildar's work would pass through his hands under these circumstances?—A large class of miscellaneous work, questions about schools, trees, &c.

746. Collection of revenue?—No.

747. I understand you to say that the number of European British subjects at present residing in India apparently permanently is increasing?—Yes.

748. Is there not a large class of Europeans now in India who are unable to make up their minds definitely whether they will be in a position to return to England at the close of their service? I am speaking of men who have come out under contracts to serve either Government or railway companies for a term of years?—Yes, there may be such in connection with railways.

749. And you say you would not allow the sons of such men to be candidates for appointments in the provincial services because of the discontent it would occasion among the Natives of the provinces?—From what I have seen, discontent would be caused by the appointment of the sons of men in employment here who are brought out in order to get employment. The rule should be made to keep out that class.

750. Am I right in supposing that the reason you gave why Natives would be discontented would not apply to the appointment of the sons of such Europeans as I have referred to?—Certainly.

751. Then you would not exclude persons of that class?—Not if you could frame any rule for admitting them without admitting the others.

752. Would it not be a better system to make the test one of fitness and not of race?—If you could exclude the men I refer to.

753. Then you wish only to exclude the class of men who are brought out in order to get appointments?—Yes.

754. You do not wish to exclude Europeans who are sons of officials for all intents and purposes settled here?—No, I do not; and, from what

Sir *Charles Turner*—continued.

I know, I do not think the appointment of such men will cause any dissatisfaction among Natives.

755. Have you considered whether Europeans in the army and public services in this country do or do not stand at a disadvantage, as compared with Englishmen who remain at home, in obtaining openings in life for their sons? For instance, do you not think that a man who comes to this country and spends most of his days here, loses a connection in England which is extremely valuable in obtaining employment for his son either in the public service or in a profession?—He may, but I do not see where it would come in practically.

756. Take the case of a man who goes to the Bar. If he lives in England, he may form the acquaintance of a number of solicitors who would be disposed to allow his son an opportunity for showing his ability, if the son followed the profession of the father?—The fact of his being out here would not alter that; but I admit that there might be a difficulty in that sense.

757. Does not Her Majesty reserve a certain number of Commissions in the army for the sons of Indian officers specially?—Yes.

758. Is not the principle which regulates that patronage thus: that men who have served in the army in this country are entitled to special consideration?—I do not know.

759. Is not the proper test for all public employment the fitness of the person to be appointed to the post?—Of course.

760. Can you not, by making regulations for testing fitness, for instance a language-test, make such regulations as will practically exclude Europeans who are unfit by reason of their ignorance of the vernacular tongue?—If you admit a system of nomination, which I consider essential when you have to deal with India, there is the danger of its being abused in favour of Europeans.

761. If you supplemented the nomination by a competitive test, do you think Englishmen would get in?—I think they would be able to qualify; and if you offered them the possibility of rising to Judge and Deputy Collectorships, it would be an object with them to get in.

762. Are you aware that the number of European officers is so small in the Central Provinces that considerable difficulty is felt in getting European officers for the charge of districts in the leave season?—I believe that is the case sometimes.

763. Is it desirable?—Certainly not.

764. Would it, in your judgment, be possible to reduce the European staff in the Central Provinces?—From what I know, certainly not.

The *President*.

765. You admit that your proposed exclusion of Europeans is practically irreconcilable with the Statute 33 Vic.?—I believe that Statute to have been intended as an enabling Statute for the removal of disqualifications under which Natives of India lay.

766. But at the same time it laid down the broad principle that, in giving appointments, fitness, and not race, religion, or creed, was to be considered. You admitted that there was, at any rate, some degree of divergence in your scheme from the principle of that Statute. You also thought it possible to exclude Europeans by the test of language,

The President—continued.

but you said you preferred the plan of excluding them altogether. Why do you prefer a system of exclusion which is contrary to the Statute to a system of exclusion by the test of fitness?—I put it that our main object is to obtain larger employment for Natives of India, and therefore that it was

The President—continued.

better and more straightforward to say at once, that for such and such a class of appointment a European was not so well fitted as a Native.

767. Is there any other point on which you desire to tender evidence?—No.

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A. U.
Fauschauer,
Esq.

WITNESS IX.—18th January 1887.

EXAMINATION OF KHÁN SÁHEB A'BBÁS ALI BÉO MÍRZA, B.A., KÁRHHÁRI of the Jaujira State, and Government Inspector of Schools, Cavalla.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 768. You are at present in the Educational Department as Government Inspector of Schools at Bombay. Cavalla?—Yes.

Khán
Sáheb
A'bbás
Ali Bég
Mírza.

The President.

769. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civiliansto posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The existing Statutory system is viewed with disfavour by some sections of the community; but the Mahomedans do not, generally, share this feeling.

770. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exists, directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder?—Against the rules mainly.

771. What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute?—The words "or of any Native Prince in subordinate alliance with the Crown" might be inserted after the words "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India."

772. How would you amend the rules?—After the words "sanctioned in any year" I would have "plus the number of Natives of India who may enter the Civil Service by competition in England, shall not exceed one fourth of the total number of European Civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said Service in such year, provided that not less than one third of such nominations shall be of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service."

773. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—A few scholarships may be awarded to Natives of India, who, at a suitable age, take a high place in one or more of the University examinations in each Presidency, and who offer to proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

774. Have you known any of the Statutory Civilians who have been appointed in this Presidency?—I have known one or two personally, not officially.

775. Can you speak as to their educational qualifications?—No.

776. Are they members of influential classes?—Some of them are and some are not.

777. Do you think the people of the districts in which they serve have confidence in them?—I cannot say. I have had no actual acquaintance with their work.

778. Would you retain the Statute?—Yes.

779. Are the members of the Uncovenanted Service dissatisfied with the Statute?—Not with the Statute but with the mode of selection.

780. They would be satisfied if the selections were made from their own ranks?—Yes.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

781. Have any selections been made from their ranks?—I am not aware of any.

782. Would they have the selections from their own ranks made by nomination or by competition?—They would prefer a combination of both.

Mr. Stokes.

783. Why do the Mahomedans approve of the Statutory system?—The Mahomedans approve of the Statutory system on the following grounds of political and administrative expediency:—

(a) That it safeguards the interests of all sections of the community by checking the undue preponderance of any one caste in the public service.

(b) That aptitude to pass a competitive examination is not necessarily an exhaustive test of fitness for the public service.

(c) That some of those sections of the Indian community who have developed a peculiar aptitude for passing examinations have not, to any considerable extent, given proofs of such high qualities as breadth and liberality of view, force and firmness of character, freedom from caste prejudices and social restraints, moral and physical courage, &c., which are requisite in filling with efficiency and impartiality high administrative posts.

(d) That if the discretion of Government be fairly exercised, the existing system provides for the selection of the fittest persons of all nationalities.

(e) That experience would lead the Mahomedans to view with distrust and alarm any scheme of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service calculated to give unfair advantages to any particular sections of the community, so long as conflicting interests and caste prejudices continue to exist in India, and that in the interests of equal justice to all races and creeds it is desirable and politic to impose adequate checks on the monopoly of the civil administration of the country by any one section of British subjects.

Mr. White.

784. Do you think that the nominations which have hitherto been made have been in the spirit of the Act,—that is, have, as far as possible, all classes of Her Majesty's subjects been nominated?—I think Eurasians, with an exception, have not been appointed; but then they are so few.

785. Have any Native Christians been appointed?—I am not aware of any—a fact which I attribute to the same reason.

786. Then up to the present time the appointments have not been distributed among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects?—I think they have been distributed fairly on the whole.

787. Although Eurasians and Native Christians have been excluded?—They are comparatively unimportant classes.

Mr. Ryland.

788. Have they not equal rights with Her Majesty's other subjects?—They have.

789. Then why do you consider them unimportant?—I mean numerically unimportant.

Mr. Stewart.

790. Would you admit subjects of Native feudatory States to that service?—Yes.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

791. What are your reasons for wishing to add after the words "sanctioned in any year" in rule 2 of the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, the following: "plus the number of Natives of India who may enter the Civil Service by competition in England, shall not exceed one fourth of the total number of European Civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said service in such year, provided that not less than one third of such nominations shall be of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service"?—I desire to widen the scope of Native aspirations. The present proportion is one fifth.

792. But you have put in the word "European" Civilian, and the rule is that Government may nominate under the Statute in any one year any number not exceeding one fifth of the total number of Civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The whole of the successful competitors in England might be Natives of India and still the Government of India could, under the rule, nominate one fifth?—I think if Natives get one fourth of the appointments, they will not complain. I do not mean to limit them to one fourth.

793. Do you not think you should strike out the word "European" so as to make your meaning clearer?—No, I would keep it as it is. I understand that it is a restriction.

794. How are the Statutory Civilians looked upon by the Natives of India as regards position?—They are supposed to hold an inferior position to Covenanted Civilians, who get in by the door of competition.

795. Do you mean an inferior social position?—I mean an inferior position in the service.

796. Do they hold a higher position than members of the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes.

797. In social estimation?—Yes.

The President.

798. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—Yes.

799. What are the grounds of dissatisfaction?—The present limitation of age, the obligation to go to England, and the subjects of examination. I would raise the age to twenty-one or twenty-two. As regards the subjects of examination, my views are that Natives of India cannot be expected to compete on equal terms with their English compeers for the 600 marks in English composition and English literature, nor for the 2,800 marks in European classical and modern languages. In the same manner English candidates are placed at a disadvantage in regard to the 1,000 marks in Arabic and Sanskrit. Considering all the circumstances, however, a Native of India is considerably handicapped in competing with his English competitors for the marks allotted to proficiency in

The President—continued.

the latter's mother-tongue and in some other languages, akin to it in some respects, which in the aggregate carry no less than 3,400 marks against 1,000 marks in Indian classics.

To equalise the chances of success as far as possible, with due regard to the utility of the subjects of examination, I would suggest the following changes and modifications: 300 marks may be allotted for proficiency in the candidate's mother-tongue and 300 more for one of the leading Indian vernaculars. The marks for French and German may be reduced from 500 to 300, and Italian may be struck off the list of subjects for examination. The marks for Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and Arabic may be brought to the same level, either by raising the marks obtainable for proficiency in the Indian classics or by reducing those for Greek and Latin. The final examination of selected candidates may be made to include some subjects of greater practical utility (such as Indian Agriculture, Indian Revenue systems, &c.).

800. Would you by scholarships and allowances of passage money encourage Natives to go to England and compete?—Yes.

801. Would you have simultaneous examinations in England and India?—No, except under certain conditions.

802. In case simultaneous examinations are held, should they be identical?—Yes.

803. And held at one or more centres?—At one centre only, unless practical difficulties should make it inconvenient.

804. Would you have one general list?—As far as possible, yes.

Mr. Stewart.

805. Would you make any apportionment of the appointments given in India among provinces?—I would not lay down a hard-and-fast rule to that effect, but would give due weight to local considerations, deciding each case on its own merits.

806. If an examination is held in India, would you make it obligatory on the successful candidates to proceed to England for training?—I would not do violence to the feelings of those who object to go on religious grounds.

807. Is there much objection of that kind?—Among the higher classes of the Hindu community there is, but it is dying out gradually.

808. You expect to see it disappear in a very short time?—Not in a very short time.

809. Do you know any of the young Natives who have passed in England?—I know some of them.

810. Are they the best as regards character and capacity that could be obtained under any system?—I cannot give any general answer to that question.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

811. What classes would succeed in an open competition in India?—The clerical classes, I think,—that is to say, those classes whose social and religious restraints compel them to resort to clerical employment for their livelihood. Those classes would have the advantage of others who in other respects might possess abilities of a higher order.

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KAdn Sāheb
A'bbās
Ali Beg
Mirza.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

Vol. IV. 812. Is there any large class who would be
Sec. II. excluded for the most part?—Yes, I think Ma-
Bombay. homedans, Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Sikhs would
be excluded.

Khan Sahib
Abbas
Ali Beg
Mirza. 813. When you say Mahrattas you of course
do not mean Mahratta Brāhmins?—No, I mean
Mahrattas by race.

814. Do you think the residents of one province
would be more successful than those of another?
—Yes, possibly residents of Bengal would be so
more even than men from Bombay; that is my
general impression.

815. Do you think any objection on political
grounds could be taken to the class of men who
would succeed?—Yes.

816. Your own opinion is that the examination
should be held in England?—Yes, but I do not
strongly object to the examination in India.

Mr. Ryland.

817. You are an officer of the Janjira State. In
the administration of that State is any preference
given to any particular class?—No.

818. Are all classes admitted to the public
service indiscriminately?—Yes.

819. Of what classes does the majority of
officials consist?—The majority of those in the
clerical service are Parbhus and Brāhmins.

820. But in the administrative posts?—The
majority are Mahomedans and Hindus.

821. Which class predominates?—The Hindus,
as forming the great majority of the population.

The President.

822. Would you recruit for the Uncovenanted
Service only from Natives of India, or from all
natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—From
all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, with a
preference for Natives of India, as defined in the
Statute.

823. How would you recruit for Mamlatdars,
Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges?—By
competition and nomination combined, for the
executive posts; and for judicial posts I would
give a preference to members of the Bar.

824. Would you have a system of nomination
and competition combined for Mamlatdars as well
as Deputy Collectors?—Yes.

825. Do you approve of the system in this Pre-
sidency which gives a preference to graduates in
recruiting for Mamlatdars?—I think it is desir-
able to give a preference to graduates, provided
non-graduates are not altogether excluded.

826. Would it not be disastrous to the pros-
pects of non-graduate subordinates who are ex-
pecting promotion?—I am not in favour of any
stringent rule. I would relax it so as to admit non-
graduates of proved merit and ability.

827. Would you have your recruitment pro-
vincial?—Local considerations should have due
weight given them, but I would not have it ex-
clusively provincial or local.

828. If the existing Statutory system is abol-
ished, should the proportion of offices assigned to
that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service
or reabsorbed in the Covenanted ranks?—I have
no objection to either course, but I should prefer to
see them allotted to the Uncovenanted Service.

The President—continued.

829. Should any distinction be made in the
salaries attached to posts usually reserved for
the Covenanted Civil Service according as they
are held by members of that branch of the
Service or by members of the Statutory or Un-
covenanted branches?—I think a distinction of
that kind is invidious, and as far as practicable I
would have no distinction made.

830. And in the Furlough rules?—No, unless it
was to give encouragement to Natives of India to
go to England. Those who did so might be allowed
furlough to a greater extent than others, but no
considerations of nationality should be regarded.

831. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promo-
tion and retiring annuity, and the general condi-
tions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil
Service, suitable to Natives obtaining office under
the Statutory rules?—I have not studied the sub-
ject particularly; my general impression is that
they are suitable.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

832. To what section of the community do the
Native officials in the Uncovenanted Service of this
Presidency generally belong?—Mostly to Brāh-
mins. There is a very large proportion of them
in the Mamlats, probably 90 per cent.

833. Are there any Mahomedans among the
Mamlatdars?—There is only one Mahomedan
Mamlatdar in the whole Presidency; formerly
there were two, but one has recently been promot-
ed.

834. And among the Deputy Collectors?—There
are a few Europeans, Eurasians, and one Mahome-
dan, excluding Sind.

835. And in the ministerial classes, clerks in
offices?—Brāhmins predominate in the same pro-
portion more or less.

836. Do they hang together very much?—Very
much.

837. Has that state of things long existed here?
—It has.

838. Do you think that a system of competi-
tion would perpetuate it?—I should think so; at
least until education becomes more general.

839. Are there any Mahomedan gentlemen of
education who would accept service in the Unco-
venanted ranks?—I should say there are many. I
should add that there is no Mahomedan in the
subordinate judicial service of this Presidency, ex-
cluding Sind.

840. To what do you attribute this practical ex-
clusion of Mahomedans?—To the educational sys-
tem, which does not quite fit in with their require-
ments, being intended for the general state of so-
ciety; and to the fact that certain classes have spe-
cial facilities for availing themselves of it, which
certain other classes, including Mahomedans, have
not.

841. Do many Mahomedans take the B.A.
degree?—I think that in all about fifteen have
done so.

842. You approve of the present rule which
gives preference to B.A.'s in appointments made to
Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectorships?—Yes,
with this reservation, that others be not excluded
by any hard-and-fast rule.

843. Do you not think that the rule is greatly
responsible for this exclusion of Mahomedans?—
No, I think that if it did not exist, the Mahomedans
would be in exactly the same position.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

844. Where were you educated?—In Bombay.

845. Have not all Mahomedans the same educational facilities as you have had?—I do not think so.

846. Are similar facilities given out of Bombay?—No, but of late facilities are being given by the establishment of special schools for Mahomedans.

847. Do Mahomedans freely resort to schools which are attended by Hindu boys?—They have certain objections to doing so: they are not treated the same. Most of the teachers are Bráhmans, and between them and the Mahomedan scholars there is a lack of sympathy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

848. Have you any idea of the proportion which Bráhmans form to the population of this Presidency?—I think they form a small fraction, less than twenty, possibly about thirteen, per cent.

Sir Charles Turner.

849. Can you say whether the classes which at present hold subordinate executive and judicial appointments in British territory are the same as those which hold the like appointments in Native States?—It depends upon local circumstances; so far as Janjira is concerned, I think they are the same.

850. In Hyderabad the administration is mainly in the hands of foreign Mahomedans. Was it with a view to improve the administration that Sir Salar Jung thought it necessary to import a large number of Mahomedans from the North-West, where they are better educated?—Yes.

851. Do you know anything of Canara and the officials there?—Yes. In North Canara, which is in the Bombay Presidency, Bráhmans hold the majority of the ministerial and subordinate executive posts. I know nothing of South Canara.

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Khán Síheb
Abbás
Alí Bey
Mirza.

WITNESS X.—18th January 1887.

Examination of MANCHERJI BHÁVNAGRI, Esq., C.I.E., Agent in Bombay to His Highness the Thákúr of Bhávnagar.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 852. You are Agent to the Thákúr of Bhávnagar?—Yes.
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Mr. 853. And a Member of the Indian Reform and other Political Associations?—Yes.

Mancherji 854. Where were you educated?—At University Bhávnagri. College, London.

855. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—No. The disapproval is universal throughout India and among all classes of people, save perhaps a solitary class or coterie here and there, which, owing to the backward state of its youth, or in the belief that it is especially favoured by local Governments or their officers, considers that the system should be the only one available to its members for admission to the higher Civil Service of the country.

856. What are the grounds of dissatisfaction?—The grounds of disapprobation are, among others, that—

(1) The selection under the system is far too restricted.

(2) The mode of selection is open to the imputation that a good deal of favouritism may be exercised.

(3) The number of nominations are too few, and that both in regard to number and quality it provides an utterly inadequate compensation for the difficulties in the way of the Natives entering the Civil Service by competition, which at present are practically an effectual bar to their entrance to that service.

With regard to the first and second grounds, I may explain that a general impression exists that the Statutory Service is established for the purpose of admitting to the higher appointments, now reserved for the Covenanted Service, men belonging to what are called high families and sons of favourite servants of Government without any material regard to fitness or qualifications. The feeling prevalent about it is a sort of "none need apply" except those who belong or believe themselves to belong to high families and sons or nephews of influential officers of Government. This notion has taken such deep root in the minds of the people, that although I do not know of any appointment under the Statutory system which can be looked upon as having been knowingly made simply on those grounds, I am aware that the nominees, of whom I am prepared to grant some are in every way qualified for the service to which they are admitted, are supposed to have been appointed simply through influence or out of deference to the wishes of an individual or a class. I observe that the object of section 6 of the Statute (33 Vic., Cap. 3,) is to provide additional facilities for the employment in the Civil Service of Natives of India of *proved merit and ability*. But the impression regarding the nominations made under the Statute is that "*proved merit and ability*" have so far had very little to do with them; and I for one do not see how, in making the nominations in the way they are known to be made, the fulfil-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

ment of that condition has been, or in future can be, secured.

857. Is the objection against the rules or the Statute?—Against the Statute. Personally, I am in favour of the competitive system, and would, therefore, have the Statute repealed.

858. Are the defects of the existing system susceptible of remedy either by an amendment of the rules or by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf?—I do not believe the defects of the existing system are susceptible of remedy. The principle of making a number of appointments by selection only in a service, the main entrance to which is by competition, is fundamentally wrong.

If, however, it be deemed essential to retain the Statutory Service, the nominations to which would be made by selection, I would widen the scope of the selection by allowing local Governments to accept the candidature of all persons who in their opinion, or according to rules laid down for their guidance, may be eligible for entrance to the Civil Service, and then finally appoint by examination. But in this case,—that is, of retaining the Statutory Service as the only means of admission to the Civil Service in India for Natives,—I would raise the proportion of Statutory appointments from one fifth to one third of the total number of Civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in each year.

I would take leave, however, to repeat my conviction that the principle of the Statutory Service, or rather the popular impression about it that it is created to afford employment to cadets of old noble houses and to the youth of communities which have hitherto neglected to avail themselves of the educational means placed at their command for years, is mischievous and should be corrected without delay. In the first place, the preference which the selection must imply of the scions of one or two or half-a-dozen houses every year, or of the youth of one or more particular communities over the rest, creates an amount of heartburning. Secondly, in respect of families, it is difficult to determine which are really noble in the sense of having been related to old royal houses or achieved greatness by noble deeds. During my residence in England I frequently received enquiries about Indian youths, Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan alike, who represented themselves to respectable people there as having descended from the line of the Shah of Persia, or as being grand-cousins of the Peishwa or of a Mogul Emperor. The number of grandsons and grand-nephews of defunct Mogul Emperors, who succeeded in being accepted as such by well-intentioned people, was simply astounding, and their best title to that distinction was exhibited in a long gold *kinkob togs* and tinsel cap, with which, it appears, they had furnished themselves for the purpose. I mention this matter to show how erroneous in practice, as mischievous in principle, the intention of the Statutory Service is apt to be. But more than this, the system of appointment

Mr. Stewart—continued.

under it may by-and-by become a grave cause of discontent. For I do not think anything can be more fatal to the prestige of the service, and consequently to the reputation for efficiency, zeal, and fair play of the British administration in India, than any such impression that a number of appointments in it are given away either to revive the fallen greatness of old houses, to appease the craving of dissatisfied communities, or out of any other consideration save that of securing the fittest men for the service. I would rather have the whole of the Natives of India excluded from the service than even a single one of them admitted to it, who was not absolutely qualified and fit to be so admitted, merely in order to pacify the national clamour. Much less do I consider it politic or fair that a number of appointments in the highest service in the land should be every year filled by persons who would shrink from competing for them in the open field, and whose best claim for being placed in them is that they or their community as a whole are backward in the race for education. To all such backward communities, to all scions of decayed houses with a claim to long ancestry, I would allow scholarships and other special facilities to enable them to start in the race of public competition. Let this be done at national cost if you please. But to think of dropping them into posts for which they are admittedly backward educationally, and therefore really unfit, is to hold out a premium to indolence and sluggishness. And when it is remembered that the posts to which they may be thus appointed embrace functions of the highest importance, on the due and competent discharge of which depend the security of lives and the well-being and comfort of whole communities and provinces, it is appalling to think what the ultimate results might be of the policy of appointing to them men in whose capacity people can have no faith or trust.

859. If the provisions of the Statute are not repealed nor substantially amended, so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised, or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made hereunder?—In case of the Statute (33 Vic., Chapter 3,) being continued, the term "Natives of India" should be defined with greater precision than it is defined there. That term, according to the wording in the Statute, includes "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." Now the words "domiciled" and "habitually resident" are very elastic, and do not convey the precise conditions on which a person may claim to be so "domiciled" and his parents to be "habitually resident" in India. I believe that it would answer the spirit of the definition if the "habitual residence" of the parents extended to twenty years with intention to settle in the country, and the proof of the "domicile" depended on the fact that the son was mainly educated in India.

860. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—The selected candidates should by all means be required to proceed to England for training. Their training in England should extend, if possible, over a period of three years, and they should be required to pass into the service on the same conditions and after the same examinations as the candidates passed in the English competitive examinations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

861. Have you ever resided elsewhere in India than in the Bombay Presidency?—No.

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Mr. Stewart.

Mr.
Mancherji
Bhavnagri.

862. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Yes. It is felt that the limit of age up to which the candidates are allowed to go in for the competition is much too low. Consequently, their instruction and training proceed at too rapid a pace, and the great disadvantage of the low limit of age becomes apparent in the case of successful candidates even after they have passed their examination. I can speak from experience and say that in some cases while they are going through their probational course they fail to realise to what important sphere they have been admitted, and it is fair to assume that even for some time after they arrive in India they may not be impressed with the full importance of the great career on which they have entered. Another reason for which dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service is that the fresh Civilian from England is absolutely given no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character, modes of thought, and the customs of the people over whom he has to rule and among whom he has to live all through his active life. From the first day of his putting foot on Indian soil, he enjoys an insulation which is ill-calculated to make up for this want of knowledge of the people, and it is not until he has finished half his service, and in some cases not even then, that he learns enough of their feelings and thoughts to establish a healthy understanding between his own views and theirs. They do not understand one another for many years, and it is to this circumstance could be often traced the unpopularity of many officers and the discontent of people in many cases. If it be not out of place here, I should like to express a view which I have formed and entertained for many years past, and which many competent persons whom I have consulted on the subject are agreed with me in thinking would furnish a remedy for this complaint. My proposal is that candidates selected at the entrance examination in England should be required to go through their probationary training in India. At present the subjects in which they are examined during their term of probation are:—

- (1) Law.
- (2) Classical languages of India :
 - Sanskrit.
 - Arabic.
 - Persian.
- (3) Vernacular languages of India.
- (4) The History and Geography of India.
- (5) Political Economy.

Among these subjects there is not one which cannot be learned as well in India as in England, and, on the other hand, there are decidedly superior means for mastering the subjects numbered 2, 3, and 4 in India than in England. The term of probation is now by a recent arrangement spent at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, where in some of the colleges special arrangements have been made for the teaching of the subjects above enumerated. In each of the Presidencies in India there is one college at least which may safely be regarded as capable of teaching these subjects to the selected candidates, either by general or special arrangement. So that there

Mr. Stewart—continued.

Vol. IV. being adequate provision so far as the teaching of
Sec. II. the necessary subjects is concerned, there may be
Bombay. claimed for the proposal I make the advantage of
the selected candidates having time and scope for
Mr. becoming acquainted with this country and its
Mancherji various communities as those should be who are
Dhawanagri. expected to live and conduct the highest functions
of administration among the people. It is no
secret that officers, as such, find the utmost diffi-
culty in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the
wants, aspirations, and inclinations of the people
from their subordinates, who are in many cases
the only source from which the officers in question
can get such information. If, however, the propo-
sal I suggest should ever be put into practice, the
experience acquired during the probationary
period of two years, partly spent at an Indian
college, and the friendships which may possibly
be formed with some of the advanced students or
Native Fellows and Professors there, would serve
to impart all such knowledge, which would be of
incalculable benefit both to the governing and the
governed classes in after life.

863. Is that the only ground of disapproba-
tion?—The expense it imposes on the candidate
who goes to England is another ground.

864. Is there any other ground of dissatisfac-
tion?—I do not think so.

865. Would you raise the age limit?—Natives
of India at present labour under serious disadvan-
tages of age and expense in having to go
to England to compete for employment in the
Covenanted Civil Service. The age, no doubt,
operates equally in the case of English and Native
candidates; but when it is remembered that
the Native has to learn English as one learns a
foreign tongue, which of course the English candi-
date has not to learn under the same difficulties,
the equality of age becomes a hardship to the
Native such as it is not to the English. In spite of
this fact, however, I would not make any difference
between the ages of the English and the Indian
candidates if the limit of age were substantially in-
creased,—that is, to twenty-three or at least twenty-
two. Experience has shown that the Natives of
India can by diligent study acquire fair command
over English easily, and considering that their
general instruction at a certain stage proceeds in
that language, I am of opinion that if a sufficient
allowance of age were made at the start, the
Indian would have the necessary opportunities
meanwhile to make up for any time specially
spent in learning the language, as compared with
the English competitor. And as it is desirable to
make even, as far as possible, the conditions of the
competition between the English and the Indian
candidates, I would not claim any difference of
age. Again, another reason for advancing the
limit of age is that the present low maximum
allows only one chance usually to the Indian candi-
date, who is not generally sent until, by brilliant
success at the entrance examination of the Uni-
versity, he gives promise of being able to compete
at such a difficult test as that for the Civil Service.
He thus already starts on the competition at a
more advanced age than the English candidate.

Expense also, as I have already said, is a great
difficulty in the way of the Indian student. As I
advocate the simultaneous holding of examinations
in England and in India, I would not treat of this
difficulty at length, but would suggest, in case it
is resolved not to hold an examination in India,
that a number of scholarships and passage-money

Mr. Stewart—continued.

should be allowed, under certain conditions, which
as a matter of detail may be left to the several
Governments to define.

866. Would you provide scholarships and pas-
sage-money in order to obviate some of the
hardships of having to go to England and
compete?—I would.

867. Would you add to the subjects of examina-
tion?—I would have the marks given for San-
skrit and Arabic equalised with those given for
Latin and Greek, and would add Persian as one of
the subjects, with the same marks as French and
German.

868. Would you hold simultaneous examina-
tions in England and India?—I consider that
that would be the best and most effectual mode of
removing the disadvantages under which the Indian
candidate labours at present.

869. Should the examinations be identical?—
Yes.

870. And held at one or more centres?—It
should be held at one centre only. This would
lessen the difficulty of holding an examination in
India simultaneously and identical with the one in
England, and also prove to some extent, however
small, the willingness of the Indian student to
leave his home.

871. Would you have open competition both in
England and in India for all
classes?—Yes, the candidates in England and India
should compete with one another and be selected
in order of merit. The apportionment of a certain
number of appointments for competition at the
respective examinations in favour of the Native
candidates would possibly carry with it the ele-
ment of a humiliating distinction of the nature
complained of with regard to the Statutory Ser-
vice. Supposing the examinations being identical,
the candidate who obtained, say, 1,500 marks in
the examination in England, fell short of the
number of successful competitors there, while a
candidate who got only, say, 1,200 marks in the
examination in India succeeded in coming within
the number of successful competitors at his centre,
it would be an act of injustice in itself to exclude
from the service the candidate who has at the
identical examination secured a higher number of
marks while the less able candidate gets into the
service. And very naturally it would again give
rise to a distinction between the standard of
examination of the English and Indian Civilians.

872. Would you make any apportionment to
provinces?—I would rather not. I should prefer
it as between English and Native candidates.
I am aware that this apportionment would have
to proceed on a basis similar to that to which I
have just objected. But what as an indulgence
in the case of the Native is likely to prove pre-
judicial and therefore open to objection, is in
the case of the dominant race justifiable on the
score of necessity or expediency. As a foreign
power exercising paramount control over the ad-
ministration of India, it is but just and expedient,
if not absolutely necessary, that an adequate pro-
portion of the highest appointments should be re-
served to the English. I am therefore in favour
of the reservation of one half, or at the very least
of one third, of the Covenanted appointments
being secured to purely English candidates every
year, even though the result of the competition
gave a different proportion. Although this last-
named contingency is very remote, and may

Mr. Stewart—continued.

never arise, still until the time comes when the interests of England and India are so intertwined and commingled as to destroy all distinction, socially and politically, between the two races, I would cheerfully yield this concession in favour of the English candidates. But I should deprecate any apportionment of nominations or appointments either on the basis of residence or on that of religion. Such apportionment would be more or less arbitrary, and would only cause dissatisfaction. There are according to the census of 1881, of Hindus 18 crores and 79 lakhs, of Mahomedans 5 crores and 1 lakh, of Buddhists 34 lakhs, of Sikhs 18 lakhs, of Christians 18 lakhs (including Europeans 1 lakh and 40 thousand, and Eurasians 62 thousand), of Jains 12 lakhs, of Parsis 85 thousand, and of Jews 12 thousand, besides some other minor races and castes. Now, a division proportionate to these statistics would be eminently unfair, and the various sects among Hindus, some of which are almost as distinct from others in their character as the Jew is from the Christian, would scarcely regard any apportionment among the castes as equitable. Such an apportionment would please very few and displease a good many.

873. Would you have the candidates selected in India sent to England for training?—If the examination is held in India, it should be made obligatory on the successful candidates to proceed to England for training.

874. How long would this probationary training last?—Three years. I am so far persuaded of the necessity of a thorough training in England that I would regard with favour the extension of the probationary term in the case of candidates passed in India to three years. This would place the Indian candidates twelve months behind those passed in England in the same year, but it is a sacrifice worth making for the benefit that would eventually accrue. The fact should not be lost sight of that the administrator in India on the British system has certain social obligations to fulfil. The discharge of these obligations is of the highest importance too, as having a bearing on the moral and domestic advancement of the nation, and I believe there is no school in the world to compare with England for teaching a man his domestic and social duties and obligations.

875. Would you insist on the selected candidates spending the period of training at a University?—I would.

876. Do you know any of the young men who have come out after competition in England?—No; but I have met them in London.

877. Are you prepared to give any opinion as to their qualification for appointments to the higher Covenanted Service?—Generally speaking, I have found them very intelligent and clever at their work; but, owing to their very low age no doubt, they could not realise the responsible character of the functions to which they were going to be admitted. I was in England for four years.

878. Were they living in general society or very much by themselves?—Most of them were living by themselves in the neighbourhood of Mr. Wren's establishment in Powys Square; and, in the case of two or three, the complaint was that they could not be persuaded to go out for so much as a daily walk, and that it was only by dint of such perseverance and industry that they were able to get through their examination.

Mr. Stokes.

879. You say Natives of this country have great difficulty in learning English?—No; I only say they necessarily have to devote an amount of time to it which English boys have not.

880. Is it a fact that the study of English is spreading among Natives?—It has certainly a very strong tendency to spread; and I am of opinion that one result of female education will be that English will become the language of many of our families.

881. You say you would apportion these appointments between English and Native candidates. Suppose the English candidates took the majority of the appointments in a competition, would you allow them to keep them?—Certainly. The proportion is a minimum for the English candidates.

Mr. Stewart.

882. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in the Statute, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from Natives of India, including Statutory Natives. I consider any encouragement which can be offered, without positive disparagement to the Natives of India or militating against the birth-right of Natives proper as such, to domiciled Englishmen and Eurasians, should by all means be extended to them. They will form a most important agency in the blending of the interests of England and India, and I consider nothing more important to the permanent engrafting of the system of British administration on Indian soil, and consequently to the welfare of India, as the indissoluble identity of interests of the children of both countries.

The recruitment should be made solely by means of competition.

The recruitment should be made as a rule by the several administrations from persons resident in the territories under such administrations respectively. For the duties of Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, and Munsifs are, I believe, of a character which require an intimate knowledge of the people and province among whom and in which their work lies. I would, however, reserve power to the several administrations to appoint men from other provinces in cases where it may be desirable to employ outsiders.

883. How would you recruit your Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges?—By competition simply, saving, of course, the rights of the present employés.

884. And would you have competition for all classes of offices?—Yes; but only for first appointment. Subsequent appointments would be according to seniority.

885. If the Statutory system is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—I do not see any reason for reserving to the Uncovenanted Service the proportion of offices at present assigned to the Statutory Service, in case of the abolition of the latter and the institution of an examination in India as advocated above.

Mr. Ryland.

886. Would you not allot a specified proportion to the Uncovenanted Service to which members of that service might become eligible?—Not if we

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Mr.
Mancherji
Bhānugri.

Mr. Ryland—continued.

Vol. IV. had a competitive service in India;—I mean, not if
Sec. II. the competitive system is to be extended to India.
Bombay. Otherwise I would.

Mr. Stewart.

Mr.
Maacherji
Bhacnagri.

887. Will you give us your views regarding pay and furlough?—I am in favour of a distinction being made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, but on a different basis to the one suggested in the question. My answers to the questions so far point against the posts allotted to the Covenanted Service being given either to Statutory or Uncovenanted Civilians. I repeat that I am for reserving them exclusively to the Covenanted Service. But the salaries of the Indian incumbents of these posts may be reduced by one third; that is, it may be two thirds of the present salary, except perhaps to that stage up to which the present salaries are considered too low to permit of such reduction without causing dissatisfaction. My reasons for this distinction are two-fold. The first, which may be called special or personal, is that the Indian Civilian having his home in India is at a certain advantage in respect of expense over his English colleague. Then again he does not feel called upon, from considerations of climate, family ties and the like, as does the English Civilian, to send his wife and family to England and to educate his children there. Then, ultimately, on retirement from the service, he looks forward to, or at all events ought to look forward to, spend his pensioned days in India, which is a cheaper country as far as living goes than England. My second reason, which has a general and public character, is that even for Europeans the scale of salaries of the Covenanted Civil Service is very high, resulting in a greater burden on the country than it can well bear. But if it be not practicable at present to effect a general reduction in the whole of them, that is no reason why a reduction should not be made in the salaries of a portion of the appointments, the incumbency of which by Natives of India deprives the reduction of any such injurious effect as it is alleged to have in the case of Europeans. As regards the sentiment that a distinction in the amount of salary acts prejudicially to the prestige of the recipient of the reduced pay, I consider it vague and unimportant. The examination test of the Indian being equalised or made identical with that of the Englishman will sufficiently safeguard the prestige of the former. And remembering that one material consideration all along urged in favour of the Civil Service appointments being given to Natives is that that system would lead up to an economical administration of the country, it would be contending against this very argument to insist that, for the sake of a sentiment, Natives should consent to no reduction in the salary of appointments admittedly highly paid, simply because it does not seem practicable to effect such reduction in the case of English incumbents.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

888. Have you formed any opinion about the Furlough rules?—As these questions assume the retention of the Statutory Civil Service, to which I am entirely opposed, I see no necessity for answering them. If, however, the questions related to English and Indian Civil Servants (Covenanted), my opinion is that the Furlough and Leave rules and allowances should be identical for both. True it is, the Native Civil Servant does not require to go to Europe to return to his home. But as an inducement to him to visit Europe and renew his experience of English life, it would be advisable to allow him the same privileges under this head as his English colleague enjoys.

A reduction proportionate to that in his pay may be made in the retiring annuity of the Indian Civil Servant. Barring this distinction in the pay and annuity, I am clearly of opinion that all the other conditions of office should be made entirely identical in the case of the English and the Indian incumbent.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

889. Do you think an open competition would lead to the preponderance of certain classes in the service?—Possibly, in the present state of education in the country; but I am clearly not opposed to such a preponderance, because I think that those who have not taken advantage of the educational facilities offered them have only themselves to thank for their exclusion. There is absolutely no reason why a system which is suited to one class of Indians is not suited to other classes; and to my mind the objections taken to the system of education, as reasons for not taking advantage of it, are certainly frivolous.

890. Have you looked at the matter from the provincial point of view, and considered whether it would be wise to place Bengalis or Madrasis in charge of Punjab districts, for instance?—Certainly; and, moreover, it will have a very salutary effect on India by awaking all classes to the benefits of education and disabusing their minds of the idea that the Government is prepared to accord them certain privileges to which they have no fair claim.

The President.

891. The practical exclusion of large classes of the people from public employment would naturally cause some discontent: would it not?—It would; but so would any system which did not allot a certain proportion of appointments to every community.

892. Do you see any political danger in creating or maintaining this cause of discontent?—No.

893. Is there any other point on which you desire to give evidence?—No.

WITNESS XI.—18th January 1887.

Examination of Mr. F. C. BREWIN, Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, and Representative of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

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Mr. Stewart.

894. You are Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office?—Yes.

895. And you represent the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India?—Yes.

896. How many years have you been in the Uncovenanted Service?—Fifteen years. I was appointed by patronage. No other system exists at present for the Uncovenanted Service.

897. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not approved. Complaints are heard on every side against the present system; and the Press, European and Native, have almost universally condemned it. The Eurasian community, though it forms an important section of the community of India, have special grounds for being dissatisfied with the system, as not one from amongst that community, in any part of India, has been admitted into the ranks of that service. The memorial addressed to the Government of India by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, dated 1st October 1886, is sufficient evidence of the feeling with which the present system is regarded on this side of India by the community represented by this Association.

898. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—The chief reasons why the present system of appointing members to the Statutory Civil Service does not meet with approval may be stated as follows:—

(a) Whenever patronage is dispensed by selection, experience has proved that the power entrusted to persons with whom the selection rests has not been fairly used, and in many cases grossly misused; such a system has always been open to the charge of jobbery. The system of selection and the system of limited competition have both been strongly condemned after lengthened trial by both Houses of Parliament, and the open competitive system introduced in their place to fill the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, the highest administrative service in the world; and it has been found necessary to extend it to the English Civil Service. By the system of selection, appointments are likely to be given only to those persons who may happen to be able to influence the *personnel* of the Government; and if the list of persons appointed to the Statutory Civil Service be examined, it will be found that the persons appointed owe their nomination to the fact that their friends were able to command the influence of the Government of the day.

(b) That men of the best available talent are not obtained under the present system, because there is no competition, and no attempt is made to discover the best material,—the selections being, under the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and

Mr. Stewart—continued.

Agricultural Department, No. ⁶⁹/₂₈₃₄₋₃₉ (Public), dated 24th December 1879, confined to "young men of good family and social position," thus debarring the rising talent in the middle and lower classes from having a share in the government of the country, and even from trying to reach a higher social status.

(c) That, generally speaking, the class of persons appointed have not the confidence of persons over whom they have been appointed, and have not that sympathy for the people which it is desirable they should have, as they are usually of castes which do not form the mass of the people, and which from time immemorial have had their class interests bound up in their own caste.

(d) That the present system has operated against the interests of certain sections of the community.

(1) The Eurasians, who have already, in the memorial referred to, drawn attention to their exclusion. This community does not number amongst it families who can lay claim to the dignity of birth arising from lapse of time, nor has the interval been long enough to permit the growth of a class who have stored up wealth, owing to the fact that it has but recently sprung into existence. The fitness of the members of the community to fill appointments in the Statutory Civil Service is not to be measured by these standards, but by standards other than birth and wealth; and it would be strange indeed if the community which has distinguished itself so remarkably in the Uncovenanted Service should not be found to possess the qualifications necessary for the Covenanted Service. If the Government of India were to examine the list of its Uncovenanted Servants they would doubtless discover that many men of European descent and settled in the country have done honourable and meritorious service to the State.

If other evidence of the fitness of this community to fill appointments in the Statutory Service be wanting, the Association would quote the opinion of an eminent Bengal Civil Servant, Mr. George Campbell, who says: "Persons of European descent, born in the country, have a very fair claim, as Natives, to a full share of appointments. The class is one which has occupied rather a despised and unfortunate position, and I think much might be made of it, and that, with proper encouragement, men might be found or formed combining something of our habits and feelings, with such knowledge of the Native as no European can attain." That the community possesses members fitted to fill the highest appointments in the State cannot be questioned; and that the framers of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 54, had in view the admission into the higher branches of the

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Civil Service of the members of this community, is evident from the Parliamentary reports. In the debates in the Houses of Parliament on that Act, it was distinctly stated that one of the chief objects of the Act was to enable the Governor General to admit into the Covenanted Civil Service, "without regard to the qualifications, conditions, and restrictions recited in Section 56 of Act 33 George III, Chapter 52," persons of European and mixed descent settled in India. The feelings of the community at their total exclusion from the Statutory Service cannot be better expressed than in the words of Lord Stanley, speaking in 1861: "The feelings of the Natives, and still more the feelings of the European residents, was such as to render the maintenance of an exclusive Civil Service impossible. It was not so much that an individual felt aggrieved at his own personal exclusion, but that the feeling of each was that he belonged to a class which, by the law of India, was not allowed to aspire to the conduct of the higher offices of the State; that was a position in which the Europeans, at least, would never acquiesce." It is, therefore, with the deepest regret that the Association had to make a special representation to the Government of India, pointing out that the community which, in the language of Lord Dufferin, deserved, for many reasons, special consideration at the hands of Government, had been excluded from any share in the higher branches of the Civil Service of the country, though it numbers over 100,000 persons throughout India.

(2) The Agricultural Classes. Amongst the persons nominated, no attempt has been made to represent this class, though it forms more than three-fourths of the population of the country.

(3) The Kanarese Population. No nominee has been chosen to represent this class, which numbers, in the Bombay Presidency alone, over 2,600,000, composing the major portion of the population of four Collectorates, including amongst them families of ancient lineage and men of wealth, though other sections are more than represented, there being two Parsis in Bombay out of a total population of this class of 85,000, whilst in the Madras Presidency three Bráhmans have been nominated out of a Bráhman population which is only the one-thirtieth part of the population of that Presidency.

(e) Under the present system of recruiting the Statutory Civil Service, the persons selected are considered to have an inferior status compared to the Covenanted Civil Service. When it is remembered that the pay and allowances, the furlough and leave rules, and the retiring pensions granted to the Statutory Civil Servants, are on an inferior scale, and that offices of high responsibility have not been bestowed on them, it is not surprising that the Service is not held in the same estimation by the public as the Covenanted Civil Service is.

899. Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy—(a) by amendment of the rules; (b) by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf?—The Association is of opinion that, in order to remedy the defects of the existing system and in order to create confi-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

dence, it is necessary to amend both the rules and the provisions of the Statute.

(a) The rules framed under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 6, as interpreted by the Government of India in their Resolution in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2132 (Public), dated 24th December 1879, have defeated the object for which the Statute was enacted, and have had the effect of practically shutting out many important classes and grades of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. In the opinion of the Association, the time has arrived when the system of arbitrary selection from families should be abandoned; and the recruitment of the Statutory Civil Service should be confined to persons of "proved ability and merit" in the Uncovenanted Service, as was intended by the Statute. In the opinion of the Association, all future appointments to the Statutory Civil Service should take the form of promotions from the Uncovenanted ranks. To prevent the admission into the service of persons who may have but a temporary interest in the country, and in order to guard against the abuse of the power of promotion of persons entering the Uncovenanted Service merely to obtain admission into the Covenanted Service, a seven years' residence in India should, as in the case of appointments under Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 54, Section 3, be insisted upon. Under this scheme, no probation would be necessary, as the persons to be promoted would have proved their ability and merit, and would have acquired the experience needed in the discharge of the duties which the higher offices would demand from them. For the same reason, it would not be necessary to appoint persons to the lower grades of the Covenanted Service before they were permitted to rise to the higher appointments. Transfers to the Statutory Service being intended to be a reward in recognition of past services, the persons transferred should obtain higher emoluments than they would receive had they been retained in the Uncovenanted Service. If the system now advocated be adopted, the promotion to the Statutory Service would have to be made by nomination, but this system of nomination would not be subject to the disadvantages under which the existing system labours; for though, in making the nominations, Local Governments will have a wide choice, they must, in the words of Lord Macaulay in his speech in the House of Commons on the Act of 1853, "choose from among a certain set of instruments which they find prepared to their hands." And very little room, if any, will be left for the abuse of patronage. The nominations, when made by Local Governments, should be subject to confirmation by the Government of India. As the exercise of patronage would be hedged in by these many considerations, the discretion of the Local Government, in determining in what particular instances merit and ability have been proved, should be left unfettered. The Association admits that such a change in the system may not bring about an equal representation of classes; yet it cannot be assailed on the ground of partiality, as any community which feels aggrieved will have every opportunity of restoring the equilibrium by fitting its members to obtain a more equal share of the appointments. The rules under Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, published in Government of India Notification No. 1534

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(Public), Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 22nd August 1879, amended in such a way as to give effect to the suggestions put forward, would stand as follow:—

Rule 1.—Each Local Government may nominate persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of the said Act, for employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India within the territories subordinate to such Government. Such nomination shall be made as the necessity for it arises, and shall be confined to persons who, by merit and ability proved in the Uncovenanted Service of Government, have shown themselves deserving of such nomination.

Rule 2.—Nominations under the foregoing rule shall, if approved by the Governor General in Council, be sanctioned by him. The total number of nominations so sanctioned by him shall not at any time exceed one fifth of the number of Civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and borne on the active list. The nominee shall be required to pass such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government, unless he has been specially exempted by the Governor General in Council, or has already passed such examinations whilst in the Uncovenanted Service. The Governor General in Council may, in particular cases, provisionally sanction the nominations, and may withhold the final confirmation, subject to any report which may be required from the Local Government.

Rules 3 and 4 need no alteration.

(b) The only amendment of the Statutory provisions necessary is in the way of guaranteeing a minimum number of appointments for the promotion of persons from the Uncovenanted to the Statutory Service; and the minimum number of appointments to be guaranteed should, in the opinion of the Association, be not less than one fifth of the total number of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service.

900. If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, are not repealed, nor substantially amended, so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of the persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised, and in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder?—*Prima facie*, the Eurasian community do not think it necessary that any special provision should be made in their behalf, or in the behalf of any community, as, under the system advocated in these answers, each section of the population will be provided with opportunities to assert itself. If special provision were made, it would be prejudicial to the interests of Government, because it would tend to concentrate power in that community on whose behalf any special provision might be made. If it is desired to make provision for different classes, appointments might be apportioned by consideration of race, caste, and social position; but in making the distribution, insuperable practical difficulties would be encountered. For instance, races which are numerically very weak, but which may possess force of character, energy, and capacity for Government, and whom, therefore, it would be important to keep in the administration of the country, would be shut out. Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, who possess these characteristics in a remarkable

Mr. Stewart—continued.

degree, form but $\frac{1}{2000}$ th part of the inhabitants of British India; and assuming that there were 1,000 appointments in the Covenanted Service, of which one fifth or 200 appointments are reserved for Statutory Civilians, this class could obtain only the one tenth share of one appointment. If appointments were to be distributed according to castes, the apportionment would not only be practically impossible, but positively injurious to the interests of certain castes, whilst it would tend to perpetuate a social evil which has been universally condemned. Distribution of appointments according to social position could not be justified, as it would exclude a large and influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and would be maintaining a system which has been condemned by the British nation. The scheme of making special provision in favour of particular communities would also be open to the objection that it would operate to check self-improvement on the part of the different communities, whom it would deprive of the benefits which accrue from friendly rivalry to excel. But if the Commission come to the conclusion that special provision should be made in favour of certain sections of the public, then the Association press for the recognition of its claims, for the special reasons stated in the memorial above referred to.

901. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—If the Statutory Service is remodelled on the lines sketched in these answers, it will not be necessary to require candidates to proceed to England, except in particular cases, to acquire technical knowledge, nor should they be encouraged to do so, because the men selected will have given evidence of their capacity. There will always be men of English experience in the Covenanted ranks to supply all that is required from an intimate knowledge of English administration. Western modes of administration have been so engrafted in India, and have so far assimilated the system of government in England and in India, as to make it less and less necessary to send to England persons of the standing from whom the selections will be made. To require these men to visit England would be to put the State to unnecessary expense—a burden which at all times it is inadvisable to impose on the finances of the country. If, however, the Commission comes to the conclusion that the Statutory Civil Service should be recruited from young men, then the Association thinks that the youths chosen should not only be encouraged, but required to go to England, the passage-money and adequate stipends during their stay in England being paid.

Mr. Stokes.

902. You say the recruitment for the Statutory Service should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service, as, you say, the framers of the Statute intended it should be. The Statute says nothing about the Uncovenanted Service, but what I want to ask you is whether it is not desirable that some appointments should be made to judicial posts from the Bar?—When I come to the Uncovenanted Service I shall mention the provisions I suggest for admission to that Service of men possessed of technical knowledge, if they qualify for such admission, but I do not advocate their direct admission even to District Judgeships.

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Mr. Stokes—continued.

Vol. IV. 903. And yet you would take men from the
Sec. II. Uncovenanted Service and put them into high
Bombay. posts in the Covenanted Service?—Yes.

Mr. 904. You say you would require seven years'
F. C. residence in India as a qualification for entering
Brewin. into the Covenanted Service: why?—To prevent
men from entering the Uncovenanted Service with
a view to secure subsequent admission to the Cov-
enanted Service. My idea was that, in the course
of that period of seven years, any personal influ-
ence a man might have with men in power would
be considerably reduced, because it very seldom
happens that the head of a department remains
in charge of that department for seven years.

905. The sons of European officers in this
country are usually here for five or six years
before they are sent to England: would you include
that period in your seven years?—No.

906. And you would appoint men to high posts
of the Covenanted Service over the heads of men
already in that Service. Do you not think that
to do so would affect the promotion of all officers
below the men so put in, and would you have no
objection to supersede those persons?—No, because
a person entering the Covenanted ranks would
know the conditions under which he entered. He
would know that a certain number of appoint-
ments were reserved for men outside of his own
class.

907. And suppose you put an Uncovenanted
man into a lower grade of the Covenanted
Service, you would not hesitate to stop his promo-
tion by putting another man in over his head?—
No.

Mr. Ryland.

908. In short, you would abolish the Statute and
allow persons to be appointed by promotion from the
Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Service subject
to the provisions and safeguards which you lay
down?—It all depends upon the way in which you
read the Statute. If you read it as authorising the
admission of persons not in the service of Govern-
ment,—that is, men whose ability and merit have
not been proved by service,—then I advocate a
revision of the Statute; but if you read it in the way
I read it, and in the way in which from the debates
in Parliament it appears to have been intended to
be read, then the Statute does not need revision at
all.

The President.

909. In fact, the revision of the Statute would
be more to meet the present rules than to meet
your scheme?—Yes.

910. You say one of the objections against the
present system is that the agricultural and Kanarese
population are not admitted under it. Supposing
your system of removing these objections is
adopted, are there many members of these classes
in the Uncovenanted Service who are likely to be
promoted?—There are a great many Deputy Col-
lectors in the Kanarese districts who would be pro-
moted. I am not speaking from personal knowl-
edge, but from reports from that part of the coun-
try, according to which there are men both
in the Judicial and Executive branches of the
Service, of proved merit and ability, who, if the
alterations I propose are made, will have a chance
of admission.

911. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the exist-
ing system of recruitment for the Covenanted

The President—continued.

Civil Service?—The Association thinks that the
present system of open competition is the best
for obtaining men for the Covenanted Civil Service,
and that it is, in the words of Lord Macaulay,
“the only way by which this Service may
be made to consist entirely of picked men, of
superior men, taken from the flower of the youth
of the country;” and as no dissatisfaction has
been expressed regarding the system itself, it
ought not to be changed. Under a system of
open competition, than which experience has shown
that a better cannot be devised, and which in
itself is the most righteous, there is no ground
for the apprehension that it would have the effect
of deterring cadets of leading families from as-
piring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service.
This class has innumerable facilities (facilities which
rank and wealth command), and hardly any of the
disadvantages to which persons in the lower ranks
of society are subject in preparing for this competi-
tion. There does not, therefore, appear to be any
reason why cadets of leading families should be
deterred from entering into the competition; and
if they are the flower of the youth of the country,
they have better chances of success than others.
Though there is an established order of nobles in
England, and though that order has always retain-
ed those qualities which have placed them in the
fore-front of the nation, yet no special provision
has been made in their favour in England; and
the Association does not understand why it should
be deemed necessary to provide specially for men
of good family and social position in this country.
Even on grounds of policy no special encourage-
ment need be given, as the discontent with the
present system has been shown hitherto by the
middle and lower classes who have been educated,
rather than by men of this class. Nor is there
any ground to fear that the moral tone of the
service will be lowered by no special provision
being made in their favour, as this class does not
possess a “monopoly of right feeling and delicate
moral perceptions.” But since complaints have been
made regarding the way in which the open com-
petitive system has been worked, the Association
is of opinion that the grounds of complaint should
be removed.

912. Should any, and, if any, what, change be
made in that system?—The open competition
system should be retained, but the age limit
should be raised, and the subjects for the exami-
nation should be such as are practically required
in Indian administration. The range of knowl-
edge required in the subjects chosen should be
defined as nearly as possible, and certain subjects
should be made compulsory. The five following
subjects should be made compulsory: English
Literature, Pure Mathematics, Political Economy,
and the History and Geography of India.

913. Do Natives of India labour under any, and
if any, what, disadvantages in competing for em-
ployment in this branch of the service?—The Sta-
tutory Native of India does labour under disadvan-
tages in competing for this service. The chief
disadvantage arises from the low limit of age
fixed. The low limit operates to prevent young
men from preparing for the competition, as the
time is much too short to enable them to proceed
to England, after completing their education in
this country as far as possible, before placing them-
selves under the special tuition required to fit them
to take any place on the list of successful candi-
dates. Another disadvantage is that in sending
boys to England to prepare for the examination

The President—continued.

they are removed from the restraints and discipline of their parents or guardians at a time when such restraints and discipline play a most important part in moulding their future moral character, and the necessity of a good moral character in the young men entering the service can never be over-estimated.

914. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, *e.g.*—

(a) By the establishment of scholarships and allowances of passage-money to Native candidates?

(b) By altering the limit of age?

(c) By adding to the subjects of examination, or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects?

(d) By holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?—It is not necessary to establish scholarships or allow passage-money to candidates wishing to compete in England. The State should not undertake obligations which the people should be ready to undertake themselves. If means are not supplied by the State to enable candidates to prepare for the examination, the service will only be recruited from men of some social status. It is difficult to understand the glaring inconsistency of enabling poor boys to enter the Covenanted Service, though it is the avowed policy of Government to fill the Statutory Service from men of high family. Besides, if the candidates to whom scholarships had been awarded should finally fail, the money spent by the State would have been thrown away. Scholarships are not provided in England or America for the express purpose of enabling young men to enter the State service—scholarships being only intended to advance education.

(e) The limit of age should, in the opinion of the Association, be twenty-one, neither above it nor below it. By fixing the limit at this age sufficient facilities will be afforded to persons of Indian birth, while the flower of the youth alone will enter the service. At the present limit of nineteen, the mind, except in very rare instances, is not sufficiently formed, and the mind at that age, therefore, does not furnish sufficient evidence of its future capacity. When the age limit was twenty-three, nine persons of Indian birth obtained admission; while since the age limit was reduced to nineteen, three persons have obtained admission, notwithstanding the very great diffusion of education, which has in a great measure removed the prejudice to cross the seas. If the age limit be fixed at twenty-one, sufficient provision will have been made to enable men of Indian birth to obtain a due share of the higher administrative offices.

(f) The Association has no suggestion to make as regards additions to the subjects of examination, or to the alteration of the maxima marks obtainable in any subject.

(g) The examination should be held simultaneously in England and in India.

915. If an examination is held in India—

(1) Should it be identical with that held in England?

(2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition of the candidates at the respective examinations?

(3) If such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated?

The President—continued.

(4) Should there be any apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?

(1) The Association thinks that the examination to be held in India should be identical with that held in England. If the examination were not the same, the difference would create jealousy, lower the prestige of the service, and be the means of supplying the State with an inferior class of servants, though in after life the emoluments of persons chosen in England and in India would be the same. The examiners, however, should all be appointed from the best obtainable men in England, all the answers of candidates being sent from India to England.

(2) Unless any practical difficulties intervene, the examination should, in the opinion of the Association, be held at the seats of the several Local Governments,—*viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpur, and Shilong. The candidates in England and in India should compete with one another, and be selected in order of merit.

(3) No apportionment should be made, as such apportionment would lead to the evils mentioned in (1).

(4) Considering the great variety of religious sects in India, it would be both impracticable and inexpedient to make an apportionment according to religious sects. There are grave objections to an apportionment of appointments between the residents in the territories of the several administrations. Such an apportionment can be justified only on the ground that the backward provinces would not otherwise be sufficiently represented in the Covenanted Civil Service. Such provinces would need, most of all, rulers of the most progressive type obtainable, and should not be left to the mercy of incompetent rulers. The Indian Covenanted Service should be viewed as one service. Any provincialization of apportionments is inadvisable, and would lead to injustice.

916. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required as a condition obligatory to proceed to England to complete their training?—The Association is of opinion that the successful candidates in India should be compelled to complete their training in England. The Association quite agrees with the opinion of Lord Macaulay's Committee of 1854, "that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured" should be "a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service." Since 1854, Universities have been established, colleges founded, and such a great stimulus given to higher education that the educational institutions of the country do "supply an education of the standard obtainable in England, and exacted from candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service." This opinion is borne out by the authority of General Chesney, at present Military Member of the Viceregal Council, who in his "Indian Polity," page 239, says that "Indian Universities send out every year several candidates in honours, of attainments sufficient to place them easily in the list of successful candidates." It is very difficult to pronounce an opinion as to whether educational institutions in India develop force of character. Force of character is a quality which is inherited, and which education may shape, but cannot create. No one has ventured to deny that Eurasians do possess force of character, and the schools which they attend, in

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Brechin.

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Vol. IV. the opinion of the Association, do strengthen force
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Mr. 917. Are the young Natives obtained under the
F. C. existing system of open competition in England
Brewin. the best as regards character and capacity who
could be obtained under this system?—There is
no reason to suppose that the existing system of
open competition in England has not secured the
best men obtainable as regards character and
capacity.

Mr. Stokes.

918. What do you mean when you say the limit
of age should be twenty-one "neither above it nor
below it"?—I mean that the maximum limit
should not be below twenty-one nor above twenty-
one.

The President.

919. You say the subjects of examination should
be such as are practically required for Indian
administration. Do you think that if those subjects
were substituted for the present one the standard
recommended by Mr. Macaulay would be main-
tained?—I think it could be.

920. You are aware that the successful candi-
dates undergo two years' training in these subjects
after passing the competitive examination for first
admission to the service. Do you not think that
the standard of general education would be impaired
if the examination were altered in the way you
suggest?—No, because the time thus saved could
be applied to other branches of useful knowledge.

921. If it is your opinion that the present
schools in India supply an education of the stand-
ard obtainable in England and exacted from can-
didates for the Covenanted Civil Service, what
would be the object of compelling selected candi-
dates to go to England?—For the reason pointed
out by Dr. Leitner: that it is absolutely necessary
for young men born and bred in India to be in the
centre of the British Empire that they may gain
a better idea than they would acquire, if they re-
mained here, of the power of England and of her
excellence in arts and manufactures and every-
thing else which makes civilization what it is.

922. Would not a year spent in travel have the
same effect?—They would gain by travel a certain
amount of knowledge useful in forming their
character and widening their views, but they
would not gain an adequate idea of the vastness
and strength of the British Empire?

923. Not if they went to Canada and wherever
the British flag flies?—Not in the same degree,
I think.

924. Should the Uncovenanted Service be re-
cruited only from Natives of India as described
in Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 6, or
from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—
In the opinion of the Association, the Uncoven-
anted Service should be open to all natural-born
subjects of Her Majesty. It is very essential that
the field of recruitment should be as wide as pos-
sible, because it is only in this way that the best
persons may be secured. All natural-born subjects
of Her Majesty have a right to serve in any part
of Her Majesty's dominions, and the exclusion
of any would prejudice the interests of the empire
as a whole. Subjects of Native States and Foreign
Governments should be excluded, as they are aliens,
and have not, therefore, any permanent interest in
the country.

The President—continued.

925. Should the admission be by competition or
by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if
by both combined, should one system be applied to
all offices or classes of offices, or should the system
be varied with the class of offices?—With the ex-
ception of the Political Department, where there
should be a combination of nomination and com-
petition, or what is generally called limited com-
petition, all appointments in every branch of the
Uncovenanted Service should be recruited by open
competition, so that the future system of recruit-
ing the Uncovenanted Service will be assimilated
to the system obtaining in England. In connection
with this question, the remarks of Lord Macaulay,
in speaking of the Covenanted Service, are pecu-
liarly apposite: "My firm opinion is that the day
the Covenanted Civil Service ceases to be a class
service will be the beginning of an age of jobbing,
the most monstrous, the most extensive, and most
perilous system of abuse in the distribution of
patronage that we have ever witnessed. The con-
sequence of keeping the service close is that, though
the Governor General has a wide choice, he must
choose from among a certain set of instruments,
which he finds prepared to his hands. It is in the
highest degree improbable that any one going
out as Governor General should find many relations
or friends in the Civil Service; and it more gen-
erally happens that he has not one, and the con-
sequence is that the most unscrupulous Governor
General would dispose of his patronage, under the
present system (open competition), more properly
than an upright Governor General under a system
by which he should be at liberty to appoint any
one."

The Political Department should be recruited in
the same way as the Foreign Department in Eng-
land. A sufficient number of candidates possess-
ing certain preliminary qualifications should be
nominated by the several Local Governments to
secure an efficient competition. The competitive
examination for the Political Department should
be one for the whole of India.

The Uncovenanted Service should, if recruited
by open competition, be divided into two classes,
upper and lower, the upper class holding appoint-
ments of Rs. 100 and above, and the lower class
all other appointments in the superior service, as
defined in the Civil Pension Code, below Rs. 100.
The dividing line has been fixed at Rs. 100, as,
practically, a salary of Rs. 100, with prospects of
unrestricted promotion according to deserts, has
been found sufficiently attractive to induce men of
fairly good educational attainments to enter the
Service. If any higher limit were fixed as the
initial pay, it would be necessary to hold out higher
inducements as the persons advance in service and
in usefulness than if the initial pay were fixed at
Rs. 100; and, having regard to the finances of the
country, it is impolitic to impose heavier burdens
than are absolutely necessary.

The entrance tests for each class should vary in
degree, but the men entering the lower class
should have the option of competing for the higher
class at any time in their service. In Depart-
ments where technical knowledge is required,—
for example, the Judicial, the Forest, the Finan-
cial, the Telegraph, the Public Works, &c.,—a
competition in such technical subjects as are re-
quired in those departments should be insisted
upon. But the entrance educational test for the
upper ranks of the Uncovenanted Service should
not be so high as that required for the Covenanted
Civil Service; whilst that for the lower ranks,

The President—continued.

again, should be lower than that required for the upper ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. At this stage it is not possible to state what particular degree and range of knowledge should be required in each case, but this broad line should be observed in fixing the subjects. The knowledge required should be tested by competitive examinations specially held for the purpose, and not by University degrees. Persons who have failed to pass the examination for the Covenanted Civil Service, though they may have taken a high place, should not be allowed to enter the Uncovenanted Service except by passing the examination for the Uncovenanted Service in competition with others.

All first appointments to the service should be on the initial salary, future promotions being regulated by ability and merit. To prevent the new rules causing any hardship to persons at present in the Uncovenanted Service, they should be allowed all the privileges to which the new conditions of service may entitle future incumbents of appointments, and should not be subjected to restrictions from which they would have been exempt had they entered the service under the new rules.

If the system of competitive examination for the recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service is adopted, in order that the system may be permanent, and not liable to any changes with changes in the *personnel* of the Government, the Association thinks it should be guaranteed by Statute framed on the lines of Act 16 and 17 Victoria, Chapter 95, a provision being introduced, as in Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 54, enabling the Government, in special instances, to bring in persons of technical or other professional attainments whom it may, in the interests of the State, be necessary to appoint otherwise than by competition.

The present system of recruiting the service has operated harshly against the interests of many classes, and chiefly the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian. Under a system by which appointments are bestowed, not in recognition of merit or ability, but by favour, there is a natural tendency in those in whose hands the patronage practically rests to bring in persons of their own class; and considering that, under the present system, the majority of appointments are held by Natives, the result has been that Eurasians have not been able to secure as many appointments as they might otherwise have obtained. To point to one particular instance by which the present system operates to the disadvantage of Eurasians, it may be stated that, under the terms of the notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 6505, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 19th December 1873, all the appointments of Head Karkúns, Maháلكaris, Mámálatdáras, and Deputy Collectors, were wholly reserved for graduates of the University of Bombay. The Association cannot understand why University degrees should be made a *sine quâ non* for these appointments. Assuming that a certain amount of general training and technical knowledge are indispensably necessary in the candidates aspiring to the posts, that particular degree of knowledge might have been insisted on; but to require that every candidate should have obtained a University degree is to require what no other country in the world does, excepting perhaps China. There are many causes which prevent persons of ability from obtaining University degrees; and to require such a preliminary qualification is, practically, to exclude such persons from

The President—continued.

the service. In England, University degrees are not considered indispensable for State employment, and a condition which the enlightened policy of English statesmen has not found it necessary to impose should not, the Association thinks, be demanded in Bombay. The grievances of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities have been represented to the Government of Bombay in the memorial, dated 28th October 1885, of the managers and head masters of schools for Europeans in Bombay, and of others interested in the welfare of the European and Eurasian community in Bombay. The Association fully endorses those views, and begs to refer the Commission to that memorial for further information on this point.

926. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The examination for recruiting the ranks of the upper branch of the Uncovenanted Service should be held only at the headquarters of each administration, but the examination for the lower class may be held at such places as may be found convenient. The examination for each local administration should be distinct, so that there will be as many competitions as there are administrations. Any candidate successful at the competition of one administration should not be appointed to any post under any other administration, it being understood that a person successful in the competitive examination of an administration is to get an appointment only in that administration. This provincialization of the examinations is a sufficient check against persons from other administrations displacing the residents of any particular administration. It is, however, quite unnecessary to require a residence in the administration in which the appointment is to be obtained, nor should any special preference be given to residents. Furthermore, if residence in the particular administration in which the appointment is to be obtained is insisted upon, unnecessary hardship might be caused to persons who, though born and resident in one administration, may desire or be peculiarly fitted to serve in another administration. The subjects for examination should be the same all over India, except in the vernacular languages, the acquirement of which by a stranger would necessarily place him at a disadvantage with the resident.

927. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the portion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—The Statutory Service as understood at present should be abolished, and the Statutory Service of the future should consist only of persons promoted from the Uncovenanted Service on account of proved merit and ability. There is a consensus of opinion that, in respect of the higher offices under Government, the Uncovenanted Service has been unfairly treated. Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, in introducing the East India Civil Service Bill of 1861, approvingly quotes the words of Mr. Ricketts, a Covenanted Civil Servant, who was appointed to enquire into the manner in which appointments reserved for the Covenanted Service under Statute 33, Geo. III, Chapter 52, had been bestowed on men of the Uncovenanted Service: "It will be observed that in the list given there are no offices embracing executive control, but I would under each Government have a few such offices open to Natives and East Indians. If each Government

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Vol. IV. were permitted to appoint three Uncovenanted
Sec. II. Collectors, three Uncovenanted Judges, and three
Bombay. Uncovenanted Magistrates, on Natives or East
Indians thoroughly qualified for the offices presenting themselves, choosing of course such districts as were best suited to the experiments, these classes would be provided with a further opportunity of showing their fitness in such positions. I can see many advantages from such a partial opening of executive offices, and no possible disadvantage, unless the advances of our Native subjects towards fitness for offices of high responsibility is considered disadvantageous." Lord Stanley, speaking in the House of Commons in the debate on the Bill of 1861, said: "Again, it was impossible to say to members of the Uncovenanted Service that, however useful and efficient they might be, there should be a limit beyond which they might not pass." Sir Charles Wood, speaking for himself, said: "There was no intention to lower the Covenanted Service, but I think there are exceptions in which a positive bar against the admission of Uncovenanted officers to office was a positive evil. The members of the Uncovenanted Service felt it to be a degradation and a stigma, and it was not fair to call upon them to perform laborious and onerous duties without any prospect of promotion. If they were not fit, let them be excluded without scruple, but let them not be excluded by law from the possibility of rising in accordance with their merits." It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Statutory Civil Service as sketched in these answers, and only as sketched in these answers, should be retained.

Mr. Ryland.

928. You mention one instance in which an order of the Government of Bombay operated to the disadvantage of Eurasians. Can you recall any other special instructions or orders under which the class you represent have been practically excluded from the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in this Presidency?—I am not aware of any others.

929. Are there Europeans and Eurasians in all these departments?—There are; but they were appointed long before these rules came into operation in 1878, since which date no appointments from these classes have been made.

930. Can you say if that exclusion has had the effect of discouraging Europeans and Eurasians from qualifying their children in any way for the public service? I mean to say is it the case that, owing to that policy of exclusion, they have not specially devoted their attention to securing for their sons these necessary qualifications?—The community, so far as I have been able to learn, have not considered it expedient to expend the money necessary in educating their children up to the degree standard.

931. You advocate open competition for the Uncovenanted Service? Do you consider that in a country like India, composed of many classes and nationalities, that system is the one best calculated to secure the men most qualified in all respects?—I have already quoted eminent authorities who take the view that you get the best men by open competition.

932. They refer to England, I think, do they not?—Well, we cannot possibly carry on the administration of the country with Europeans only, and therefore we must take the instruments which we have ready to our hand. You cannot say that

Mr. Ryland—continued.

a Native lacks this or that quality until you have tried him, and the best way of deciding that question is open competition.

The President.

933. In the present circumstances of India, is open competition the best way of getting the best Natives?—I think so.

934. Do you entertain any apprehension with regard to limited competition?—There is one particular department (which is not now within the scope of the Commission) in which that system obtains, and from which members of our community are excluded.

935. And you mean to say that what occurs in one department might occur in another?—Yes.

936. But why not apply the rules and safeguards you propose for the Statutory Service to this Service also?—I do not think that any system of nomination by patronage could possibly secure the best men.

937. Not even with those safeguards which you propose for the Statutory Service?—No.

938. Are you aware that, in the case of the English appointments to the Civil Service, the system of competition has been found not to be an unqualified success?—I have not seen any such views expressed, and I cannot conceive how they possibly could be, when I consider that this system was introduced in 1853, deliberately confirmed in 1858, and as deliberately reaffirmed in 1871. If the system after fifty years has been deliberately approved by persons well qualified to pass an opinion, I say any opinion which goes in the face of that approval must be received with the greatest caution.

Sir Charles Turner.

939. Do any considerable proportion of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian population enter on a University course of study?—So far as I have been able to gather—and I have taken some trouble to find out—very little attempt has yet been made in the direction of higher education in our community. The managers of schools in this Presidency have paid great attention to the excellence of their schools, but they have never yet made any effort to see that the boys, after their school career is closed, enter on a University course.

940. Have you any colleges for Eurasians and Anglo-Indians in this Presidency?—None except the St. Xavier's College, which is now a mixed college, although originally founded for the benefit of Eurasians.

941. Is there any rule or restriction which prevents Eurasians and Anglo-Indians attending the Presidency College?—No.

942. Why do they not attend that college?—The reasons are many: one is that people find it expensive to keep their children at college; another is that the same facilities which have been given to Natives have not been given to our community. For instance, there are twelve University scholarships given by the Bombay Government, but the distribution of these scholarships is confined to students who have been educated at a Government school. Now, speaking generally, no Eurasian or Anglo-Indian is ever educated at a Government institution.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

943. Are there no special scholarships in this Presidency for Anglo-Indians and Eurasians?—No.

944. Are the scholarships you mentioned awarded according to merit?—They are given to the highest successful candidates at matriculation examinations who have been educated at Government schools; students at aided institutions are excluded from competition.

945. Is it not the case that Eurasians and Anglo-Indians generally withdraw their boys from school at the age of about sixteen?—They are obliged to do so, because at that age their boys have obtained the maximum standard of education which the schools afford and must look out for employment.

946. Do Anglo-Indians and Eurasians make such sacrifices for the education of their children as some Natives do?—I could mention many families who have made greater sacrifices.

947. Are there any Eurasians and Europeans in this town in receipt of salaries from R60 to R150 a month who can afford to place their boys in the Presidency College?—I do not think there are, because the style of living with them is very much more expensive than it is with Natives. I have made the calculation, and I cannot see how it would be possible for them to keep a boy at college, pay his fees and for his books, for less than R30 a month. There are, of course, many exceptions; but as a rule the boys belong to what the Education Commission called the "struggling middle class." I know for a fact that a Bráhma boy can live on R4 a month. He would pay for his school fees R10 a month, for his clothes not more than R2, and for his lodging perhaps R1.

948. And you think a Native youth can obtain an education at a college affiliated to a University for about R15 a month?—Certainly, and the scholarship he obtains more than recoups the outlay.

949. And you say that it costs a Eurasian at the lowest about R30?—Yes.

The President.

950. Why would you not have open competition for the Political Department?—Because the authorities in England, for reasons of their own, have found it undesirable.

951. You say that the educational test on entrance to the upper ranks of the Uncovenanted Service should not be so high as the test which is required for the Covenanted Service. Would it be an altogether inferior standard?—Not necessarily.

952. Then you would have the two standards approximate to each other; only that for the Uncovenanted Service being somewhat lower than the other?—Yes.

953. Would you get men of such attainments to commence on Rs. 100 a month?—Yes, we find it the case now.

954. You say, with regard to the provincial examinations, that the successful candidates at the competition of one administration should not be appointed to a post under any other administration; but you would place no restriction on their choice of the place of examination?—Of course not; but there would always be a limit of age operating.

The President—continued.

955. Would you exclude a boy who had failed in Bombay from competing again at Madras?—No.

956. Are you quite sure that the Bombay University scholarships are not open to the pupils of aided schools?—I am quite certain of it. I know that it is contrary to the rule which obtains in all other provinces; but the Educational Department here have repeatedly insisted on it. I suppose their reason is, that it is so much easier to award scholarships to boys who have been educated in institutions where education is uniform.

957. But whatever the reason, it is a fact?—It is. I know, of course, that it is always open to Eurasians and Anglo-Indians to attend Government schools.

958. But is it not the policy of this province to encourage aided institutions rather than Government institutions?—Apparently not.

959. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the Service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted Services?—Salaries should be fixed according to the nature of the duties attached to the post; and, whether the posts are held by members of the Covenanted Service or the Statutory Service or the Uncovenanted Service, the persons holding the posts should obtain the pay of the posts. The question of salary should, in the opinion of the Association, be viewed purely as an economical one, and salaries should be determined with reference to the requirements expected from the holder of the post, and not with reference to their nationality, or to the market value of labour of particular classes. The Government of India pays for a certain quality of labour; and whether the labour is performed by European, Anglo-Indian, Eurasian, or Native subjects of Her Majesty, it should be paid alike. The Association does not see any force in the argument that a "higher rate of pay is considered to be necessary to secure the services of persons of tested qualifications in a country far from their homes," and there are grave objections to making any difference in the pay of appointments when they are held by British-born or Indian-born subjects of Her Majesty; and any such distinction in a country where, in the words of General Chesney, "salary is clearly the most suitable gauge of the comparative responsibility and importance of the various offices," would have the effect of lowering the status of persons to whom the lower rate of pay is given in public estimation. In an age of improved means of communication, and in which sanitation has removed the evils attending residence in tropical climates, the disadvantages to which persons of European birth serving in this country were subjected have been very much reduced, if not entirely removed. The aim of the Government of India in wishing to know whether a lower rate of salary would be acceptable to persons of Indian birth seems to be to reduce the cost of the machinery of Government. The true way of economising would be not to make any invidious distinctions in salaries, but to substitute, as far as possible, local talent for imported and costly labour. In this way, and by reducing the number of lower appointments reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service and the value of all the higher Uncovenanted appointments, a large saving of expenditure may be counted upon. It will be quite sufficient to keep such a number of the lower appointments reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service as will be required

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to fit the junior members of that service to qualify for the higher posts.

960. Should any distinction be made in the furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service, according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other, and what, ground?—For the reasons stated in answer to question 959, the furlough rules applicable to the members of the Statutory and Uncovenanted Service of whatever nationality should be the same.

961. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, suitable to Natives obtaining office under Statutory rules?—The privileges regarding

The President—continued.

pay, promotion, and general conditions of office should be the same for both the Covenanted Civil Service and persons promoted from the Uncovenanted Service to be Statutory Civilians; but as regards retiring annuity, the Uncovenanted officer promoted to be Statutory Civilian should only obtain that admissible under the rules for the Uncovenanted Service.

962. Is there any other point which you would like to bring to our notice?—Just one, which is, that though I advocate the admission of all natural-born subjects of the Queen, it is only in case there is competition for the appointments, because in the other case there would be danger of abuse of patronage in favour of certain classes.

WITNESS XII.—19th January 1887.

Examination of the Hon'ble RAO BAHÁDUR MAHÁDEV VÁSADÉV BÁRVÉ, C.I.E., J.P.; Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University.

The President.

963. Will you tell the Commission the nature of your service and position?—I am a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and a Fellow of the University of Bombay. I was for some time in Government service as a Deputy Collector, and was also the Dewan of Kolhapore.

964. Is the existing Statutory system approved?—It is generally disapproved.

965. On what ground?—Because the appointments are made by nomination without any educational test being applied, and consequently those nominated do not command the respect of the people.

966. Are the objections capable of removal?—I would rather do away with the Statutory system altogether, because it does not give satisfaction to the general public, and it does no good to the administration. It only serves to complicate the matters.

967. Supposing Government retained the Statutory system, what would you do?—I would have the appointments thrown open to open competition.

968. Do you think that in the results of an open competition all classes will be satisfied that they are fairly represented?—It would be better to have broad rules laid down and put in men who have qualified themselves.

969. Would you alter the Statute?—No.

970. Would you compel candidates in the Statutory service to go to England for their training?—I think it ought to be one of the essential conditions.

971. Would the members of any class or caste object to go to England?—Those objections are dying out now. I am a Bráhmán, and have no objection to go to England, if my health would permit me.

972. Are there in your caste any rules to create difficulties in the case of those of its members who proceed to England?—No hard-and-fast rules.

Mr. Nulbar.

973. You are aware that the Mahomedan community in this Presidency is considered a backward class from an educational point of view?—I don't think so.

974. You were brought up in the Elphinstone College?—Yes.

975. Do you think the Mahomedans are labouring under any educational disadvantages which Government can remove?—I don't think they are labouring under any educational disadvantages.

976. Can you account for their comparatively backward condition?—Nowadays they are coming forward.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

977. If the Statute is retained, would you not rather have the service recruited from the Uncove-

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

nanted Service?—I am for abolishing the Statutory Service. If it is retained I would appoint men possessing academical distinctions.

Mr. Stewart.

978. Do you know any of the gentlemen appointed to the Statutory Service?—I know three. They are occupying junior positions at present. I don't think people have had occasion to find fault with them on any specific ground; but I don't think they command respect.

979. How do they compare with the members of the Uncovenanted Service? Are they looked upon as superior?—I think some members of the Uncovenanted Service are even better.

980. Are they men of very high family or good social position?—Two of them are.

981. Do you think that the Statutory Service has, in the Bombay Presidency, fulfilled its aims?—It has in a way.

982. In Kolhapore a great many British officers are employed?—They have from time to time been taken in, owing to the exigencies of the service.

Sir Charles Turner.

983. Can you tell me why we find so few Mahomedans in the Revenue Service?—I have known of Mahomedans being in that service. We had some fifteen years ago; there were five or six in it then.

984. What is the language of the agricultural classes in this presidency?—Guzerati, Kanarese, and Mahrati.

985. Do Mahomedans study any of those languages?—They study Mahrati.

986. Among the labouring classes are there many Mahomedans?—There are.

The President.

987. Now as to the Covenanted Service: is any dissatisfaction felt with the recruitment for that service, and, if so, what changes should be made?—The age limit is the great disadvantage.

988. Is there any other?—I don't think so.

989. To what limit would you raise the age?—To twenty-two or twenty-three years.

990. Is there no other ground of dissatisfaction you can think of?—No.

991. Would you advocate a simultaneous examination in India?—I approve of a longer residence in England, and, on the whole, would prefer competition in England to the holding of a simultaneous examination in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

992. What are your reasons for advocating a longer stay in England?—Because the candidates

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The Hon'ble
Rao
Bahádur
Mahádev
Vásadév
Bárvé.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

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The Hon'ble
Rao
Bahadur
Mahadeo
Fisavadan
Barni.

Mr. Stewart.

993. You prefer the examination in England, you say. If the competition is held in London only, would you advocate scholarships?—No. If one is prepared to compete, he should defray his own expenses. If the examination were held in India, I would require a period of probation in England lasting two or three years.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

994. Supposing the examination were held in India, would you recommend that it should be thrown entirely open to all?—Quite so.

Sir Charles Turner.

995. Do you think that more Native students would be successful if the examination was held in India? Supposing a simultaneous examination was held and only one list prepared, do you think Natives would succeed in larger numbers than at present?—I don't know the present state of education in England.

996. Do you know any students who have gone to England and have succeeded?—I know three or four.

997. Are there many young men of equal ability who would be able to compete but for the want of means?—It is not want of means, but the age limit which is the great barrier.

998. Do you consider that under the present system we get the best possible Native candidates?—No, if the age were raised, we should get better men, or as good, at least.

999. Would the inhabitants of this Presidency object to a Bengali Collector.—Not at all; there are no such race prejudices.

Mr. Nulkar.

1000. At what age do you think an Indian youth should go to England?—The proper age would be twenty, after studying here.

The President.

1001. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited from Natives as described in the Statute, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—From all.

1002. Would you recruit it by competition?—By open competition.

1003. What is your object?—By competition you open the door to everybody.

1004. Supposing the Statutory system was abolished, what would you do with those officers already appointed under it?—The present men, I think, might be brought into the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1005. A gentleman told us yesterday that scholarships given by Government were exclusively confined to students from the Government Colleges: is that so?—I don't think that is the case, but I am not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. Stewart.

1006. Would you recruit Mamlatdars by competition?—I think the present system answers well. A graduate is appointed after probation in a Collector's office.

1007. With regard to Mamlatdars, have you heard any dissatisfaction expressed amongst the non-graduates that that post is given only to graduates?—Graduates, I should say, are more qualified for it.

1008. Have you had any experience of a graduate Mamlatdar?—Yes, I have had some. It is a new institution existing only for the last four or five years.

1009. Have you heard that they consider themselves to be above their work?—The majority, I think, work honestly.

Sir Charles Turner.

1010. On what pay did the Mamlatdars appointed under the old system enter the service?—On Rs 10. They commenced even on Rs 5 in the olden times.

1011. Were these men educated?—They made good clerks.

1012. As a class they were distinctly inferior in ability to the graduate class?—Quite so.

1013. How long did they remain on ten rupees?—If a man in ten years became a Mamlatdar, he would consider himself fortunate. The Mamlatdars' salaries have now been raised, and the salary of the lowest grade is Rs 150 per month.

1014. Have you heard any complaints of corruption against the Mamlatdars?—I cannot say that there are no complaints. I think the new men—the graduates—bring about an improvement in this respect.

The President.

1015. Have you anything to say on the subject of pay?—If Natives compete with Englishmen, they should have the same pay.

1016. Would you make any difference in the furlough rules?—I think they should be the same as now.

Mr. Nulkar.

1017. You are aware that the Subordinate Judicial Service has greatly improved. Is it not open to public competition?—Yes.

1018. The whole character of the Subordinate Judicial Service as regards honesty and such qualities has improved?—It has.

1019. Then, by that analogy, what would you expect if the Executive or Revenue Service were thrown open to graduates?—I should expect the same result.

1020. What is the difference in the educational tests of graduates appointed to the Revenue and of those appointed to the Judicial branch?—An LL.B. has to study longer. A B.A. would have to serve two years under a Mamlatdar before he himself became a Mamlatdar.

Sir Charles Turner.

1021. Do you know what salaries are paid to officers in Native States?—They are somewhat lower than those paid in British India.

1022. What pay is given to Judges?—Latterly, some of the States have been employing LL.B.s, but others get rather raw students.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1023. What do they give their raw students?—
R100 per month to commence with, rising to R500.

1024. What are the Appellate Court Judges
paid?—They are not so well paid, and the highest
they get is R250.

1025. Have these Courts criminal powers?—
Yes; but sentences of death are subject to confirm-
ation by the highest authority.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1026. Do you consider the pay of a Statutory
Civilian sufficient at the first start?—I think it
is sufficient if that service is to be retained.

Mr. Stokes.

1027. Do you think R200 sufficient to keep
a man honest and above temptation?—I think
a great deal depends on the man.

Mr. Stewart.

1028. In many Native States a Mamlatdar gets
R40. Does he not pay *nuzzur* to get that ap-
pointment?—I should not like to answer that
question.

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The Hon'ble
Rao
Bahadur
Wahadeo
Yasdeo
Barot.

WITNESS XIII—19th January 1887.

Examination of Dr. THEODORE COOKE, M.A., LL.D., Principal of the College of Science, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1029. You are Principal of the College of Science, Sec. II. Puna?—Yes, I first came out to this country as Bombay. Engineer for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. I have had experience in Guzerat, Bassein, and the Deccan.

Dr. Theodore Cooke. 1030. Do you know any Statutory Civilians?—I don't know any of them.

1031. Is the Statutory system approved or disapproved?—It is disapproved of.

1032. On what grounds?—It is considered that the appointments should be made by competition.

1033. Do they disapprove of the definition given in the Statute of a Native of India?—I believe it is disapproved of. Graduates believe that the benefits of the Statute should be confined to pure Natives of India.

1034. Do you approve of the Statutory Service yourself?—I am not in a position to state.

1035. Would you have young men go to England for training?—Most certainly.

Mr. White.

1036. If the Statutory Service is retained, would you not approve of the appointment to it of Unconvenanted servants?—I think it would be a proper reward for those who have distinguished themselves.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1037. In your college have you men of different classes?—I have young men of almost all classes.

Mr. Stewart.

1038. Your college teaches up to the degree of Bachelor of Science?—Yes.

1039. Have you spoken frequently to Natives about the competitive examination in England?—I have occasionally done so.

1040. Is the limit of age approved of?—It is constantly objected to.

1041. What is the limit of age they seem to approve of?—Twenty-two or twenty-three.

1042. What is your own opinion about it?—The limit of age should not be under twenty-one.

1043. Do they complain of having to undertake a long journey to compete?—Not in any marked degree.

1044. Do they advocate a simultaneous examination in India and in England?—Yes, but I am not in favour of it.

1045. What are your reasons for objecting to it?—There is a great want of breadth of idea in a man who has lived only in his own village for a considerable period of his life.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1046. Have any of your college students been to England?—Of my passed students several have been. One of them is in England at present.

1047. Do you speak from your own experience when you refer to the narrow-mindedness of a man who has spent all his life in India?—Yes, most certainly.

1048. Would you alter the number of marks for any of the subjects?—I do not think any change is necessary, excepting as regards the Oriental languages.

1049. What would you propose?—I would increase the marks for Sanskrit and any similar languages.

1050. Supposing a simultaneous examination were held in India, what probation would you have the candidates undergo in England?—Two years at the least.

Mr. Nulkar.

1051. At what age would you recommend the young men to be sent to England?—From the age of seventeen.

1051a. Do you think a young man could be safely trusted at the age of seventeen?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1052. I suppose you don't know any of the vernaculars?—I know Hindustani, and have passed in it. I don't know any of the other vernaculars.

Mr. Nulkar.

1053. There seems to be an impression that in India there is no good moral training to be had. Do you endorse that view?—The young men are certainly under discipline, and I think they are amenable to punishment if they transgress the rules. I don't know that there is any particular want of moral training, but it is difficult to understand exactly what you mean.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1054. You say you would not go beyond the age of twenty-one as the limit: why?—Men who go to England at a later age have their characters already formed, and they are less able to assimilate new ideas.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1055. You object to holding an examination in India?—Yes. My reason is that the examination in England is a limited examination; that is to say, that it is limited to persons who can afford to pay £1,000 or so for their sons. If you have the examination in this country, you will perhaps have men in the service whose fathers have been *puttaswallas* or menial servants. If men go to England their ideas will be expanded.

Sir Charles Turner.

1056. Where did you receive your education?—At a public school, and afterwards at the University of London.

1057. At what age did you go to the University?—At the age of eighteen.

1058. I presume the University was a good distance from your home?—About one hundred and fifty miles.

1059. In this country do young Natives, say at the age of eighteen, live under their fathers' control?—Not when they are at college.

Mr. Stewart.

1060. Are you of opinion that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from the Natives of India only, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—All natural-born subjects.

1061. Would you make any changes in the present pay and furlough rules?—I have formed no opinion on the subject.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1062. Are scholarships confined to Government students?—University scholarships are open to all students.

The President.

1063. Does Government give these scholarships to enable students to study after matriculation?—No, there are no such scholarships.

Mr. Stokes.

1064. Have you had any European or Eurasian students who came out first on the list?—I have never had any. A European came out third out of a list of twenty.

Mr. Nulkar.

1065. Have you ever had any Bengali students?—Yes, I have some now.

1066. Have you ever had any Mahomedans?—Yes, one of the best students I ever had was a Mahomedan; and I have a Mahomedan in the college now.

1067. How would the case stand if Government followed the policy of gradually withdrawing from institutions for higher education at present managed by them?—I think it would lead to the deterioration of those institutions.

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Dr.
*Theodore
Cooke.*

WITNESS XIV.—19th January 1887.

Examination of SATYENDRANÁTH TIGORE, Esq., District and Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1068. You belong to the Covenanted Civil Service?—Yes, I was the first Native who entered the service by competition.
 Sec. II. Bombay.

Satyendra-
 náth
 Tigore,
 Esq.

The President.

1069. Did you encounter any social or religious difficulties on your return from England?—No.

Mr. Stewart.

1070. Had you any relations in England at the time?—Yes, a cousin.

1071. Is the present Statutory system approved of?—If is generally disapproved of by all classes. All those with whom I have conversed on the subject disapprove of it.

1072. Among any particular class have you heard dissatisfaction expressed?—In my own class especially.

1073. For what reasons?—Because no educational test is imposed. It is considered to be a system that admits favouritism.

1074. Have you known any Statutory Civilians in this Presidency or in Bengal?—I know two who are in my own district.

1075. Are they of good family?—Yes.

1076. Have you had any appeals from their decisions?—One or two.

1077. Do you advocate any change in the definition of the words "Natives of India" in the Statute, or would you extend the meaning to the subjects of Native States?—I would only change it so as to include the subjects of Native States.

1078. If the Statutory system is retained, do you think a training in England is necessary?—Yes.

1079. For how long?—For two years at the least.

Mr. Stokes.

1080. Are you in favour of retaining the Statutory system?—Yes, if the rules are so revised as to provide for the admission only of men of approved merit in the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Nulkar.

1081. Do you think that any of those who have been appointed under the Statutory system would have taken a Deputy Collectorship?—I think they would have been glad to do so.

Mr. Stewart.

1082. Have you heard any dissatisfaction expressed regarding the rules for recruiting the Covenanted Service?—Yes. In the first place, the limit of age is too low, and then there is the expense incurred of sending young boys to England on the bare chance of success.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1083. At what age should they go home?—I should say at the age of twenty-three.

1084. Would you have a simultaneous examination in India and in London?—I am in favour of a simultaneous examination open to all Europeans and Natives of India. In order to place the Natives of India on an equal footing with the Europeans, I would raise Sanskrit and Arabic to the same level as Latin and Greek.

1085. What place did you take in the list when you passed for the service?—I do not remember now, but it was below forty.

Mr. Crookwaite.

1086. In what year was that?—In 1863.

Mr. Stewart.

1087. Would you have one list for the simultaneous examination?—Yes, one list.

1088. Do you think any dissatisfaction would be felt in this Presidency if a large number of Natives came into office from the other provinces?—I do not think that any dissatisfaction would be felt.

1089. Should the examination held in India be identical in all respects with that held in England?—Yes.

1090. Would you have only one centre for examination?—Only one centre, and Government should have the right of distributing the passed candidates over the several provinces as they think best.

1091. Do you think a special training in England is necessary?—Yes, in one of the Universities.

1092. Do you know any of the young men who have been appointed by competition?—I do.

Mr. Ryland.

1093. If you had an examination in India, would you have those who have passed proceed to England?—If it was made compulsory it might give rise to some dissatisfaction. Some concession ought to be made for those who do go. Those who do not go ought to receive two-thirds of the pay, as the Statutory Civilians receive at present.

Mr. Nulkar.

1094. Does not the present system make it compulsory that you should go to England?—Yes, as regards the competitive examination.

1095. If the competition were to be held in India, would there not be a danger that all candidates would not go to England?—I think if sufficient encouragement was held out to them they would go.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

1096. What sort of encouragement?—An allowance for pay and passage-money; and there might be some scholarships.

1097. If it is imposed as a condition, would it not be looked upon as a sort of punishment?—I say it is necessary that every candidate should proceed to England.

1098. In your opinion, what is the proper age a young Native should be sent to England?—I should say at the age of seventeen, but not before that.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1099. I suppose you have had under you Native Deputy Magistrates in charge of subdivisions?—Yes.

1100. In regard to their magisterial work, did you find them less capable of distinguishing truth from falsehood than the European Magistrates?—As a rule, I do not think Native Magistrates are of a very superior order.

1101. I want simply to compare the work of a Native Deputy Magistrate who is in charge of a division, with that of a European Magistrate who is also in charge of a division?—I consider that they are very much the same.

1102. Do you find the punishment awarded by the Native Magistrates excessive?—I have known of cases where the punishment awarded was excessive, and in other cases where it was not sufficient.

1103. Do you find that a European Magistrate is better able to award punishment?—A European would perhaps not have that sympathy for a Native accused that a Native Magistrate would.

1104. In the case of Divisional Native Magistrates, have you come across any gross instances of partiality?—No, I have not.

1105. In cases where riots have occurred owing to religious disputes between two classes of people, have you had an application that those cases should be transferred from the court of one Magistrate to that of another, supposing the Magistrate was a Hindu or Mahomedan?—No.

1106. Have you had to try any such cases?—I have tried one case.

1107. Was there any application to the High Court in that case?—No.

1108. Comparing the work of one class of Magistrates with another, do you find any difference in the work turned out by the graduates and non-graduates?—I have not had any experience in that respect.

1109. In your opinion would it be better for Natives of India to go to England after passing through an academical career here or before?—It would be better for them to pass an academical career here and then go to England.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1110. If a Bráhman proceeded to England would he be placed under any religious difficulties?—These, I think, are gradually subsiding.

Mr. Stewart.

1111. You say you have had application for the transfer of cases from one court to another. What cases were they?—In one case an application was made to transfer a case from the Court

Mr. Stewart—continued.

of a Eurasian Magistrate to that of a Native, and in another an application was made to transfer the case from the court of an English Magistrate to that of another one.

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Satyendra-
nath
Tágor.
Esq.

Sir Charles Turner.

1112. What position are you holding now?—That of a District Judge.

1113. How many Judges are there under you now?—Five Assistant Judges.

1114. Are they all Europeans?—Yes.

1115. How many Native Magistrates are there under you?—A number of them.

1116. Of what standing are the European Assistant Magistrates?—They are Junior Assistant and First Assistant Collectors.

The President.

1117. Have you ever experienced any difficulty in the performance of your duties from the fact of your being a Bengali?—No.

1118. Have you any European officers under you in your executive duties?—Yes.

1119. Have you felt any difficulty in your judicial duties from the fact of your having European officers under you?—No.

1120. Judging from the results of appeals, have you found that in the case of Native Magistrates the appeals are less well founded than in the case of appeals from European officers?—More appeals come from Native Magistrates than from Europeans, but I am not in a position to judge exactly of the results.

1121. Would you recruit the Uncovenanted Service from "Natives of India" or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—All domiciled subjects, but as a general rule that service should be recruited from Natives of India.

1122. Would you require any educational qualification in the case of persons nominated?—Yes, some examination should be prescribed.

1123. Would you recruit Mamlatdars and Subordinate Judges in the same way?—Yes. As regards Subordinate Judges, they have given general satisfaction, and I think that for Mamlatdars some similar test should be prescribed. Mamlatdars should be nominated from the graduates and required to serve in a subordinate capacity for a certain number of years.

1124. Would you leave any door to promotion open to the subordinates of the offices?—Yes, if they are held to be qualified.

1125. Then you would recruit the service from graduates as well as from subordinates who have done well?—Yes.

1126. Do you find the Subordinate Judges an efficient body of men?—Under the present rules we get a better class of men than the old body.

1127. Would you recruit the service of each province from the people of such province?—I do not think men ought to be restricted to their own province, but I would give a preference to men who wish to remain in their own province.

1128. If the Statutory Service was abolished, what would you do with the appointments given under that system?—I should open the door still wider in order to promote men of the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Nalkar.

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Satyendra-
nath
Tigore,
Esq.

1129. In what Districts have you served as a Judge?—In Kanara, Surat, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bejapur, and Sind.

1130. Have you heard any general complaint against Subordinate Judges and Mamlatdars of partiality on religious grounds?—No, not on religious grounds, but I have heard complaints about the severity of punishment.

1131. Have you had occasion to find fault with sentences as being too severe or lenient?—I have.

1132. In the case of Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, or whom?—In a riot case which took place between Mahomedans and Hindus, I had to modify a sentence, as I thought it was rather too severe.

1133. If the case arising out of a riot between different sects came before a Native Magistrate of either sect, would the case be transferred to the Court of a European Magistrate?—Most likely. In one case when the Magistrate was a Hindu an application was made for the transfer of the case.

1134. Was it transferred?—The Judge refused to transfer it, and there was an appeal in the matter. I do not know the result of the appeal.

1135. Have there been any riots between the people in Sholapur?—Yes, two years ago, between Hindus and Mahomedans, but not on religious grounds.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1136. With regard to pay and furlough rules, what pay do you think Statutory Civilians should receive?—I think the present scale of two-thirds is enough.

The President.

1137. As regards their initial pay, is that enough?—I do not think that it is quite sufficient.

1138. Do you think a Statutory Civilian could not at first live on Rs. 200 a month?—I do not think it is sufficient.

1139. Have you anything to say as regards

The President—continued.

furlough?—It would be necessary for a European officer to visit England, whereas it would not be so for a Native officer, for he would prefer spending his furlough in India itself; consequently there ought to be a difference in the furlough granted to the European and the Native.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1140. Would you make any special provision for the case of Natives wishing to go to England?—Yes, I have no objection to that.

The President.

1141. Is there any other point you would wish to speak on?—I would wish to express an opinion that for political reasons, no doubt, it would be necessary that certain appointments should be held exclusively by Europeans. There should be a superior service thrown open by competition to all classes, but the objection to that sometimes is that it would exclude certain classes of the community, such as the Mahomedans, who are a rather backward class. I think, properly speaking, there is no good ground for complaint on their part, there being no desire to exclude Mahomedans, provided they secure the necessary qualifications. You must lay down certain qualifications for the sake of efficiency in the service; and if certain classes have not or do not choose to acquire these qualifications, I do not think they have any good reason to complain, if they find themselves excluded from the service. My plan would be that the very highest administrative appointments should be reserved for Europeans, and those who chose to go through the competitive channel should have a chance of the other appointments, irrespective of class or creed.

1142. Would it not, as a matter of fact, be a political danger, or would it not give rise to a sense of injustice if appointments fell to one particular class—let us say, the highly educated Bengali?—There is some truth in that, but it cannot give rise to a sense of injustice if the service is open to all who will qualify themselves for it.

WITNESS XV.—19th January 1887.

Examination of KÁLÁBRÁÍ LALLUBHÁÍ, Esq., Pleader, Surat.

Mr. Stewart.

1143. You are a Pleader, are you not?—Yes, I have been practising in Surat for the last seventeen years.

1144. You were the Secretary for a Society which advocated the altering of the age limit for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Yes, I have with me a memorial signed numerously by Hindus and Mahomedans; but before it was completed the Bombay memorial was disposed of by the Secretary of State.

1145. Was that memorial restricted to Surat?—Yes.

1146. You volunteered to give evidence to the Commission?—Yes.

The President.

1147. To whom is the memorial of which you speak addressed? To the House of Commons?—It was drawn up at a public meeting held in 1877.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1148. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians approved or disapproved of?—It is disapproved of.

1149. Will you kindly state on what grounds?—Because it is believed that the appointments are given to people by favour and patronage on account of their social position, and that the best men are not nominated. This is an unjust imputation on the capacity of others and creates ill-feeling. When a man is so appointed by favour and patronage, naturally his other college friends begin to look upon him with jealousy, and European Covenanted Civilians do not look upon the Statutory Civilians with favour.

1150. Do you mean because they do not enjoy the same privileges?—They are put into posts the same as the other Civil Servants, but don't enjoy the same pay; and pay is an important consideration in making a man's position.

1151. What do you mean by the words "unjust imputation"?—Because those promoted are promoted by patronage and favour.

The President.

1152. You mean that Natives do not value the appointment because it is looked upon as a charitable gift?—Exactly.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1153. Do you wish the Statutory Service to be abolished?—It should be retained.

1154. How would you remedy the defects you have pointed out?—The service should be reserved for meritorious servants in the Uncovenanted Service.

1155. You would not appoint any untried man at all?—Not at all.

1156. Would you wish to amend the definition of the term "Natives of India" in the Statute?—

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

It may be retained, but the interpretation is not comprehensive enough.

1157. Would you alter it so as to include subjects of the Native States in alliance with the British Government?—No. The Baroda State will not admit a Pleader, a Native of India, in their Courts unless he domiciles himself there.

1158. Would you exclude domiciled Europeans and Eurasians?—I would.

1159. Why?—Because it is simply intended for the Natives of India. The Europeans have only domiciled themselves in India.

1160. Do you mean to say that Eurasians are not Natives of India?—Not as we are.

1161. Is a Parsi a Native of India?—Not exactly; but he is accepted as such.

1162. Why?—Because he has accepted India as his home.

The President.

1163. Is a Pathan a Native of India?—Yes, in one sense, and so are the Parsis.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1164. Do you call a Native Christian a Native of India?—Yes.

1165. Then you want to exclude anybody who has European blood in him?—Yes.

1166. And as the Statute is not for pure Asiatics, you would alter it?—I would.

The President.

1167. Would that not be a contravention of the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation?—I want to narrow the definition of the words "Natives of India" in the Statute.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1168. You would wish to retain the Statutory system in order to promote members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service?—Yes.

1169. If it was retained, would you have the selected candidates go to England?—No, because I consider the persons selected have performed meritorious service.

Mr. Nulkar.

1170. Do you ask the Commission to receive your views as those of the persons who signed the memorial referred to by you?—So far as that is concerned, they were not put to the meeting.

1171. Give us your idea of a native of the country?—One who is not only born and domiciled in India, but one whose sympathy is with the people.

The President.

1172. Have all classes of the people of India sympathy with each other?—So far as they belong to one sect. Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis may have different sympathies.

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1173. The Parsis, you know, originally came from Persia; and have they now become Natives of India?—They came here several hundred years ago.

1174. When they first came here they were looked upon as foreigners?—For a time they were looked upon as foreigners, but now they have come to be looked upon as Natives of India.

1175. Are you aware that a large portion of the Eurasian or Anglo-Indian community has no other home or native country than India?—I know there are some of them who have not.

1176. Practically, they have no other home than India?—Yes.

1177. Would you exclude them from the term "Natives of India"?—Yes, because their associations are different.

1178. Would you treat them as the Parsis were, when they first landed in India?—No.

The President.

1179. Now that one hundred and fifty years have passed, would you not treat the Eurasians in the same way as the Parsis?—No.

Mr. Nulkar.

1180. You would then treat them as a portion of the population who have no home and no native country?—They may or they may not have a native country, but this is not their native country.

1181. There are many Native States now freely employing men from the British provinces who are of greater experience than their own subjects. Is it not so?—Yes; but then they must belong to that State for some time.

1182. Does not that particular objection apply more to people in your own profession?—No.

1183. Are not Natives of all classes in this Presidency employed in Baroda and elsewhere?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1184. Do you really think, as a matter of fact, that no Eurasians have sympathy for the Natives?—Not in the same sense as the Parsis and Mahomedans.

1185. Do you know that some Hindus who go when young to England are worse disposed to the Natives than Europeans are?—No.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1186. Do you know any of those gentlemen who have been appointed under the Statutory system?—I do.

1187. Do you think they were men unfit to be nominated?—I think they were no better men than persons in the Uncovenanted Service.

1188. Do you propose to retain a Statutory system which enables Government to appoint men of proved merit and ability?—Yes.

1189. Who is to judge whether merit and ability are proved?—Government.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1190. Where were you educated?—I was educated partly in Bombay and partly in Surat.

Sir Charles Turner.

1191. Would you consider any person born in India and having sympathy with the people a Native of India?—I would consider him a natural-born subject.

1192-94. What do you mean by a natural-born subject?—One who has not come to this country for permanent employment, but is an inhabitant of India.

1195. How many generations would it require to constitute a Native of India?—There must be a total annihilation of his original home.

1196. The Parsi has not lost all sympathy with the members of his sect in his original home, has he?—Their customs with reference to marriage were exactly the same as the Hindus, and they are almost completely in sympathy with the Hindus.

Mr. Stewart.

1197. You accept the Parsis as Natives because they are in sympathy with the Hindus? Have they not also sympathy with Europeans?—I don't think so.

Sir Charles Turner.

1198. Would the Todas, who live in the Neilghiri Hills, be considered Natives of India?—I have not thought about it.

The President.

1199. Would the Bheels be considered Natives of India?—Yes.

1200. Do they sympathise with the Hindus and Mahomedans?—They do.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1201. Is there any dissatisfaction felt with the system of recruiting the Covenanted Service?—Yes. The natives cannot get through the open competition as freely they wish.

1202. Under what disadvantages do they labour?—First of all the limit of age, then a long journey to England with the risk of failure, and the mastering of a foreign language.

1203. Will you say how you would obviate these disadvantages?—I would raise the age to twenty-three, and have a simultaneous examination in England and in India.

1204. Would you alter the subjects of examination?—I would have Indian languages and Indian History at the top carrying higher marks, and would put some of the Native languages on a par with the European languages. English, of course is the particular language; but, so far as Latin and Greek go, I would give higher marks for Sanskrit and Arabic.

1205. Should the simultaneous examination be held in India at one centre only?—At one centre at least, at a fixed time every year.

1206. Would you take the best men from the two sets of candidates and give the appointment to them?—Yes.

1207. As to candidates who succeed in passing in India, do you think an English training is neces-

Mr. *Crosthwaite*—continued.

sary for them?—After passing the competitive examination here, they should go to England for training.

1208. The same training as English candidates?—Yes.

1209. Do you think any province would have an advantage over another?—Where education has advanced more, that province would have an advantage over another.

1210. Would any race be under any disadvantage?—The Mahomedans might be.

1211. What classes do you think would succeed in the competition?—Brahmans, Prabhus, Shatris, and such classes.

1212. Do you see any objection to an arrangement which would exclude Mahomedans and Rajputs?—I would prefer an open competition; but would employ the classes you mention where we do not require much intellectual training, but more physical strength.

1213. Do you think Mahomedans are wanting in intellectual capacity?—They are, and will be so for some time.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

1214. Why would you include Latin and Greek at all?—Because they are a great helpmate to English.

1215. Greek as well?—Yes, to give an idea of European education.

1216. Why should candidates be sent to England for training?—Because a further training is required to strengthen their character, which they can better acquire there than in India.

1217. I suppose you would have a good number of Europeans in the service?—It is desirable that that there should be European officers also.

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quintan*.

1218. You would send Rajputs and Mahomedans to the police and army. Don't you think there would be some political difficulty in leaving the Civil administration of the country in the hands of the intellectual classes and the power of the sword in the hands of the other classes?—So far as the Civil Service is concerned, it requires the best intellectual classes.

1219. Are there any caste prejudices which prevent Hindus from going to England now?—They are dying out day by day.

1220. Would it be considered a grievance if Government said you must go to England?—It would be little felt now.

1221. Have Hindus who are sent to England less sympathy for their country on their return?—I don't think so.

1222. Is there any great danger involved in sending them to England?—There is not.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*.

1223. Would you recruit Mamlatdars and Subordinate Judges from the Natives of India as defined in the Statute, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—All natural-born subjects.

1224. You would not recruit them only from pure Asiatics?—No.

1225. Would you admit to the service by nomination or competition?—So far as the subordinate services are concerned the rules are sufficient.

1226. And as regards the Mamlatdars?—They are promoted from the bottom of the ladder, and University graduates are being introduced.

1227. And Deputy Collectors?—The Mamlatdars are generally promoted to that grade in regular order.

1228. You then approve of the present system?—Yes.

1229. Would you have the service recruited provincially or have it open to all Natives of India?—I would have it recruited provincially.

1230. Regarding the natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, supposing a gentleman arrived from England and he was asked to take an appointment?—If he passed the examination for a Subordinate Judgeship or Mamlatdarship, I do not see why he should not get it.

1231. Have you studied the pay and furlough rules?—The pay of a Statutory Civilian begins at R200, which is markedly different from the pay given to the Competitive Civilian. There should be no difference in pay, furlough, or anything.

1232. Do you think that a man who goes to England and gets his appointment by competition should get no more pay than a Statutory Civilian?—The pay attached to certain offices should be allowed to accompany those offices.

1233. Do you pay any income tax?—Yes.

1234. Have you any regard for economy in the administration of the country?—Yes.

1235. If you give the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant to a Statutory Civil Servant who does the work of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, would that be regarded as a saving?—If a reduction is necessary, it would be desirable to make it in the whole service.

1236. And if you could not get European officers on reduced pay?—If they won't come forward, let them stay away, and Natives might be appointed.

1237. That is if they are equally good?—If Natives are allowed to compete for the service you would get as good officers as Englishmen.

1238. Do you think by an examination in India you would get a sufficient number of efficient Natives?—You would in time.

1239. Would more succeed here than in England?—There are many difficulties here to contend with.

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Kātibhāi
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WITNESS XVI.—19th January 1887.

Examination of RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1240. Is the existing system of appointment to
Sec. II. the Statutory Service approved?—It is not ap-
Bombay. proved of.

R. G. 1241. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—
Bhandár. (a) That it does not secure for the public service
Kar. the best talent and culture available in the country.
Esq. (b) That the men chosen are sometimes of less
than ordinary capacity. (c) That the classes of
candidates who regard Government employment as
one of the avocations of life open to them consider
themselves practically shut out from the Service.
(d) That the mode of recruiting and the qualifica-
tions required being distinct from those prescribed
for the ordinary Civil Service, it has come to be
looked upon as an inferior branch of the public
service, and, will, in the course of time, become,
in popular estimation, identical with the Uncove-
nanted Service as regards position and influence.

1242. As regards the definition in the Statute
of the term "Natives of India," do you approve of
it?—I think the definition is correct.

1243. Are you in favour of the Statutory Service?
—The Statutory Service should be abolished, and the
competitive examination for the Covenanted Service
held at the same time both in England and India.
This would alone, I think, be fair to the Natives
of India. If, however, this concession is not
made, the service should be kept up, with a large
addition of places available.

1244. Would you have a competitive examina-
tion here for the entrance of Natives to the higher
posts?—If the Statutory Service is retained, a
competitive examination should be held, to which
only graduates of the different Universities should
be admitted; and the places should be awarded in
accordance with the results.

1245. Would you require the candidates to go to
England?—Members of the Statutory Service
should be encouraged to go to England but not
compelled. They might get additional pay or
have their passage-money given them.

Mr. White.

1246. Would you not appoint men of approved
merit and ability, and those who have distinguish-
ed themselves at the Bar?—I would appoint men
who have passed a University examination; but I
would not promote men from the Uncovenanted
Service to the Statutory Service, because every one
should have an opportunity of entering it.

1247. Supposing there was a man of some repu-
tation in the service, would it not be justifiable to
promote that man?—It would be of advantage to
get the best men at the commencement by com-
petition; and when a man distinguishes himself,
you might make him a Rao Bahadur or some such
thing.

1248. Would you reject a tried man for an
untried man?—He becomes tried in the course of
time. If a man once enters a particular branch

Mr. White—continued.

of the service, he ought to remain and rise in it
according to his merits.

Mr. Nalkar.

1249. Does the Statutory Service, as now re-
cruited, secure men whom it would otherwise have
been difficult to secure for the public service?
Would these men have taken employment in the
Uncovenanted Service?—They would, certainly.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1250. Is the greater portion of the civil judi-
cial administration in the hands of Subordinate
Judges?—It is.

1251. As compared with the District Judges, is
any dissatisfaction felt with the way in which
Subordinate Judges do their work?—Not in this
Presidency. Subordinate Judges do their work
very satisfactorily.

1252. Do you think it would be fair to exclude
them altogether from the higher posts in the
Presidency?—You have a particular door through
which each man may enter.

1253. Do you think it would be an advantage to
the country that they should be excluded?—Tak-
ing all things into consideration there ought to
be two or three branches of the service.

Mr. Stewart.

1254. How many Statutory Civilians have you
known?—I know two who were my pupils.

1255. Were they men of high attainments?—
One man was.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1256. What experience have you had of Sub-
ordinate Judges in their judicial capacity?—I
have not had any experience either as a lawyer or
as a litigant.

The President.

1257. Are you aware that the definition of the
term "Natives of India" excludes the subjects
of Feudatory States; and do you think that fair?
—I would amend the Statute to that extent.

1258. Have you been to Europe?—Yes.

1259. Are there any social difficulties involved in
going to Europe?—I have just returned from the
Oriental Congress at Vienna, and do not regard the
social difficulties much. At present there are some
difficulties; but I will not thrust myself upon my
fellow-castemen.

1260. If social or religious difficulties exist,
do they deter any of your castemen from going
to Europe?—No; they are not so great as that.

Mr. Nulkar.

1261. If you lived as you lived before you went to England, would you find any difficulty in your communications with your relations?—No.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1262. Would you be excommunicated, or incur anything of the kind?—No, nothing whatever.

Mr. Nulkar.

1263. Do you remember any case of excommunication?—There were some in connection with a marriage case in 1869 or 1870.

1264. I mean in connection with a visit to England?—No.

Mr. Stewart.

1265. Is any dissatisfaction felt with regard to the examination for the Covenanted Civil Service being held in England?—Great dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Natives of India labour under great disadvantages in competing for this branch of the service. They are as follows:—

(a) The expenses of a journey to England and residence in the country for two or three years are beyond the means of a great many people.

(b) The limit of age being nineteen, boys have to be sent when their character is not formed and when they are unable to take care of themselves. The physical, moral, and social dangers of sending out boys at that age are so great that the bare chance of their getting into the Civil Service is not at all tempting. A boy's chance of passing is improved when he has already made much progress in his studies here, and is thus able to derive benefit from the instructions of professional teachers in England. But under the present limit of age there is no time for making such progress.

(c) Indian youths are at a disadvantage in comparison with English youths in so far as most of the subjects of examination are European, and the examination is conducted in a foreign language.

(d) They are also under a disadvantage because the number of marks assigned to such Indian subjects as are admitted is smaller than that assigned to corresponding European subjects. The advantage that they might get over their English competitors in these subjects is neutralised by greater proficiency being exacted in them than in other subjects.

These disadvantages will be minimised by—

(a) the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money;

(b) altering the limit of age to twenty-two or twenty-three;

(c) adding the Vernacular languages and their literature to the subjects of examination;

(d) assigning to Sanskrit and Arabic the same number of marks as to Latin, and exacting ordinary proficiency only in those languages.

But they will be removed by holding examinations simultaneously in England and India in addition to alterations (b), (c), and (d). Without these alterations, Natives of India would be still at a disadvantage.

The examination should be held in India at one centre; it should be identical with that held in

Mr. Stewart—continued.

England, and the candidates in England and in India should compete with one another and be selected in order of merit.

If there is any objection against such a measure on the side of the governing class, it must be based on a fear that the number of Englishmen in the service will grow small in the course of time; and thus the administration will deteriorate, and perhaps there will be a fresh source of danger to the Empire. I do not think there are any grounds for such a fear. To provide against such a result, however, the proportion of appointments held by Englishmen and Natives might be fixed at one-half until such time as a closer intimacy and union grows up between the two races, and the authorities feel greater confidence in the capacities and perfect loyalty of the Natives. There should be no apportionment of appointments between the residents of the different provinces or the members of the various sects. This will be objected to by those who think that the natives of a province or members of a sect that is educationally backward can have little or no chance in an open competition; but I do not think the qualifications for entrance into the Civil Service should be lowered to meet these cases. There should be men for the appointments and not appointments for the men. Efforts should be made to raise the educational status of the backward provinces or sects; but any scheme of distributing appointments without reference to a merit test is calculated, if adopted, not only to fill the Service with incompetent persons, but to give permanency to the backward condition of those provinces or sects in whose favour it is advocated.

The successful candidates should be required, as an obligatory condition, to proceed to England.

1266. Do we now get the best Natives who could be obtained to enter the Covenanted Service?—No; the young Natives who succeed in getting into the Civil Service by the door of the open competition in England are not the best that could be obtained under any system. Better men by far would come in if the examinations were held in India.

1267. Do you think there would be any objection, in the Deccan for instance, if a large number of Natives from the other provinces were nominated there?—Not if they got the appointments by fair means.

1268. Would they have the same confidence in a Bengali as in a Native of this Presidency?—Yes.

1269. How would you manage about the *vidua roce* examination?—Some of the examiners in England might be asked to come out here.

1270. You would put Arabic and Sanskrit on the same level with Latin as regards marks?—Yes.

Mr. Nulkar.

1271. Your service has been confined to the Educational Department?—Yes.

1272. From your experience of the Educational Department, what are the general causes to which you would attribute the backwardness of the Mahomedans?—It is simply owing to their indifference—proneness to idleness.

1273. The teachers in Government schools are generally Hindus, I suppose?—Yes; but there may be some Mahomedans.

1274. Do Mahomedans labour under any special disadvantages?—None whatever.

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R. G.
Bhandár-
kar,
Esq.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

Vol. IV. 1275. Is there any complaint that Hindu
Sec. II. teachers show partiality to the Hindu boys?—
Bombay. None whatever.

E. O. 1276. You know that the old Sanskrit teachers
Bhandár- called Pundits would not teach Sanskrit to one
kar, who was not a Bráhmán?—They would not.
Esq.

1277. Are there not Pundits still employed in
teaching Sanskrit?—There are.

1278. Have any Mahomedans taken to San-
skrit?—There are two now in my college who are
studying it.

1279. Do they find any difficulty in receiving
the same kind of tuition as was given in the older
times by Pundits to Bráhmaṇ boys?—No difficulty
whatever.

1280. Among the students who attend your
college, what class is chiefly represented?—The
Hindus. When education was for the first time
opened to India, those who lived by the pen were
the Bráhmans, Shinvis, and Parbhús. Since then,
of course, such classes as the Sonars and Mahrattas
have come in.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1281. For educational purposes, do you attach
great importance to Sanskrit?—I do.

1282. Do you teach Urdu or Persian in any
of the colleges here?—We teach Persian.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

1283. Do not the Mahomedans speak Urdu?—
They do.

1284. May it not be that these Mahomedans
do not study their own Vernacular because it is
not taught in the schools?—Government have
recently made a provision for teaching Urdu in
some of the schools.

Mr. Stewart.

1285. Should the Uncovenanted Service be re-
cruited from all natural-born subjects of Her Ma-
jesty?—I would have it recruited from Natives
and domiciled Europeans.

1286. Would you recruit the Mamltdars by
competition?—I would have them recruited from
graduates, who should undergo a probation of two
years.

1287. As regards the Subordinate Service?—
The Subordinate Executive Service should be re-
cruited by nominating the graduates in Arts of
the University and the Judicial Service by the
appointment of graduates in Law. The Subordi-
nate Judicial Service is now mostly recruited in
this way by the Government of Bombay, and
the administration of justice has, it is admitted on
all hands, vastly improved. The Executive ap-
pointments are, however, very grudgingly given
to graduates. That branch of the Service also
should, in my opinion, be thrown open to them
unreservedly. A two years' period of probation
should be required in both cases.

WITNESS XVII.—19th January 1887.

Examination of RAO SÁHEB VIRPRASÁD TAPIPRASÁD DESAI, Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Stokes.

1288. Will you kindly state your position and services?—I first entered the Government service in the Educational Department, and served there for about four years. I was then transferred to the Revenue Department, and rose to a first grade Mamlatdarship, and acted as Deputy Collector for some time. The Municipality of Bombay made a special application for my services.

1289. Is the existing system of appointing Natives, as Statutory Civilians, to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved? If not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?—The existing system of appointment to the Statutory Civil Service is not approved because the nominee is believed to be in every way inferior to the average Covenanted Civil Servant. I know two or three of the gentlemen who have been appointed, and I share the opinion I have expressed. In the next place, they are not regarded as superior to many Natives either already in the Uncovenanted Service or seeking admission to it. Thirdly, there appears to be no efficient system of training them for the discharge of public business.

1290. Would you propose any alterations in the Statute or in the rules?—The language of the Statute seems to me to be wide enough to admit of the existing rules being replaced by others, avoiding the defects of the present system.

The rules should be amended so as to make intellectual capacity, educational attainments, and force of character essential qualifications for admission to the service.

1291. Would you require the selected candidates to proceed to England?—The selected candidates should, I think, be encouraged to go to England. I would not compel them to do so.

1292. Would you retain the Statutory Service?—I am not in favour of retaining the Statutory Service as it at present exists. I would appoint men who have proved their merit and ability in the public service and, for certain appointments, for instance judicial, also men of proved merit in the profession of the law. The term "Native of India" should mean persons who have a permanent hereditary interest in India, and should include subjects of States in feudatory alliance.

1293. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—As far as securing intellectual capacity is concerned, the system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service leaves nothing to be desired, but the conditions are unfavourable to Native candidates. The age limit should be raised to the age which obtained in 1854-59, namely, twenty-three years. That should be the limit both for Europeans and Natives, and it would be an improvement if the Europeans came out when somewhat more mature. The Asiatic and European classics should receive the same marks. The establishment of scholarships and payment of passage-money would remove the objection which I take to the heavy expenditure candidates are

Mr. Stokes—continued.

subjected to. There is also a distinct disadvantage to the Native in the conservative caste system of India. The problems in connection with this are more difficult of solution; the caste system renders the masses more fit to be governed than to govern; and while it forms the chief political weakness of India, it seems to me that it at the same time constitutes the chief security of British supremacy. If it be not right for the British Government to foster caste and race distinctions, it seems to me to be highly inexpedient to ignore them. These conservative masses may not speak and agitate, but their apparent apathy would mean silent displeasure. To my mind it seems necessary that the State should keep open an honourable and lucrative career to these conservative masses; and as I think that nomination, as opposed to competition, presupposes a certain amount, at least, of unfitness in the nominee, the above object may be secured either by holding simultaneously examinations in India and in England, or by setting apart a large superior service as has been proposed by Mr. Lee-Warner. I think that to secure the good government of India under existing conditions the whole of the directing and supervising agency must be European; and I would deprecate the introduction of any system which would substitute Native agency so far as these branches of the administration are concerned. I would reserve these posts for Europeans only, and throw all the remaining appointments into a large superior service for Natives.

I advocate the recruitment of this service by open competition and not by nomination, because nomination, as I have said, presupposes a certain degree of educational unfitness. If certain classes of the population are backward, the policy of Government should be not to check the progress of the advanced classes, as the nomination system would do, but to raise the backward classes by affording special facilities for education.

The President.

1294. What do you mean by "unfitness"?—I mean by unfitness a less amount of intellectual ability or educational training.

Mr. Ryland.

1295. Would competition secure the best men?—I think it would. Such is my experience in this Presidency. When I speak of the conservative mass, I mean conservative in religious ideas. In Gujerat there is a considerable number of religious conservatives among the educated classes.

1296. What is your caste, and do people of your caste object to go to England?—I am a Nagar Bráhman, and the people of my caste object to go to England. The objection is still strong. If I wished to send my sons I could not do so without destroying their caste.

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Rao Sáheb
Virprasidd
Tapi-
prasádd
Desai.

Mr. Ryland—continued.

Vol. IV. 1297. How would you recruit the Uncovenanted
 Sec. II. Service?—I would recruit the Uncovenanted Ser-
 Bombay. vice—the superior service—from Natives of India
 as defined in the Statute. Recruitment should be
Rao Sāheb by open competition and made by Presidencies.
Vinayāsād
Tapi-
prāsād
Desai.

The President.

1298. Do you wish to offer any remarks as to
 pay or furlough, or to add anything to what you
 have said?—I have nothing particular to say about
 pay or furlough rules, and nothing to add to my
 evidence.

WITNESS XVIII.—19th January 1887.

Examination of C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., Registrar, Bombay High Court, Appellate Side.

Mr. Steuart.

1299. How long have you been in the Service?—For fifteen years.

1300. What grades have you held?—I have held different grades in the Judicial Department, such as Assistant Collector, District Judge and Sessions Judge.

1301. Could you say if the existing Statutory system is approved of?—I agree with what Mr. Lee-Warner has said on the subject.

1302. Would a system of nomination with or without probation be likely to secure well-qualified persons?—This primarily depends on the good faith and freedom from a jobbing spirit of the authority nominating. Given these, I see no reason, so far as the needs of the public service are concerned, why well-qualified persons should not be obtained; but my acquaintance with the Statutory Civilians has not been large enough to justify me in putting forward this opinion as based on experience.

1303. How would a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments or by the Universities, or by those authorities concurrently or alternately, be regarded?—I think such limited competition would be far preferable to entrance by nomination pure and simple. The wider the field of selection among qualified persons, the better chance of securing the best men.

1304. In preference to either of the above systems (nomination and limited competition), would a system of open competition pure and simple for the Statutory Services commend itself to the Native community?—It appears that it would commend itself to the very large class of more or less educated men who hunger and thirst and scramble for appointments in the public service. How far it would commend itself to the people generally is another question, and one upon which few Europeans and not many Indians can be qualified to give an opinion. I do not myself regard open competition as a proper means of selecting Native public servants for high administrative posts.

1305. What has been the experience in this Presidency in regard to their work as public servants of Natives who have entered the Covenanted Civil Service through the competitive channel in England?—I have my own opinions on these points, but the Commission will presumably have witnesses before them who will be better qualified than I am by experience and standing, to answer these questions. My experience as an examiner at the departmental and other examinations is that young Indians will ordinarily make a better show in examination than young Europeans, without any guarantee of fitness for administrative work. At any rate, the extraordinary aptitude for learning by heart which Indians possess makes it easy for them to answer questions which are a fair test of a European's proficiency, and would necessitate a different scale of papers being set to them. For these reasons I disapprove of competition between

Mr. Stewart—continued.

European and Indian candidates, and would not appoint from one list in order of merit, but would allot a fixed proportion of appointments to each examination with separate lists in order of merit.

1306. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination, and the conditions as to age and other matters, in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—From the very general outcry against the limit of age, I think it must be presumed that it does bear hardly upon Indian candidates.

This appears to be the only place at which it is possible for me to record an opinion which, as a public school man who passed the competitive examination practically straight from school, I hold very strongly. All the weight of Native criticism of the present system is concentrated on the limit of age, and it is universally assumed that it was reduced from twenty-one to nineteen in order to exclude Natives. This may have been so, and the organs in the press of malignant Anglo-Indianism did, as far as I remember, rejoice on the assumption that it was so. But the change then seemed, and still seems to me, to have been fully justified, so far as it is the object of the competition to secure the best young Englishmen for the Indian Civil Service, by the fact that it tended to enable, and I believe has in fact enabled, candidates to pass straight from public schools. Speaking generally, I think it may be laid down that a young Englishman who has had a complete public school education will be better fitted for the Indian Civil Service than one who has not. Formerly, with the higher limit of age and more general range of examination, it was usually thought necessary to take boys away from school, and send them to a crammer's at the very age when the fruit of a public school education begins to ripen, to deprive them of its influence during the years when it is most beneficial, and give them instead the debasing influences which even the best of London cramming establishments must exercise. This is now obviated.

These remarks are intended solely to put the case as regards getting the pick of English boys. For Natives of the other component parts of the United Kingdom, as for those of India, I am fully aware that other considerations operate.

1307. Do you think there are any objections on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India?—Yes. I do not see that the reasons which make open competition the preferable means of selecting young Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen for service in India apply to the selection of Natives of India for the same purpose. For an administrative service the first requisite is administrative capacity. Experience and the position our country holds in India show that this may be presumed to exist in every young Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman; and all the selecting authority has to do is to choose by examination the best of young men all *prima facie* more or less

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fit. But no such presumption holds good in the case of young Indians. A young Indian may have brains to pass all the examinations that ever were, and yet be morally a weak creature, radically wanting in force of character and tact and the arts of governing and managing men. Open competition might result in filling the service with such men.

1308. Should provision be made for the appointment of qualified members of the Uncovenanted Service to the higher Covenanted offices without requiring them to pass through the lower grades?—Theoretically I should be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. But practically, and so far as this Presidency is concerned, I would most earnestly deprecate any provision of the kind being given effect to for many years to come. When in the Bombay Civil Service certain years are so crowded that men of my own and a little senior standing have, as it is, no hope, during their twenty-five years' service, of getting a permanent Collectorship, it would be the cruelest hardship to deprive them of even one chance of promotion in order to meet the claims of those to whom Government are in no way bound as they are to Covenanted Civilians. I may add that I say this without any personal interest in the question, as I belong to the Judicial Branch of the Service, which is less unfortunate than the Executive (Revenue) Branch, and hold a permanent appointment which gives me as high pay as I have any right to expect, or my family circumstances make it imperative for me to look for.

1309. Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for English administration?—The Indian-educated men of my acquaintance who have the qualities described in this question appear to owe them far more to nature than to education.

1310. Whatever system or systems may be adopted, ought power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts candidates of high family subject to such antecedent guarantees of fitness as may be considered sufficient in each case?—Yes, subject to what I have stated in my first reply; but, as I have already said, I would most earnestly deprecate any provision of the kind being given effect to for many years to come.

1311. Ought similar power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts persons who have proved their merit and ability in Government service, or in the exercise of a profession, without preliminary examination or competition?—In this respect I would repeat my last answer.

1312. How far should appointments in each province to Covenanted posts be restricted to Natives of the province concerned?—The principle which, from an administrative point of view, makes it desirable to replace European by Native agency as far as possible, is that a qualified Native of any particular country will understand, and therefore will be able to manage his own countrymen far better than any outsider. The same principle appears to hold good as between Natives of the several provinces of India, inhabited as they are by different races, and even between some at least of the several races inhabiting some provinces. I have served a good deal in Gujerát and Káthiáwár, and my impression is that the Maráthá servants of the Gáikvád are almost as alien to the Gujerátis as we are ourselves.

1313. If the Statutory system were maintained, and if a probationary period were required from

Mr. Stewart—continued.

nominees or selected candidates before final appointment, would it be necessary to insist upon such probationary period in all cases,—*v. g.*, in the case of a person who has done good service in the Uncovenanted ranks?—No.

1314. Should Natives appointed to Covenanted posts be required to pass the departmental examinations?—Not in the case of persons of already approved merit and ability in Government service, or a profession, qualifying them for their future duties. In this answer I have in view the case of a Subordinate Judge, or a pleader, appointed to be an Assistant or District Judge.

1315. Has the existing system the effect of securing for the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, persons who are found to be thoroughly qualified for the performance of their duties?—Yes. His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges have recently made further rules, to come into force in 1890, with the object of further improving the supply of Subordinate Judges.

1316. To what sections of Native society do the persons belong who accept, under existing conditions, appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively?—Almost entirely to the classes which from time immemorial have devoted themselves to clerical and administrative duties,—that is, in Maráthá and Kánarese speaking districts, preponderatingly Bráhmans, in Gujerát, Bráhmaus, Wánias (Bunias) and Brahmkehattris.

1317. To what extent do Natives of good family and education in your province offer themselves as candidates for Subordinate Judicial and Executive appointments?—As Subordinate Judges must either be Bombay LL.B.s or have passed the High Court's examination for the office of Subordinate Judge, they are necessarily men of education, and the majority now appear to be LL.B.s.

1318. Do Natives of India who have been to England for purposes of study on their return to India willingly accept such appointments?—I am not certain of any instances.

1319. What has been the effect on the efficiency of the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services in your province of the orders of the Government of India dated 18th April 1879, which debar, unless with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, (1) the appointment of any person, not being a Native of India within the Statutory meaning, to an office carrying a salary of Rs200 a month or upwards; and (2) the promotion to such an office of persons, not being Statutory Natives, who entered the department concerned after the 1st January 1879?—I am not aware that these orders have had any effect.

1320. Is it, in your opinion, necessary that there should be a proportion of Europeans either in the Subordinate Executive Service or in the Subordinate Judicial Service, or in both of those Services?—No.

1321. Are you in favour of laying down a rule that high educational capacity should be regarded as an essential qualification for appointment to the Subordinate Executive and to the Subordinate Judicial Services as defined for the purposes of these questions?—The test is already in force.

Mr. Stokes.

1322. How many Subordinate Judges are there in this Presidency?—Fifteen in the first class and 18 in the second,—that is, not including those in Sind.

1323. Are there any Eurasian Subordinate Judges?—There is 1, 2 Portuguese, 6 Parsis, 12 Parbhuts, 11 Banias, 1 Mahratta, and 1 Jain.*

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1324. What is the nature of the duties of a Subordinate Judge in this Presidency?—He hears appeals and disposes of miscellaneous work.

Sir Charles Turner.

1325. As a matter of fact does Government appoint to Subordinate Judgeships men who have the qualification only of having passed the necessary examination, but who have had no practice whatever?—Rules have been framed with the intention of obviating that. I believe on the recommendation of the High Court the Government of India have been asked to raise the age.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1326. The former rule prohibited the recruitment of men who had completed the age of 25?—It did.

1327. And that compelled the appointment of men who had little experience of the Bar?—Yes.

1328. Have you heard any complaint of the inefficiency of any of the persons recently appointed?—Certainly not. My experience of course is limited, and there has been, I have no doubt, a marked improvement since the passing of Act XIV of 1869.

1329. Are these appointments always given by nomination?—Yes, subject to legal qualifications.

Mr. Ryland.

1330. Is there any special reason to which you can attribute the absence of Europeans and Eurasians from the Uncovenated Service?—No; unless it is that they do not qualify themselves.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1331. Are there not many Mahomedan gentlemen who practise in the legal profession as Barristers and Solicitors in Bombay?—Several.

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* Information regarding Subordinate Judges of the First and Second Class.

| SUBORDINATE JUDGES. | BRANCHES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | EXCISE. | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Chitpawan. | Dahath. | Nagar. | Gond. | Kawla. | Sarasvat. | Bhatpo. | Not stated. | Marathas. | Banias. | Parbhuts. | Parsis. | Eurasians. | Portuguese. | Jains. | Has knowledge of. | Does not know. |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 15 | ... |
| 2nd Grade (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Grade (7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade (19) | 30 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 10 | 11 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 84 | 5 |
| 2nd Grade (22) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Grade (36) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th Grade (12) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Rules for the appointment of Civilians to the Judicial Department—Government Gazette, 1873, p. 633; Government Gazette, 1886, p. 93.

WITNESS XIX.—19th January 1887.

Examination of Khán Sáheb IBRAHIM M. SÁYANI, B.A., Head Master, Nadiád High School, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1332. What is your position?—I am Head
Sec. II. Master, Nadiád High School.
Bombay.

1333. Is the Statutory Civil Service approved?
Khán Sáheb —No, not by educated Natives. All classes of
Ibrahim educated Natives disapprove of it.
M.
Sáyani.

1334. Is disapprobation expressed against the Statute itself or against the rules?—Some Mahomedans approve of the Statute, because they think there is some chance of their getting into the Covenanted Service under its provisions.

1335. Have any Mahomedans got into the Statutory Service?—Two were, I believe, appointed, but one was obliged to resign. I am not aware of the reasons for his resignation.

1336. Have you heard any suggestions that the definition of the term "Natives of India," as given in the Statute, should be amended in any way?—My own opinion is that the Statute should remain as it is.

1337. How would you alter the system?—I would confine the Statutory Service to men appointed from the Uncovenanted Service.

1338. Would you require all officers appointed to the Statutory Service to go to England?—I would not require those promoted from the Uncovenanted Service to go to England.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1339. Would you exclude members of the Bar who have distinguished themselves from this service?—There would be no objection to members of the Bar who had really distinguished themselves.

Mr. Stewart.

1340. Have you made the acquaintance of any officers appointed under the Statutory system?—No, I cannot give any opinion about them.

1341. Is any dissatisfaction expressed as regards the recruitment of the Civil Service by competition in England?—Yes: the age limit is too low for Indian candidates; and they have to go to England at the risk of not passing, while they are liable to great temptations while there.

1342. As regards age, would you advocate any change?—The limit should be raised to twenty-two; and if Government think it advisable, on grounds of policy, to secure the admission of the backward races, then some two years more might be given to them.

1343. Who do you mean by the backward classes?—For the meaning of that I would refer you to the Education Report, in which the Mahomedans and Rajputs, &c., are classified as the backward races.

1344. Would you establish scholarships to enable young men to go to England?—Yes, if the examination is not held in India; but I would prefer a simultaneous examination in England and India.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1345. Do you think many of the backward classes would be likely to succeed if the examination were to be held in India?—No.

1346. What classes would succeed?—The Europeans, Bráhmans, and Parsis.

1347. Would you alter the marks for any of the subjects?—I think Sanskrit might have equal marks with Latin and Greek; and that some of the Vernaculars might be added, and also Indian History.

1348. Would you have the examination in India identical with the one in England?—I would.

1349. And at one centre in India?—Yes, for in that case the examination would be more easily controlled.

1350. Would you have the competition in England and India open to Europeans and Natives alike?—Yes.

1351. Would you have any apportionment of the appointments between Europeans and Natives?—No.

1352. If you had a competition in India, would you send successful candidates to England for a period of training?—I would require them to go for about two years.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1353. You admit that Mahomedans would not be able to compete with the more advanced classes if an examination was held in India, and yet you say that an examination should be held in India. How is it you advocate a scheme which would be disadvantageous to your own community?—The Mahomedans should be encouraged by Government granting them greater facilities. The backward classes might be given some encouragement by scholarships being established.

1354. Do you think Mahomedans are intellectually inferior to the other classes?—I don't think they are inferior.

1355. Do you think if they made up their minds to educate themselves they would hold their own with the other classes?—At present they would not, and consequently a higher limit of age should be given them.

The President.

1356. To what would you attribute the present backwardness of the Mahomedans as regards education?—They are nowhere in the social scale. They have lost the high position they once held when they formed a portion of the governing race, and have become poor.

1357. Yours is a Government school?—Yes.

1358. Are there any Mahomedan boys in it?—About six only out of a muster roll of 328.

The President—continued.

1359. What class of boys are they generally?—Bráhmans, Bunnias, and others.

1360. Is there anything in the course of instruction which prevents boys from attending school?—Poverty. Their parents are very often only able to give them education for a short time.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1361. Is Urdu taught in your school?—No.

Mr. Stewart.

1362. Do you think that the recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service should be from Natives of India as described in the Statute, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—All Natives of India.

1363. Take Mamlatdars for instance. Do you approve of the present system of recruiting them?—I don't know exactly what the present system is. I have a general idea of it, and think that Mamlatdars should be recruited from graduates of the University.

1364. Have you nothing to say about the recruitment?—No, only that I wish that a preference might be given to candidates of the backward classes if they pass some educational test.

1365. Would you allow residents from the other provinces to come in?—No, I would restrict them to their own provinces.

Mr. Ryland.

1366. From what departments are Natives excluded?—From the Financial and Educational departments, from the Mint, &c.

Mr. Stewart.

1367. Have you formed any opinion as to the pay and furlough rules? Would you put the pay of the Statutory Civilian on the same level as that of the Covenanted?—I would. I would not make any reduction; but if any reduction is to be made, then two-thirds of salaries above R1,500 might be given.

1368. Do you think that a salary of R200 is sufficient for a Statutory Civilian at the commencement?—I don't think it is, because the Statutory Civilian has to keep up a certain status.

1369. Where were you educated?—In Bombay.

1370. Ought there to be a distinction in the furlough rules?—Yes.

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Khan Sahib
Ibrahim
M.
Sayani.

Sir Charles Turner.

1371. Are you a native of Bombay?—Yes; I was born in Bombay.

1372. Have you visited any parts of this Presidency?—I have not travelled much.

The President.

1373. Are Mahomedans taking more readily to education than they did?—Not to a marked extent.

1374. Have you anything more to say?—I would like to say that the age for admission to the Uncovenanted Service should be raised from twenty-five to thirty years for the backward classes.

WITNESS XX.—20th January 1887.

Examination of Ráo Bahádur गोपालरावो हारी देशमुख, Fellow of the Bombay University, J.P., formerly in the Uncovenanted and Statutory Services.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1375. You are Fellow of the University?—Yes.

Sec. II. 1376. For many years you were Judge of the Bombay. Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad?—Yes; and I have also held the posts of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, to which office I was appointed under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter III. I have also been a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Ráo Bahádur
Gopátrao
Hári
Deshmukh.

1377. Will you say whether the existing system of appointing Statutory Civilians is approved or not?—I think it is generally approved, because it provides a reward for faithful service and gives admission to posts reserved for the Civil Service to persons who otherwise might be excluded from the public service.

1378. Have you heard any disapprobation expressed with the Statute?—No. One of my sons is a member of the service. He was appointed after three years' probation and two years' training.

The President.

1379. Do you desire to see the subjects of Feudatory States appointed Statutory Civilians, or would you limit the service to British subjects?—The subjects of such States, if duly qualified, might be admitted, because many of us take service in those States. It was an idea of Sir Bartle Frere and also of Sir Barrow Ellis that any person who had been trained in the administration of a Native State might be appointed here. Sir Barrow Ellis appointed two such persons. He thought that a man got a very good training in Native States.

1380. Those, however, were not appointments in the Civil Service?—No; they were in the Political Department.

1381. Have you served in the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes, for thirty years.

1382. And if there had been no Statutory Service, you would have had no objection to your sons entering the Uncovenanted Service?—None at all. I have two or three sons in that service already. One is in the Collector's Office at Puna. He was appointed before the Statute was in existence.

1383. Are you in favour of sending selected candidates for the Statutory Service to England for training?—I think it would be an advantage.

1384. Would you compel them to go?—I think it should be compulsory, although I know it is attended with great trouble. One of my sons went to England to be called to the Bar, and he is now a Barrister here. I suffered a great deal of persecution at the time. That feeling is now diminishing, however.

1385. How long was that ago?—My son went in 1869.

1386. Since then has a great change taken place in the feeling with which going to England is regarded by your community?—It has.

The President—continued.

1387. And you think that if your son had only just returned now, he would not suffer any persecution?—No; but still the feeling does exist to some extent in the South.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1388. If the Statutory system is retained, would you recruit the service in part by promoting deserving men from the Uncovenanted ranks?—Yes; that was the intention of the Statute, and I owed my own appointment to it.

1389. Do you prefer that system of recruitment to the other?—I should prefer it myself; but the difficulty is that the Covenanted Civilians complain that it interferes with the regular flow of promotion in their service. It was so in my own case.

The President.

1390. And was that the reason why you were transferred to the Small Cause Court?—No; I resigned my appointment because I had reached my fifty-fifth year. In consequence of the complaints I refer to, young men are now appointed to the lowest grade of the service.

Mr. Stewart.

1391. Do Natives of India labour under any, and what, disadvantages in competing for employment in the Covenanted Service, and is the present system of recruitment by competition in England approved or not?—The Natives of India labour under great disadvantages, as, for instance, the following:—

- (a) the great distance of the place of examination and the consequent heavy outlay, with only a precarious chance of success;
- (b) the low age;
- (c) the absence of some useful Indian subjects from the list of subjects for the examination, and the small mark value assigned to some others of the same class.

1392. By what changes might these disadvantages be minimised or removed:—

- (a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money to native candidates;
- (b) by altering the limit of age;
- (c) by adding to the subjects of examination, or by altering the maximum marks obtainable in certain subjects;
- (d) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?—

(a) This is not necessary. With reference to the suggestion contained in (d), nine scholarships were instituted in 1869, and my son—the one who was called to the Bar—was one of the holders.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

(b) The limit of age should be raised to twenty-three.

(c) Certain Indian subjects, such as Indian History, Persian, and the chief vernaculars, *viz.*, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Maráthi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Tamil and Telugu, should be introduced, and the marks assigned to Sanskrit should be made equal to those assigned to Latin.

(d) A system of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England is very advisable. It is the only way of doing justice to the claims of all the various classes of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects.

1393. And if an examination is held in India, how would you regulate it?—The two examinations should be completely identical. One centre of examination in India would be sufficient. The candidates in India and England should compete with one another and be selected according to merit. No apportionment of appointments should be made. Apportionment of appointments is not necessary on any ground. It would be quite unjust to do anything of the kind.

1394. If an examination is held in India, should the selected candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—In my opinion it is desirable to have it as an obligatory condition. They should be made to stay at one of the Universities for a period of about two years. The expenses attending such travel and residence should be borne by the Government.

1395. Are the young Natives obtained under the existing system of open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under any system?—I believe competition is the only practicable way of getting the best men.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1396. You say you would raise the marks for Sanskrit: would you have the marks raised for Arabic also?—Arabic is almost useless in India, but the candidate might take up whichever language he preferred, and the marks for Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian should be equal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1397. You would modify the English examination so as to facilitate the admission of Natives, and you would retain the Statutory Service as it is. Have you thought out the effect of your proposal?—With simultaneous examinations held at different centres, the Statutory Service would be only for those already in Government employ whom it might be desirable to reward.

Mr. Stewart.

1398. What pay does your son draw in the Statutory Service?—R350 a month.

1399. Does he find it too small?—He tells me it is too small.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1400. What class do you think would, under your system, be likely to succeed in the greatest numbers?—The most intellectual classes—Farsis and Bráhmans.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

1401. And what class would be excluded?—None would be entirely excluded, but Mussulmans would lag behind unless they made great exertions.

1402. Do you think the Bráhmans of this part of India would hold their own against the Bengalis?—I think so.

1403. Have you been in Upper India at all?—Yes, I have travelled all over India.

1404. Do you think the Natives of those parts would have much chance against Bráhmans of the Deccan and Bengalis?—No: the Bengalis are highly intelligent people; but the Bráhmans of this province and the Punjabis also are very clever people.

1405. But do you think the Panjabis would be successful in the examination?—I think they would. They are paying great attention to education, and many of them are in England now.

1406. Do you think Mahrattas (not Mahratta Bráhmans) would succeed?—They are chiefly agriculturists and much behindhand in education generally, on account of their poverty. But the Viceroy has lately established fifty scholarships for them, and possibly they will improve in this respect.

Mr. Nulkar.

1407. Can you think of any better system for securing abler men for the Covenanted Service than the one which now obtains?—No.

The President.

1408. Would your competition in India, for instance, get us better men than we do now?—I do not think so.

Mr. Nulkar.

1409. Would it not extend the field of selection?—It would.

1410. And the more extended the field, the better the chance of getting the best men?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1411. You say Bráhmans and other intelligent classes would have the advantage in an open competition in India: but would not the fact that Mahomedans are not debarred, on religious grounds, from going to England to compete, to some extent remove that objection by equalising chances?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

1412. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—This service should be recruited only from Natives of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6.

1413. Should the recruitment be by competition or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—The recruitment should be made only by competition in all offices and departments.

1414. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The competition should

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Edo
Báhdúr
Gopálrao
Hari
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Rao
Bahadur
Gopaldas
Hari
Deshmukh.

Mr. Stewart—continued.
be open to all who present themselves for examination. No restriction need be made on account of the residence of the candidates. I mean that the examination should be open to candidates from all parts of India.

1415. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—It is very desirable to allot to the Uncovenanted Service a number of higher appointments in the Civil Service as rewards to men of proved ability and merit.

Mr. Ryland.

1416. Would you exclude Europeans from this service who, though not born in India, might yet, to all intents and purposes, be resident here?—No.

The President.

1417. Would you admit the sons of Military and Civil Officers serving, though not domiciled here?—No.

1418. Would not that be a departure from the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3?—No. The Statute speaks of Natives of India only.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1419. Have you ever served in the Revenue Branch of the service?—Yes, from 1854 to 1861 I was Assistant Inam Commissioner.

1420. From what you remember of it, do you still think you would get the best Mamlatdars by open competition?—I think so.

Mr. Stewart.

1421. Have you seen much of the work of graduate Mamlatdars?—I have seen the work of both classes of Mamlatdars when travelling in various districts.

1422. Have you ever heard that the new system of appointing Mamlatdars direct from graduates has caused a great deal of disappointment among the subordinate class who looked to the Mamlatdarships for promotion when they entered the service?—I have.

1423. Do you think they deserve any sympathy?—I believe it was Sir Bartle Frere who, when Governor here, introduced the system of appointing to Mamlatdarships direct from B.As. Subsequently, the rule was changed on the representation of Collectors and others so as to admit B.As. to the lower grades, in the first instance; and then as first class Karkoons, and, on passing a second and third departmental examination, as Mamlatdars.

The President.

1424. In fact, the graduate was to have a special as well as an educational training?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1425. Do you approve of that system?—No, I do not.

Mr. Stewart.

1426. You would have the Mamlatdars recruited by competition once for all?—By competition among persons educationally qualified.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1427. Then, practically, you approve of the present system?—Yes, so long as every appointment in the Uncovenanted Service is not open to competition.

Sir Charles Turner.

1428. Will you give us your reasons for preferring competition for Mamlatdarships?—It would give fair play to all without exception. Under the present system men prefer more lucrative appointments elsewhere.

1429. For the work of a Mamlatdar you require a man of energy?—Yes.

1430. Can you secure that by a competitive examination?—Yes.

1431. You have experience of Mamlatdars appointed under the old and the present system?—Yes.

1432. Which, in your opinion, is the better system?—The present.

1433. And you think that the service has improved in efficiency since an educational qualification was required?—Very greatly so.

1434. Has it improved in honesty?—Greatly.

Mr. Stewart.

1435. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted Branches?—No distinction should be made as regards salaries in the case of officers of any service or of any nationality holding certain posts.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1436. I understood you to say that the pay of Statutory Civilians was not thought sufficient?—Yes.

1437. Your son in that service is now drawing R350?—Yes.

1438. And you say that is not sufficient?—So I hear. He has to keep up his position.

1439. He was getting R50 a month when first appointed a probationer?—Yes.

1440. Has he changed his style of living since his appointment to the Statutory Service?—Yes. He has to have his tents, his servants, and a carriage. He has to travel round the district, and that puts him to expense.

1441. Does he get travelling allowance?—Yes; I think he gets R50.

1442. Does he get tentage allowance?—Yes.

1443. Does he live as a Native or as a European?—As a Native gentleman.

Mr. Stewart.

1444. If you have a simultaneous examination in India, would you limit the number of Native candidates selected?—Half of the appointments might be given to those who passed in England and half to those who passed in India.

The President.

1445. How do you reconcile that with your previous answer, in which you said apportionmen

The President—continued.

of appointments was not on any account necessary?—I merely say I should be content with half. I do not think it would be right.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1446. Do you think Native candidates could succeed to that extent?—Oh, yes; not, perhaps, in the first year, but in two or three years.

1447. And if they do not, will the persons who are now asking for simultaneous examinations be satisfied?—Yes, because if the candidates have a fair field and do not succeed, the fault will be theirs.

The President.

1448. You would be content with an arrangement which you believe to be unjust in principle?—Yes. It is unjust in principle, because the man who gets the highest marks should get the appointment.

Sir Charles Turner.

1449. You know many of the best educated Natives in this Presidency?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1450. Are there many of them whom you would think competent to administer a district?—For the administration of a district previous training and experience are necessary.

1451. And to administer a district efficiently, you would require a man of energy of character?—Yes; he would require energy of character, physical strength, ability, a knowledge of riding and of the use of the rifle.

1452. Are there many such men among the educated Native community in this Presidency?—No. They require to be made; but I think they are quite fitted for Assistant Collectorships and Judgeships.

1453. But at present if any great change is to be made, it must be from the bottom upwards?—Yes.

The President.

1454. Is there any other point on which you have evidence to give?—No.

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Báhdur
Gopátrao
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Deshmukh.

WITNESS XXL—20th January 1887.

Examination of RAHMUTULLA MAHOMED SAYANI, Esq., M.A., LL.B.; Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; Fellow of the University and Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1455. You are a Solicitor of the High Court, a
Sec. II. Justice of the Peace, a Member of the Municipal
Bombay. Corporation and Town Council of Bombay, and a
Fellow of the University, I believe?—Yes.

Rahimutulla 1456. Is the existing system of appointing Na-
Mahomed tives, as Statutory Civilians, to posts reserved for
Sayani, Esq. the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The
existing system of appointing Natives as Statu-
tory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted
Civil Service is not approved. On the other hand
it has created general and great dissatisfaction.
This dissatisfaction is chiefly felt among those
classes of all communities who are qualified to
form an opinion on public questions.

1457. What are the grounds of disapprobation?
—The grounds on which the existing system of
making appointments to the Statutory Civil Ser-
vice is disapproved are as follow:—

- (a) it injuriously affects the principle of com-
petition for the Covenanted Civil Ser-
vice;
- (b) it is calculated to encourage and promote
favouritism and to place Government
in an awkward position;
- (c) it has the tendency to rouse feelings of
jealousy between persons entering the
service by competition and those gain-
ing appointments by nomination, as
also feelings of jealousy between the
latter and others who may be equally
fitted for the posts;
- (d) it opens a back door for obtaining en-
trance into the Covenanted Civil Ser-
vice, and consequently lowers the whole
service in the estimation of the public
generally;
- (e) it has the tendency to foster indolence and
to demoralise those sections of the
community from whom the nomina-
tions may usually be made.

1458. Are the defects of the existing system
susceptible of remedy—

- (a) by an amendment of the rules;
- (b) by an amendment of the Statutory pro-
visions in that behalf;

or should those provisions be repealed? And if the
provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Section 6, are
not repealed nor substantially amended so as to
take away the power conferred on the local admin-
istrations, should they be amended in respect of
the description of persons on whose behalf such
powers may be exercised or in respect of the sanc-
tion required for appointments made thereunder?
If the Statutory Service is retained, should the
selected candidates be required to proceed to Eng-
land for training, or should they be encouraged to do
so?—For the reasons indicated in my reply to the
preceding question, the Statute ought to be re-
pealed and the changes hereinafter advocated in
regard to the Covenanted Civil Service ought to be
made. Until, however, such changes are made,
and the result of such changes ascertained, the

Mr. Stewart—continued.

Statutory system may be retained, but with the
following amendments in the rules:—

(1) That the words "after he has attained the
age of 25 years," be struck out of Rule 1, because
if there are any deserving individuals among the
backward classes whom Government may desire to
admit into the Statutory Service, Government can
do so after such individuals have, either in Govern-
ment service or in the practice of a profession,
shown that they are worthy of the same.

(2) That the words "and that he has, unless
specially exempted by the Governor-General in
Council, passed such examinations as may from
time to time be prescribed by the Local Govern-
ment subject to the approval of the Governor-Gen-
eral in Council. In case of persons admitted
under the rules after they have attained the age
of 25 years, the Governor-General in Council
may confirm their admission without requiring
them to serve any period of probation,"—in Rule 2
may be struck out, because under Rule 1, amend-
ed as above, only men of proved merit and ability
would be nominated, and they would have, more-
over, to serve a period of probation.

(3) Rule 3 as published in the Civil Service
Blue-Book of 1879, if not already vetoed by the
Secretary of State, might be omitted.

(4) A new rule might be added compelling every
person admitted to the Statutory Civil Service
under the rules, amended as above suggested, to pro-
ceed to England within a fixed period after being
confirmed in his appointment, and to stay in that
country for a period of at least six months, and to
employ his time there towards better fitting himself
for the discharge of the duties of his office under
the general supervision of the Secretary of State
for India.

Persons admitted under the rules modified as
above suggested, would not, of course, have to begin
in the lowest appointments in the service.

The President.

1459. Would you desire that subjects of Feuda-
tory States should be eligible for appointments in
this service?—It is the inherent right of Natives
under British rule to receive these appointments, and
I should prefer that only Natives actually under that
rule should be appointed.

1460. Are not British subjects largely employed
in these States in positions of responsibility?—No
doubt they are.

1461. Is there not a community and identity
of interest between the Feudatory States and the
British Empire?—Yes.

1462. And still you would prefer to exclude the
Natives of those States?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

1463. You say Natives have an inherent right
to these appointments: whom do you include in the
term Natives?—Natives as defined in the Statute.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1464. Why would you abolish Rule 3 of the rules for the Statutory Service?—Because it is unnecessary. Of course the men mentioned in the rule, if once admitted, will be eligible for all appointments.

Mr. Stokes.

1465. What do you mean by an inherent right to service? Do you mean it in the sense that a man has an hereditary right to an office?—No; I mean that those who are the subjects of the British Government have the first, if not the sole, right to serve that Government.

The President.

1466. Perhaps if you substituted claim for right, you would convey your meaning better?—I have no objection to substituting the word "claim."

Mr. Stokes.

1467. Is it not the employer who has the right to choose his servants as he thinks proper?—I say that persons born and actually residing under the protection of the British Government in India have an inherent right to be employed in the service of that Government.

The President.

1468. You mean they have a claim to be employed superior to that of persons not subject to the British Government?—Yes; and I think the principle is very generally admitted everywhere.

Mr. Stokes.

1469. Is it not the duty of Government to employ whoever it thinks will do its work best?—Yes, under certain restrictions. I mean that if it can get persons properly qualified from among its own subjects, it is, at any rate morally, bound to do so. It is its duty to do so.

Mr. Ryland.

1470. Do you admit a similar claim on the part of Europeans to serve their Sovereign in this country?—Yes: they have an inherent right to serve in England, and they have certain rights here, of course.

Mr. Stewart.

1471. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service? Should any, and, if any, what, change be made in that system? Do Natives of India labour under any, and if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—Dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Such dissatisfaction is general and deep, and for very good reasons. The existing system practically excludes Natives of India from competing in such service. The limit of age is almost prohibitive, and the fact of the open competition not being held in India prevents many a candidate of real merit but without means from appearing at such competition; and in the case of well-to-do persons, it entails unnecessary expense and trouble, and in all cases the young men who have to go to England to appear at the competition, although of tender age, have to remain away from parental or family control in the midst of many temptations.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

The results of the present system are (I) the almost entire exclusion of the Natives of India from the Covenanted Civil Service; (II) the conspicuous absence of the flower of the English Universities from the Civil Service since 1876; and (III) physical unfitness, consequent on over-cramming at an early age. It is true that there have been more Native Covenanted Civilians since the reduction in age than prior thereto, but that has been in spite of the said measure and not in consequence of it.

The principal changes which ought to be made in the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service are as follows:—

- (a) The limit of age should be extended to twenty-three.
- (b) The open competition should be identical and held simultaneously in India and in England.
- (c) Due consideration should be given to Indian languages, vernacular and classical, and Indian History.

1472. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, e.g.:—

- (a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money to Native candidates;
- (b) by altering the limit of age;
- (c) by adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects;
- (d) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?—
- (a) The establishment of scholarships and allowances of passage-money to Native candidates would be unnecessary if the change (b) which I have suggested in my last answer is made.
- (b) The limit of age should be altered. It should be extended to twenty-three, as already proposed.
- (c) The Indian vernaculars, Persian, and the History of India should be added to the subjects of the open competition; and the marks for Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on an equality with those for Greek, and the marks for Latin should be less than those for Arabic, Sanskrit, and Greek.
- (d) Simultaneous examinations should be held in India and in England.

1473. If an examination is held in India, should it be identical with that held in England? Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations? If such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated? Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—The examination held in India should be identical with that held in England, and the examination to be held in India should be held at one centre in India to be fixed in rotation by the Government of India in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and other important cities. The competition should be free and open to all, and equal

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Mr. Stewart—continued.

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justice and fair play should be the fundamental principle. The candidates in India and England should compete with one another and be selected in order of merit. There should be no apportionment of appointments. The above should be the permanent basis; but if it is apprehended that that system may prove prejudicial to the stability of English rule in India, either the excluding a sufficient number of Englishmen from the service or by the exclusion of some prominent Native race forming a large portion of the entire Indian community, a temporary provision may be made for apportioning the appointments; but I confess I do not see any ground for real apprehension, and I am afraid that any attempt at apportionment will not only strike at the root of open competition, but will lead to innumerable difficulties and complications, and will be a source of dissatisfaction; and, moreover, the finality desired by Government will not be attained.

1474. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—I think every successful candidate in India should proceed to England to complete his training there, as a visit to and stay in that country will—

- (a) free him from all prejudices of caste, race or creed, an object greatly to be desired in the case of a high officer exercising high executive, judicial or magisterial functions, sometimes over millions of Indian subjects variously divided;
- (b) bring him into contact with English life and civilisation, and English society at an age when he can understand and appreciate them and benefit by them;
- (c) bring about a complete feeling of equality and harmony among the Indian and English members of the service;
- (d) tend to the acquisition of habits of self respect and moral courage, and of strength of character; and
- (e) in general, give him a wide and liberal training—a result which is desirable for persons intended to discharge high, honourable and responsible functions.

1475. Are the young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under any system?—The young Natives obtained under the existing system of open competition in England are able and worthy men both as regards character and capacity. But it must be conceded that under a system of open competition, as above advocated, the field being wider, there is a greater likelihood of securing the best men.

Mr. Stokes.

1476. You say you see no real reason to apprehend the exclusion of any prominent Native race forming a large portion of the entire Indian community. Do you not think that Deccani Bráhmans or Bengalis, for instance, would be likely to secure most of the appointments?—I do not think so.

1477. You see no likelihood of Mahomedans and Rajputs being entirely excluded?—No. If the examination is held in Bombay and the age limit extended, I know four or five Khoja youths who would compete, and I think some of them would succeed. The Khoja community is a small one, numbering about 10,000 souls.

Mr. Stokes—continued.

1478. Have any Mahomedans as yet obtained the first place in a degree examination?—I myself have been first and others have been near the top. My brother, who was examined here yesterday, came out very high on the list.

1479. Do you know of any Rajputs who have distinguished themselves?—No.

1480. Do you not think they will be excluded?—Not entirely.

Mr. Ryland.

1481. Do you think that Europeans already possess in a high degree those qualities which you would send Native candidates to England to acquire?—At present they do.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1482. You say there have been more Native Covenanted Civilians since the reduction in age than before: is that a fact?—So far as Bombay is concerned it is so; I do not know about the other provinces. Of course my experience is confined chiefly to Bombay. I was simply stating a fact which might be taken as an objection to what I was advancing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1483. Are you a Khoja?—Yes.

1484. Is education in Bombay more advanced among Khojas than among other Mahomedans?—I believe it is.

1485. We have had some witnesses from Hyderabad who belonged to, I think, a different class of Mahomedans. Is education less advanced among that class?—I believe it is.

1486. Why do not the Khoja youths you mention as likely to succeed in a degree examination go to England?—In the first place they have not the means; in the next place their parents would not allow them to go at a tender age.

1487. But if they are prepared to pass the examination here, then going to England to study would be unnecessary?—I think it desirable that a person should go to the place of examination at least two or three months before the examination, if not longer.

1488. Would not the same argument apply if the examination were held in Calcutta?—Yes, and it is because we cannot have one examination everywhere that I would have it at important centres.

1489. How long do you think it would take a candidate to acquire those advantages which it is your object to secure to him by sending him to England?—About two years.

1490. Might not those advantages be acquired in a greater degree by sending young men to England for their education?—There would then be the objection on the score of their tender age.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1491. Should they go at their own expense?—I think there are rules in existence now under which a successful candidate would get certain allowances. I would give them those allowances.

1492. Would you pay their passage-money?—Probably.

Sir Charles Turner.

1493. Do you know anything of Mahomedans in general in this Presidency?—My knowledge of them is limited to those of my own community.

1494. Is it the case that the number of Mahomedans in the public service in this Presidency is very much the same as it was twenty years ago?—I do not know that.

1495. Can you offer any explanation of the fact that Mahomedans are so little employed in the collection of land revenue in this Presidency?—Of course it depends on their education, and it also depends on their means and other circumstances. In Bombay, for instance, the more educated class of Mahomedans generally take to trade.

1496. Are the agricultural Mahomedans men of slender means?—I believe they are.

The President.

1497. At what age did you take your degree?—Nineteen.

1498. Is that the average age?—I think the average age is twenty or twenty-one for the B.A.

1499. Have you been to England?—No.

1500. Can you tell us why the men who went to England in the earlier days of competition before the age had been reduced were so few?—Universities were subsequently established here: education has been advancing, and is, of course, more widely spread than it was twenty years ago.

1501. Perhaps also communications are more frequent and speedier than they were then?—That may also be a reason why more men would go now if the limit of age were extended.

Sir Charles Turner.

1502. How many men do you think there were in 1856 receiving a higher education? Had you a college here at that time?—Yes.

1503. How long had it been established?—For some years. I was the first Mahomedan to join it.

1504. When was the Presidency College established?—I do not know.

1505. You are a Solicitor of the High Court?—Yes.

1506. Are Pleaders here allowed to practise on both sides of the Court?—No, only on the Appellate Side.

1507. Has any movement taken place among them with the object of securing equal rights with Barristers in that respect?—None. Formerly Solicitors were, on application to the Chief Justice and Judges, allowed to practise on the Appellate Side, but a few years ago an order was made which precluded them from doing so unless they passed a special examination.

1508. Which has the largest share of business on the Appellate Side, the European or the Native Bar?—Peculiarly the Native Bar, and numerically also. As a rule, Counsel appear on that side only in certain special cases, when they are always instructed by Pleaders.

1509. Do the European Barristers and Native Pleaders receive equal fees on the Appellate Side?—Of course Pleaders' fees are lower than Counsels' fees.

1510. To what do you attribute the distinction?—Counsel are able to command at least R400 a day.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1511. Why do not people prefer the lower-paid agency of the Pleader?—Counsel are generally supposed to be better able to argue a case. There are, of course, some very eminent men among them who can always command high fees. Then, of course, Barristers have invariably been educated in England. We have two classes of Counsel, Barristers and Advocates. Both have equal rights in the Presidency, but beyond it the Advocates have not equal rights of audience.

1512. Which class receives the higher fees on the Appellate Side?—There are four or five persons who can always command the highest fees. One of them is an Advocate and a Hindu; another is a Mahomedan Barrister; the other three are European Barristers.

1513. Are they all equally paid?—Almost, I think.

The President.

1514. Do you consider it very important that the English standard of examination should be maintained?—Yes.

1515. Do you think that if the examination were held in India there would be pressure put on Government from time to time to Orientalise the standard and to lower it?—I do not think so. On the contrary, I think that University tests are being made stricter and stricter here.

1516. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6. Inasmuch as the definition given in the said section of Natives of India includes all persons born and domiciled in British India of parents habitually resident in India, these are persons who have an inherent right to hold offices of trust and responsibility in the service of their own country.

1517. Should the recruitment be by competition or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—The recruitment to the Uncovenanted Service should be made by free and open competition for first appointments. If any University examination is held to be a sufficient test for any branch of such service, such examination may be regarded as the open competition test for such branch, as is the case regarding the Subordinate Revenue and Judicial branches of the service in the Bombay Presidency.

1518. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several Administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such Administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The recruitment to the Uncovenanted Service should be made by competition in each province to be confined to persons resident therein. Such a course would secure for the particular province office-holders thoroughly conversant with its special circumstances and requirements, and would, besides, contribute to its healthy administrative growth. Provinces specially backward may receive exceptional treatment at the hands of Government in the matter of indenting for their officers from outside their respective limits.

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1519. Would you have your recruitment provincial because you think that residents of a province have an inherent right to serve the Government of that province?—I think so.

Mr. Ryland.

1520. If the Statutory Service is abolished, what would you do with the proportion of appointments at present allotted to that service?—If the service is to be abolished, and an open competition instituted here as in England, and the age extended, I would let them revert to the Covenanted Service; but until those changes are brought about they should be reserved for Officers of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Nulkar.

1521. What, generally speaking, is the cause of the backwardness of Mahomedans in this Presidency?—There are several causes: one is that they are poorer as a community; another is that being the race last conquered, they have been rather backward in taking to the present system.

Mr. Stokes.

1522. What do you mean by the race last conquered? Were they not conquered by the Maharrattas?—I mean they are one of the last conquered races. The remark applies also to the Maharrattas.

1523. Is it in the power of Government to remedy this?—Yes, by encouraging them to take to education and by providing facilities for their doing so where such facilities do not at present exist. But the true and lasting remedy lies in their own exertions.

1524. What form of encouragement has been given them?—The Bombay Government has given them a site on the Esplanade for their school, and a certain monthly payment over and above that which the rules ordinarily allow. The Bombay Municipality has also allowed them a certain sum beyond that which they allow to other communities.

1525. Would you include among your remedies a relaxation to a certain extent of the rules of the service?—Only to this extent: suppose there are two men in the Uncovenanted Service, both equal in ability and merit and standing, the one being a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu, I would give the preference to the Mahomedan, but I would give him no undue advantage.

1526. Would you lower the standard of education to suit them?—No.

1527. How do you account for the fact of there being hardly any Mahomedans among the Subordinate Judges?—The reason is that very few Mahomedans have passed the qualifying examination.

1528. Are there not several Mahomedans practising at the Bar and as Solicitors here?—Yes, they find it more paying.

1529. They don't consider it worth their while to get into the public service?—No.

1530. If you have provincial recruitment, would you recruit by districts?—No.

1531. Do Mahomedan pupils in schools and colleges find a difficulty in securing the same efficient teaching as is given to other pupils, having

Mr. Stokes—continued.

regard to the fact that the teachers are generally Hindus?—Yes. I believe that until lately there were no Hindustani classes. The Government of Bombay have now recognised the difficulty and are willing to assist us.

1532. My question had reference to partiality?—So far as Bombay City is concerned, I do not believe there is any such. I only know Bombay City.

1533. What teachers have you had yourself?—Guzerat is Parsis, and Europeans.

Sir Charles Turner.

1534. Are there many Mahomedan Attorneys in Bombay?—There are four; and there are Mahomedan Counsel also.

1535. You say the chances of success in professional life are so great that these Mahomedans have no inducement to seek service in the Judicial Department?—Yes; they get business here and are wealthy and independent.

1536. Do you mean wealthy by reason of their having made fortunes in business, or by reason of their having inherited private fortunes?—Some of them have private fortunes and some have not. I had none.

1537. The pay of the lowest grade of Subordinate Judge is about Rs200 a month?—Yes.

1538. Do you consider that inadequate to attract a man of ability in the legal profession?—I think so: he could make more in Bombay.

1539. Within a short period after establishing himself in practice?—I think so.

The President.

1540. Would you abolish the Statutory Service?—Yes.

1541. Would you then retain power to Government to appoint men of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service to Covenanted posts?—Yes; if the changes I recommend are introduced with the abolition of the Statutory Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1542. Can you tell me what proportion the Khoja community bears to the ordinary Mahomedan community?—In Bombay itself the Khoja community numbers ten thousand souls.

1543. Are there any in the outlying parts of the Presidency?—Not many. They generally come from Kutch.

The President.

1544. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service accordingly as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches? If such distinction should be made, on what principle should it be regulated?—I think that no distinction should be made in the salaries attached to the posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service accordingly as they are held by Covenanted Civilians on the one hand, and Statutory Civilians or Uncovenanted officers on the other hand.

WITNESS XXII.—20th January 1887.

Examination of Professor W. WORDSWORTH, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Sir Charles Turner.

1545. You are Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay?—I am.

1546. Will you kindly tell us at which University you graduated?—Oxford.

1547. And after you left Oxford, what did you do?—I was master at Radley College near Oxford for a year and a half, and then I came out here.

1548. You are in the Educational Department?—I have been in the department about twenty-five years. I came out to India in 1861.

1549. Have you served only in Bombay?—No, I was Principal of the Deccan College for ten years.

1550. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your province?—My experience leads me to believe that the system of appointment by nomination to the Statutory Service is, and always will be, generally unpopular. It leaves a wide door open to favouritism and intrigue; and as only few can hope to make an effective use of these instruments, the rest are naturally dissatisfied. I have never heard any one say a good word in favour of the existing system.

1551. Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?—I certainly think that "nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability." Family distinction, and claims founded on the services of deceased relatives to the British Government, appear now to be considered of more importance. These, at least, are the grounds which young men who wish to interest me in their candidature are most zealous in putting forward.

1552. How would a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the local Governments or by the Universities, or by those authorities concurrently or alternately, be regarded?—I have before this advocated a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated by the local Governments and the Universities, and I think that it would be regarded with more favour by the Native public than the existing system. Probably a system of open competition, pure and simple, would be more welcome to the classes which most readily seek a University education: but it is also not improbable that other classes would dislike it. The Bráhmánic castes possess inherited intellectual tastes, and a capacity for sustained intellectual application, which must always give them a marked advantage over all other classes in this sort of competition; and the predominance so acquired might not unreasonably be irksome to others.

1553. If competition (whether limited or open) is preferred, should there be one competition for all India, or separate competitions in each province?—I prefer a competition open to all India for the Statutory Service, if it is to be maintained. I am aware that many persons have persuaded themselves that nearly all the appointments would

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

in that case, for many years, be monopolised by the inhabitants of a single province; and I suppose it must at least be admitted that some provinces would get less than their due (numerical) proportion of appointments. I do not share the first of these beliefs, and I am not disposed to attach too much importance to the second. On the other hand, I think that the Natives of India would have good reasons for feeling dissatisfied and resentful if it should be held that any English candidate was qualified to hold office in any part of the Peninsula, while Indians must be confined to the territory in which they happened to be born or domiciled. A service bearing this provincial stamp would be felt as a humiliation.

1554. Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, (2) intellectual capacity, (3) moral, social and physical fitness?—Under the system of limited competition, the examination would give a fairly sufficient test of intellectual capacity. I would fix the limit of age at twenty-two and I am strongly in favour of some real test of physical fitness. Those which are now employed in England are said to be rather illusory; but the amount of mischief which results from that is, I suppose, small, considering the great part occupied by athletics in modern English life, and the natural tastes of English boys. The Hindu, on the other hand, is sedentary by habit and disposition, and his physical vigour, even in his native climate, has not the Englishman's staying power. I speak, of course, of the literary classes. Moral tests have in all countries little more than a negative value: still all candidates ought to produce certificates from their teachers that their conduct has generally been irreproachable.

1555. Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty) the person selected should undergo special training? If so, should the special training be carried out in India or in England?—I attach great importance to a period of training in England for Native members of the Civil Service: and even if the Statutory Service is maintained, as a supplementary or subordinate department of that service, I should like to see, with the system of limited competition, the condition annexed of a two years' training or study in England. In this case the candidate should pass all the subsequent tests which are passed by Civilians selected in England by competition. He would then be regarded by his countrymen and others as the equal, or nearly the equal, of the candidates selected in England, which is by no means the case now.

1556. Are you in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil or Statutory Service?—I think that a liberal scheme of scholarships in connection with an examination by limited competition is a thing both desirable and just. I fear, however, that these

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additional advantages would aggravate the evils which I consider almost inseparable from a system of nomination maintained in India. But if the Statutory Service is maintained on an improved model, I think that Government scholarships tenable in England should form part of it. Otherwise the sons of rich men only would gain admittance, and the talent of the country would be more diverted into the channel of critical opposition to an alien and unsympathetic Government.

1557. If the opportunity of residence in England at a University for two years with a sufficient allowance were offered to nominees or selected candidates, is it likely that it would be taken advantage of to any great extent?—I think that a sufficient number of qualified selected candidates would be forthcoming, if the opportunity of studying at an English University were afforded, and an adequate allowance offered. I am aware that the more select Bráhma castes would probably, for some time at least, shrink from the supposed pollution of a voyage to Europe.

1558. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system?—I do not think it would be necessary; but perhaps it might be desirable to leave open a path by which distinguished merit in the Uncovenanted Service might be lifted into the higher service. But the distinction between the two services has now no logical basis, and seems practically inconvenient when the subject of promotion has to be discussed.

1559. Have you anything to add on that branch of the enquiry?—I should like to add that the Statutory Service is, and always will be, generally unpopular; and that my own opportunities of forming that opinion are chiefly derived from conversations with those who are either students or relations or connections of students pursuing a University education. Their objection to the system was that it afforded no scope for any intellectual test; that it was established at a time when there was great suspicion that an effort was being made to make it impossible, or at any rate difficult, for Natives to pass into the service by competition in England, and therefore the student or intellectual class were afraid there would be no chance or hope for them of entering the higher service. That feeling has been very prevalent within the last few years, especially since Lord Lytton's despatch became public.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1560. You suggest a combined system of nomination by local Governments and Universities preparatory to the competition. On what principle do you think the Universities would nominate?—I think they would select those who passed with the highest credit at the examinations.

1561. Would they take the University list, pure and simple, as their guide, or would they refer to heads of colleges?—Probably they would combine both. Applications would go before the Syndicate, who would be guided largely by the advice given by heads of institutions and partly by the list of honours and degrees.

1562. How do you suggest that Government should be guided on its part in making the preliminary nomination?—I think they should be

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

guided by the kind of considerations which guide them now; that is, partly by social position and partly looking to proved merit and ability in other branches of the service, and partly also by educational qualifications.

Sir Charles Turner.

1563. Do you prefer limited or open competition for this service?—On the whole, I prefer limited competition.

Mr. Stewart.

1564. Are you entirely in favour of retaining the Statutory Service?—I think it desirable to retain it as a means of providing for those classes who are not likely to succeed to the same extent in a system of open competition, and, if necessary, to provide for promotion from the Uncovenanted Service.

1565. When you said in one of your answers that for some years the appointments would be monopolised by the inhabitants of a single province, you referred, perhaps, to Bengal?—Yes.

1566. Do you consider that the Bombay-Deccanni Bráhmans would hold their own with the Bengalis?—I think they would. At any rate I do not believe there would be so great a preponderance of Bengalis as has been anticipated.

1567. What do you mean when you say the present tests of physical fitness in England are illusory?—There is no very searching test of fitness. I have been told that a man goes for three or four weeks, perhaps, to a riding school, and gets a certificate that he has attended so many hours for riding.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1568. You say the present system of appointment by nomination leaves a wide door open to favouritism and intrigue; who makes the nomination?—The local Government makes a certain number of nominations, and the names, I believe, are sent up to the Government of India and the selection made from them.

1569. And how does that leave a door open for intrigue?—I mean that persons who have access to Members of Council and Secretaries try to interest them in every possible way in their children or relatives, and those who have not this means of making themselves known are handicapped considerably. I have heard a Chief Secretary to Government say that his appointment to that post added a new burden to his existence, for now, when a Native gentleman called upon him, he was generally accompanied by a young relative for whom he wished to make interest in order to get him into the Statutory Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

1570. Do you think that tactics of that kind forward the candidate's chance of success?—I should think so.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1571. Why should not nomination by Universities lead to similar intrigue?—Because then we should call specifically for reports; then there would be a University test; the publication of the degrees of itself would offer security which I do not

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

think private patronage would assure. As a matter of experience, patronage is liable to abuse, and those persons who are in the neighbourhood of great people have an advantage. When I say intrigue, I mean that it encourages persons to pave the way for furthering their interests by cultivating friendships.

1572. Do you think the University authorities here, or even the professors and heads of colleges, have adequate means of judging of the character of their pupils? I mean, could you conscientiously give any of your pupils a certificate?—Yes, if anybody has attended my class say for two years, has conversed with me and brought essays to me, I have means of forming a judgment; there are a multitude of minor circumstances which come to your notice. In fact, you have an opportunity for forming a judgment in respect of a pupil's manners, truthfulness, activity—qualities of that kind.

1573. Do you think you would have the same amount of information as a college tutor or master in an English school?—No.

1574. You have admitted that the Bráhmans castes would have a marked advantage over all others in competition?—I am inclined to think so from my experience.

1575. Is that quite consistent with the opinion you have expressed in another place? Would not the Bráhmans of Puna have a marked advantage over Natives, say, of the Punjab or North-West?—I think the Bráhmans in every part of India would have superior chances in an open competition. They have, as a race, been engaged in intellectual pursuits for centuries.

1576. But do you not think that the Deccanni and Kúlin Bráhmans would have this advantage, even over the Bráhmans of the North-West or Punjab?—I could not answer that unless I knew how far educational advantages exist in those provinces. If the college system is efficient there, I do not think there would be that advantage.

1577. We are speaking now of the Statutory Service. You have said that "Natives of India would have good reasons for feeling dissatisfied and resentful if it should be held that any English candidate was qualified to hold office in any part of the Peninsula, while Indians must be confined to the territory in which they happen to be born or domiciled." Do you think there would be any real grievance, considering that the Native candidate is given special advantages which are not given to the Englishman; that he is put into the service without any exertion of his own?—I was presupposing the present system changed. If a system of pure nomination is maintained, it is of less importance. Such a service generally holds a lower place in public estimation. But still it would be one means of entering the higher service; and those who got into the higher service would resent it if they were differentiated by having only a local value.

1578. Do you mean that if the Statutory Service was open to competition you would not allow Natives to compete in England for the general service?—If the Statutory Service is maintained as it is now, I should not propose to make any change in the small possibilities which exist of entering by going to England with the age at nineteen.

Sir Charles Turner.

1579. Why do you prefer limited to open competition for the Statutory Service?—Because it gives an opportunity to Government for correcting any such inequalities as may exist in regard to caste and race differences. Thus, in one year they might nominate a predominant number of the members of some caste or race which had been unduly excluded, and in that way rectify the inequality.

1580. What would you call an undue exclusion?—For example, if the services came to be exclusively Bráhmans, one might fairly say then that other classes were unduly excluded.

1581. You would not then regard the educational test as the sole test of fitness?—No.

1582. You would recognise that for some appointments—those which involve considerable exercise in the field—it might be desirable to look for other than merely intellectual qualities?—Yes.

1583. You have had considerable experience of youths in the colleges in this Presidency. Have you, as a matter of fact, found any considerable number of the men who take to higher education fond of athletic exercises?—Some of the Bombay Parsis are known to have a taste for them, and I am told that in Puna, where Bráhmans predominate, they have of late taken, to a greater extent, to athletic exercises.

1584. Do you consider that the moral tone has improved in India proportionately with the increase in education?—That I should certainly answer in the affirmative. When one speaks of morality, of course one has to bear in mind that it covers a very wide field of virtues, and perhaps all virtues have not advanced in equal proportion. But in general, as regards activity, manliness, faithfulness and kindred qualities, I should say that in the last quarter of a century there has been a very decided advance in the Indian youths, which has, I think, penetrated into the public service and shown itself in the improved character of that service. Corruption and laxity in the discharge of public duties, and untruthfulness, which were regarded as more specially prevalent, are now made less obvious than they were, and the young men have ideas which are inconsistent with them, and which aim at a more European standard of morality.

1585. Do you consider that the educational system encouraged by the University degree examination is the most liberal that could be given?—Of course before I could satisfactorily answer that question I should have to know exactly what the conception of a liberal education was. A liberal education is generally understood to be an education which has for its end and object the cultivation of the whole man, the intellectual and moral qualities—an education in fact which fits a man to be a citizen of a free community. That was the original meaning—the education of a *liber*, a freeman, which included the highest degree of perfection attainable, and the Greeks would have included the perfection of the physical organs. Intellectual and moral training are, I think, provided for; but, as I have said, moral training cannot be provided for in the same way as it is in England, because, owing to profound differences of race and social habits, teachers from a foreign country cannot exercise the same influence. Our University education is founded on the basis of Universities which in Europe have handed down the tradition of a liberal education which they inherited

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Vol. IV. from the ancients, and in which the higher literature plays the highest part. For Greek and Latin literature we have substituted here a higher English standard and mathematics of a very high range. This secures liberal culture.

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1586. Sir Alexander Grant was for some time Director of Public Instruction?—Yes.

1587. Did he leave much impression on the system of education in this province?—A very considerable impression.

1588. What tone did he impart to it?—I remember that in one of the first years after his arrival he gave a lecture on the ideal of a liberal education.

1589. Did he endeavour to impart an Oxford tone to this University?—Yes; and he made a great impression on men who were pupils under him.

1590. Has the University taken advantage of his counsels?—There have been changes since his time, and a high place has been given to physical science by the introduction of a new degree. That was an object Sir Richard Temple had greatly at heart, and there has been a greater specialisation of studies since his time.

1591. We were told by Mr. Lee-Warner that in consequence of some resolution of the Government of India relating to the aiding of schools in which Europeans and Eurasians are instructed, the pupils of those schools were discouraged from pursuing a course of University study?—I remember some time ago some special grants were made to Eurasians of scholarships and allowances. That was in Sir Bartle Frere's time.

1592. Have you at any time had many Eurasians or Europeans among your students in the colleges?—No, very few.

1593. Do you know the cause?—I think the general ground is this, that they are not wealthy enough to wait for a University education. They have to look for employment at a very early age.

Mr. White.

1594. If a Latin Professorship were attached to the Elphinstone College, do you not think that it would attract Europeans and Eurasians?—Latin is extremely effectively taught in the St. Xavier's College as it is. We have never had a Latin Professorship, and what Latin is taught is taught by the Professors as a supplementary subject.

1595. Is it not owing to some distaste for the vernacular studies that Eurasian and European youths are disinclined to enter on a college course here?—I suppose they may possibly have such a distaste, but the kind of employment they would be likely to seek would require a knowledge of the vernaculars, and it would, therefore, be to their interest to study them.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1596. We have been told that Government scholarships are reserved exclusively for students educated in Government colleges and were denied to students educated in aided institutions: is that a fact?—I am not aware that there are any scholarships which are purely Governmental. All the scholarships in our colleges originated in endowments which Government has supplemented.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinlan.

1597. What do you think would be the result of the competition you propose between Government and University nominees?—One can scarcely say without knowing the principles on which Government would be guided in its selections. I think it might be assumed that the nominees of the University in one year would probably have an intellectual advantage in the examination. They need not necessarily compete against each other. The Government might nominate in one year and the University in another. I am not committing myself to any definite plan.

Mr. Ryland.

1598. Have you ever found Native boys establish a code of honour or "form," and visit with social disfavour those who transgressed that code?—Yes, decidedly so. I have occasionally had my attention called to irregularities in the treatment of servants, disregard for the feelings of companions, which are condemned and disapproved by public opinion.

Mr. Stokes.

1599. Have you ever observed an *esprit de corps* among graduates?—Yes, undoubtedly. A man feels that, as a graduate, a certain standard of conduct, ideas, manners, and opinion are required of him. Whether it might not exist in a greater degree I do not say, but it does certainly exist.

Sir Charles Turner.

1600. What has been the experience in your province, in regard to their work as public servants, of Natives who have entered the Covenanted Civil Service through the competitive channel in England? To what classes of society do such Natives belong? Is there reason to believe that the Natives obtained by this system are the best, as regards character and capacity, who could be procured under any system?—The number of Native Covenanted Civil servants in this province is so small that it would be hazardous to draw any general conclusions as to the merits or demerits of this class of public servants from their performances. I have a slight personal acquaintance with two of them, and I have always understood that they had proved useful and trustworthy servants of Government. I do not suppose that any system of nomination would secure better men.

1601. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India? Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Covenanted Civil Service by the channel of the English competition? If so, what form or forms should such facilities take? What conditions, if any, should be attached to them?—I should answer the first of these questions in the affirmative. The persons who write in newspapers and those who read them are an important class, and the former, so long as I can remember, have always criticised severely the supposed impediments thrown in the way of the Indian competitors in England by the frequent and rather suspicious changes in the regulations governing the examination. At the same time it must be remembered that it has always been felt, and justly I think, that it was a hardship to compel Indian competitors to travel all the way to England on the chance, and that a very doubtful one, of winning a place among the selected candidates. But this feeling was once not a very strong one, and if the scholarships promised,

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

but never granted, had been available for the most distinguished alumni of our Colleges and Universities, perhaps the present demand for a simultaneous examination in India would not have been raised. It is probably too late to revert to this plan now.

1602. What class or classes of Natives in your province readily go to England? Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—So far as I know there are no very strong objections to a journey to England, except among members of the more select Bráhma castes. The objections are, I suppose, founded on sentiments of caste purity and religious obligation. I do not think that Government is bound, by considerations either of policy or principle, to attach importance to these objections. The Uncovenanted Service would still remain open to those who valued the preservation of their ceremonial purity more highly than official power and distinction.

1603. Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?—I think the examination should be one and the same for English and Indian candidates. The admission to the Covenanted Service of Indians by a different test would be felt, I think, as constituting a certain inequality between them; or at least as affording grounds for the suspicion that their culture was less broad and liberal than that of their English colleagues.

1604. Assuming only one examination in England, for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination and the conditions as to age and other matters in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—The present limit of age tells heavily against Indian candidates. I do not see how this can be disputed; and I must admit that the successive reductions in the limit of age quite justified the suspicion that there was in some quarters a deliberate design to shut the door of the Covenanted Service, as far as possible, against Indian competitors. It is also said that the knowledge of Sanskrit or Arabic is not estimated at an equitable proportion with the Western classical languages. There is, I may add, no provision in any Government institution in Bombay—I cannot speak so confidently of the rest of India—for teaching Greek or Latin, though there has always been a fair number of students in Elphinstone College who are prepared to take up the latter language.

1605. What is the average age at which Natives at the Indian Universities pass the examinations for F.A., B.A., and M.A., respectively? From what classes of Native society are the persons who graduate at the Indian Universities usually drawn in your province?—The average age at which Indian students pass the B.A. examination in the University of Bombay is, I should say, twenty-one. The graduates of the Bombay University are drawn principally from the professional and commercial classes, and from the class of public servants. There are not many wealthy persons among them, as the people who possess money in Bombay do not value a liberal education. Probably they think that a man succeeds better as a trader if he knows nothing of anything

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

but trade, and it must be conceded that experience does not seem altogether inconsistent with this hypothesis.

1606. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations? How would this method of selection be regarded by the Native community generally?—I am in favour of a simultaneous examination in India and England for the Civil Service, the same question papers being used at both examinations, and I conceive that this method of examination, even subject to some limitation, which I personally advocate, in the number of Indian candidates to be selected in any year, would be regarded with great favour by the Indian public.

1607. If you advocate such a system, would you restrict the competition in India to Natives, and that in England to English candidates, or would you admit both classes freely to either examination?—I would leave the competition in both countries open to all subjects of the Crown, English or Indian; but I would accept boldly the principle that a certain proportion of English candidates must for the present be maintained in the service. I am conscious that there are some formidable objections to this plan, and that it is quite possible that it might break down in practice; but I should like to see it tried. An alternative plan would be an initiatory examination in England open only to Englishmen, and one in India open only to Indians, and a final examination in England, to which country I would send all selected Indian candidates for a two years' training, to which both classes of candidates should be subject. Three or four years ago this arrangement would have given entire satisfaction, but perhaps it would not now.

1608. Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system, as introduced in 1855, to secure?—None of the educational institutions of India afford all the intellectual advantages which Europe offers. Students educated in India must, therefore, always be under some disadvantage as compared with others educated in Europe.

1609. Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular class or classes of the Native community over others? Would it be likely to lead to the undue preponderance of any one class or caste in the public service?—I think it indisputable that open competition in India would give decided advantages to the literary castes, and pre-eminently to the Bráhmans. Whether the preponderance so acquired is to be called "undue," in any other than a numerical sense, is a question which my experience hardly entitles me to answer. I may say, however, that if the preponderance of any one class or caste is considered injurious to the public interest, as I can imagine that it may be, I think it ought to be corrected by a system of selected nomination supplementary to that of open competition.

1610. Would the introduction of an open competitive examination in India have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service? Under such a system how would it be possible to provide against Natives of a province in which education is comparatively backward, being excluded from

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appointments in their own province?—I cannot say whether cadets of leading families would be deterred from aspiring to enter the Civil Service by the system of open competition, but I doubt very much whether they would submit to the very severe discipline which would be required to ensure success. Probably the only way to correct the inequality of mental capacity, which the law of heredity permits us to assume, would be to allow marks for proficiency in gymnastics, in riding, and military drill. This idea has been advocated by some persons in England, and does not appear to be an unreasonable one. I do not think that it is any hardship for Natives of a backward province to be excluded from appointments in their own province. The introduction of more qualified externs might be expected to give an impetus to progress. I speak here of the Covenanted Service, which ought, in my judgment, to be an Upper or Imperial service, the members of which should be fitted to serve in any part of the Indian Empire. For the lower service I would allow a limitation to particular provinces. The present division between Covenanted and Uncovenanted seems to me unmeaning.

1611. Under a system of open competition in India would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the service through the channel of the open competition in England?—They would, I think, unless they had a supplementary two years' training in England; and had passed a final examination common to both classes of candidates.

1611a. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—I think I have answered this question by anticipation. I believe that the allotment of a fixed proportion of appointments, a third or a half, to be competed for in India, the condition of a course of at least two years' training in England being imposed on all successful candidates, would go a long way towards satisfying Indian public opinion. The Statutory system might in this case be either retained or abolished, according as it might be found practicable or not to arrange that the conditions of the examination were such as to allow chances of success to others than men of mere book learning alone. I am at least certain that a Civil Service composed almost exclusively of sedentary students, with a prematurely impaired physique, would be altogether undesirable, and on that ground I would impose on all candidates, however selected, a strict test of physical efficiency and some proficiency in physical exercise.

1612. If an open competition were established in India, what should be the preliminary qualifications required on the part of candidates in regard to age, minimum educational attainments, and moral, social, and physical fitness? And should the subjects and conditions of the examination be the same as those prescribed for the competitive examination in England, or should they be different?—I think twenty-one might be the maximum age in India, but I should prefer twenty-two, so as to allow men to complete their University course. I have already said what I think about moral and physical tests,

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and I do not see how any social test is possible, or understand very exactly what it means. Certainly no one should be excluded from competing on grounds of caste. It might perhaps be desirable to exclude candidates who have not passed the matriculation examination of some Indian University. The Civil Service examination papers would of course be sent out from England, and be examined and assessed in England, and the examiners would be instructed to maintain the same standard for both examinations. The papers in both should be the same.

1613. Circumstances being different in the case of persons who enter through the examination in England and of persons who enter through the examination in India, is there any reason why the rules in regard to pay, leave, pension, &c., should not also be different?—In the Covenanted Service I should prefer to see no difference in the pay of officers, however selected, but I would reduce the present scale of pay by one-fourth at least. On the other hand, I would retain the present furlough rules for English candidates alone, and make the furlough allowances slightly more liberal than they are at present. It would not be difficult, I think, to arrange these matters in a way which would not excite and foster jealousy.

1614. How far is the existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India well adapted for training young men to the public service? Can you suggest any improvements? Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for English administration?—The existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges of India affords an intellectual training not dissimilar to that afforded by English schools and colleges. It cannot be said that it is as good as that obtainable in the best English institutions, but it might be made so if Government chose to spend more money liberally. The moral training cannot be so effective so long as the present fundamental differences subsist between the social habits, religious belief, and moral ideas of the East and the West. It is, however, a great error to suppose that the education and discipline of Indian colleges are without moral effects. I believe that those effects are considerable and salutary—especially in the directions of energy and veracity. I believe that young men who have had an English education are more energetic, truthful, and self-respecting than those who have not. About other departments of conduct I cannot, of course, speak with the same confidence.

1615. How far would any system of appointment, which involves a journey to and residence in England, be regarded by the Native community as open to objection on the ground that it requires Hindu candidates to abandon their caste as a condition of entering the Civil Service, or on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to those candidates who are wealthy enough to undertake the cost of a journey to and residence in England?—I do not think that the objections would be strongly felt, and I cannot see why Government should care whether they are or not. On the other hand, it would be advisable, I think, to encourage meritorious poverty by the creation of a reasonable number of scholarships tenable in England.

1616. How far should appointments in each province to Covenanted posts be restricted to

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

Natives of the province concerned?—I do not think that appointments in each province to Covenanted posts should be restricted to Natives of the province concerned. I am satisfied that any restriction of this kind would be resented by the educated classes, and would stimulate rather than retard the growing national consciousness. The Government can always, I suppose, take all relevant circumstances into consideration, when nominating individuals to particular districts. Any difficulties which may exist would be lessened if some offices now belonging to the Covenanted were attached to the Uncovenanted service. This is, I think, desirable on other grounds; but I must leave this topic, like many others, to those who have given greater attention to the subject than I have done, and possess the experience which I am without.

1617. How would the following schemes be regarded by the Native community? And how would you regard them?

A.

The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of European officers, admission being by competition in England confined to European candidates only.

The appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, Natives only being eligible?

B.

The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of appointments to be filled by competition in England to which Natives and Europeans alike would be admitted.

The appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, both Natives and Europeans being eligible.

If either of the above schemes were adopted, how would the Native community view a proposal to combine the higher appointments of the Uncovenanted Service with the appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service so as to form an enlarged Civil Service to be recruited in India?

C.

A certain number of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to be reserved for Natives; a certain proportion of that number to be filled by competition or by some other system in India;

the remainder to be filled by competition in England.

—I have already intimated that of these various plans I prefer the last one. None of the plans which give a predominant place to the system of nomination meet with my approval, and I am sure they will be distasteful to those who have most influence on Indian public opinion.

1618. Assuming a system of nomination or of limited competition among nominated candidates, would Native opinion be in favour of giving a preference, as between candidates possessed of certain preliminary essential qualifications, and having, on general grounds, fairly equal claims, in the following or any other order, to (a) members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service; (b) persons of good social status and in-

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

fluence in the country; and (c) persons of superior educational attainments, such as persons who have taken the degree of M.A.?—Under a system of limited competition the interests of the classes mentioned would, I suppose, be sufficiently considered in the selection of competitors. I certainly would not allow their claims to count for anything in the examination.

1619. How would the Native community regard a system of nomination on the ground of merit and ability shown in the service of Government, or in the exercise of a profession, alternating with a system of selection by means of competition, whether entirely open or amongst nominated candidates?—I doubt whether a scheme of this kind would be satisfactory in practice, though doubtless there is much to be said for it. If the nominations were really restricted to merit and ability shown in the service of Government, I should be disposed to regard it with favour.

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Professor
W. Wordsworth.

Mr. Nalkar.

1620. As regards this *esprit de corps* which you speak of, are periodical gatherings of graduates held in Bombay and Puna?—Yes, and occasionally they dine together and have *soirées*.

1621. Graduates of all classes, castes and religions take part in these social gatherings?—Yes.

1622. Have you considered the comparative expense of education in Europe and in India?—I have, and have written about it occasionally in order to correct impressions which seem to prevail. One impression to which I refer is that the Government gives the higher education to a considerable extent gratuitously to young men in this country; probably as compared with Germany and France, the cost to parents in this country is greater. In England there is a general impression that education is expensive and that is easily explained. The scale of living is higher, the necessity of calling in supplementary aid in the way of extra tuition, to enable persons to face a severe competition, has raised the cost of education for parents in some cases; but the essential and necessary expenses of education at many of the public schools and Universities are still very small in England, owing to the liberality of former times. At the Bombay Elphinstone College £120 is the fee paid by students for instruction. They pay something more, of course, for lodging. Those who live in the college have to provide their own books, feed and maintain themselves. £120 is what they pay for instruction simply per annum. When before the Education Commission, I wrote something on the subject. I happened to have a young relative studying at the University at Bonn, and gave the list of lectures which he attended and the fees he paid for attendance. Certain lectures were entirely gratuitous, but the total aggregate of what he paid in a year was considerably less, estimated in German money, than what would be paid by a student in a college affiliated to an Indian University. I may mention also that at the very ably conducted Grammar School in the north of England, at which I was educated, the only fee for instruction was £1 to the head master and 10s. to the second master. Many of the boys who lodged in the town did not get the advantages of living in the head master's house; and I have known boys at that school who certainly

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Mr. Naitik—continued.

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did not spend more than £40 or £35 for maintenance during the year; and I could mention two or three boys from that school who have since got into the Indian Civil Service, and who, after twelve years' service, are now drawing between Rs,000 and Rs,000 per month.

1623. You say the standard of efficiency of Indian educational institutions is not quite up to the mark of that of English educational institutions?—Of course I am comparing it with the best English colleges. I could mention some colleges at Oxford in my time where there was very little taught at all.

1624. You say the defect as regards Indian education could be remedied?—If the advantages offered were greater, you would, of course, get superior men in the Educational Service to what you do now.

1625. How would that question be affected if Government gradually withdrew its direct connection with public institutions?—That would depend on the amount of enthusiasm developed in the community for education.

1626. Is the time come for Government to withdraw?—I think not.

1627. If it did, would the standard of instruction deteriorate or remain the same?—I am inclined to think it would deteriorate.

Mr. Stewart.

1628. You advocate a simultaneous examination in India, and would not object to the number of appointments available for Natives being limited. Do you not think such a system might create an impression that the men who passed in India were somewhat inferior to those who passed in England?—Not if the examinations were similar.

1629. Do you think that Natives generally, the Press, and leaders of public opinion, would be content with that arrangement?—I am inclined to think they would not; but I do not know whether political content is ever attainable in this country. I believe the principle contended for by the Press and expressed by the National Congress the other day is absolute and complete equality between the two classes.

1630. Do you think that arises from a kind of expectation that Natives will show themselves better than Europeans and obtain most of the appointments?—It assumes that it is a matter of indifference whether the persons selected are Europeans or Indians, so long as they have gained higher marks in the examination. If the age were raised, all the candidates selected in one year might possibly be Indians. It is a principle I do not accept myself. To obviate what is felt to be the hardship of sending persons to England on the chance of success at the examination, there might be an initiatory examination held in this country, those who passed it being sent to England for three years, and having to pass a final examination at the end of that period.

1631. Would they go to England on the understanding that they would be appointed finally?—If they fulfilled certain conditions.

1632. Why do you say such a system would have given satisfaction a few years ago and would not now?—I think it would not be sufficient now.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1633. You think nothing would satisfy them but an out and out competitive examination?—An absolute competitive examination is what is demanded by a great many persons, and the idea seems to find favour with the majority of persons interested in the subject, and I think it would never have arisen if concessions had been made at an earlier time.

1634. Do you think that in the next five years there would be a vast preponderance of Natives succeeding?—If the age is raised and a simultaneous examination introduced, undoubtedly a great many more would succeed. I do not say there would be a preponderance.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1635. When you say such and such a plan would be regarded with favour or disfavour, what have been your opportunities of knowing? With which class of Natives do you principally come in contact?—The citizens of Bombay generally.

1636. Have you resided at all in the interior of the country?—Not permanently.

1637. Have you come much in contact with the landowning class?—Very little.

1638. Do you think it is the duty of Government in making appointments to look to the efficiency of the service, or merely to pleasing the different classes of the Indian community?—The efficiency of the service, certainly.

1639. And in advocating a system of simultaneous examinations, do you think you sacrifice anything of the efficiency of the service?—Not on the conditions on which I advocate it, namely, a limited number to be selected, and that limited number to be raised to the highest standard by subsequent training and association with Englishmen. I have always felt, and still feel, that the directive element, the superior service, must for a long time be preponderatingly English. I have also held, along with that view, that it is an injustice to the country not to allow its most capable sons an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the higher responsibilities of Government. Therefore, I should always leave the door open to such men to share in these higher responsibilities; as also, as a matter of abstract justice, I think it expedient to do so.

1640. Do you think we should get as good men by a system of selection in India and subsequent training in England as by insisting on their passing in England, which would involve some longer period of training in England?—Well, the present system is only open to those who are willing to part with their children at a very tender age. Most of those who get on now are, I believe, Anglicised Indians, who have resided in England for several years, and whose parents have also been there. A Bengali gentleman who passed through here the other day was taking a son of about twelve or thirteen to England, where he will probably study for several years.

1641. Is it not better for the administration of this country to have men of that class in the service, so as to Anglicise it as much as possible?—I think that it is better to send a young man at the age of nineteen to twenty-three or twenty-four. One does not wish them to be completely denationalised as a boy removed from his parents and country so very young might be.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

1642. Do you think there is any practical difficulty in the way of having simultaneous examinations?—I think not. I would have the examination in India held under conditions which should make it least likely to be a failure. Bombay would be the best place, because then the papers would not pass through the Indian Post Office.

1643. You think that is an objection?—Yes.

1644. And how would you manage about the *visà voce* part of the examination?—I incline to think that it would be necessary to have persons sent out here as examiners.

1645. You think that unless that were done it would be impossible to have a *visà voce* examination?—I think the test would not be satisfactory otherwise.

1646. The *visà voce* examination very often determines the decision between two candidates, does it not?—Yes.

1647. And if it should be conducted by two examiners, the candidates would scarcely be satisfied?—I think if the examiners had been working together, there would be no room for objection.

1648. Would it be possible to obtain that?—I think so. There are groups of persons who have been accustomed to examining candidates for service in India. The Commissioners would select such of these as they had the highest confidence in and send them out here.

1649. You said you would reduce the present scale of pay in the Covenanted Service by one-fourth, and you say that it would not be difficult to arrange these matters in a way which would not excite and foster jealousy. Do you advocate the reduction for the sake of avoiding jealousy, or because you consider the present pay too high?—I am inclined to think that on the general principle of economy there might be a reduction.

1650. Do you think the reduction of one-fourth might not materially affect the quality of the candidates?—I should wish the quality of the candidates to be regarded. I have not considered this matter with very great attention myself, and I should not like to hazard an opinion. In respect to the two-thirds, there is a jealousy of the higher service, in which I wish, and always have wished, that a certain number of Natives should be associated and placed as completely on a footing of equality, in pay and power, with their colleagues, as possible.

1651. But is that possible so long as we require European agency. For instance, in the mills and on railways, are we not obliged to pay a European more?—Perhaps you are at present, and in those cases I should be willing to sacrifice something of principle for the sake of the general benefit which will result.

1652. You propose to level down and not up?—Generally, I thought the scale of Civil Service payments might be reduced; but I adhere to the view that in the Government service all should be paid equally.

Sir Charles Turner.

1653. Are there not many European gentlemen in the Educational Department who have taken good degrees at Oxford and Cambridge Universities?—Yes, I have seen the Bengal list, which showed an unusual number of such men: I have not

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

seen the Madras list lately. Most of the men in the upper service here have taken honours.

1654. Do you think that the quality of the candidates available for the competition in England would be higher or lower if the age of admission is advanced or retained at its present limit?—I have always been in favour of the higher limit of twenty-three. It was the limit when I first came out to India, and, judging from my experience of the Presidency and the men I have known, I was always unable to understand why any change was made, considering what excellent men were obtained under that system.

1655. Is it your experience that Englishmen, as a rule, decide upon the profession they will follow before or after they have completed their University course?—I think, to a very great extent, it is their parents who decide for them.

1656. Is it not the more general rule, in the case of a youth whom it is decided to send to a University, that the selection of a profession for him is left till he has completed his course there?—I think it depends a good deal on the family means. A great many certainly do not make their choice of a profession till they have completed their University course.

1657. And is it not a fact that the greater number of such men are men who are not intended for the Church but for some other profession?—I think so.

Mr. Stokes.

1658. Has a graduate, when he has taken his degree, paid the whole cost of his education to the State in fees?—The majority do, excluding, of course, those who take scholarships. I could not tell you exactly what the degree costs to the State. It is greater or less according to the number of scholarships or endowments which exist in a particular college.

1659. These scholarships and endowments are very often supplemented by Government grants?—Government has done so in many cases.

1660. You cannot tell us the average cost of a B.A. to the State?—I think you would find it given in Mr. Lee-Warner's report.

1661. When the age limit was twenty-three, the conditions of the service were a good deal better than they are now;—for instance, exchange was not so low; there was no risk of having to serve under Natives of the country; and the service, in fact, was not so well known?—Those facts will, of course, have to be taken into consideration as affecting to some extent the class of men we should get. I do not suppose that the service is looked upon as quite so desirable now as what it was, according to what I have heard.

Sir Charles Turner.

1662. Has not the competition for employment in England intensified in a greater degree also?—Not among the more eminent men. I have known men who came out at that time regret that they did, because they have seen class-mates and friends rise to higher posts in England.

The President.

1663. Is there any other point on which you have anything to say?—No.

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W. Wordsworth.

WITNESS XXIII.—20th January 1887.

Examination of MAHOMED HUSEN HAKIM, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1664. You are a Barrister-at-Law, a Justice of
Sec. II. the Peace, Fellow of the University, and Member
Bombay. of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay?—Yes.

M. H. 1665. Is the existing system of appointing
Hakim, Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for
Esq. the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—No; general dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to it by all classes.

1666. On what grounds?—It offers no certain guarantee that only capable men will get in; and, secondly, it opens a door for jobbery and favouritism. Moreover, it is unjust to those who get in by competition.

1667. Is there any objection to the Statute itself?—No; under certain safeguards I would retain the Statute.

1668. Do you think the definition of Natives of India is sufficiently clear?—No. I would have it expressly state the races to which it shall apply—that is, Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans.

1669. Would you exclude Eurasians?—I have doubts as to whether Eurasians are Natives of India, because at present they enjoy privileges which are denied to us. For instance, they are allowed to join the Volunteer Force, and I do not see why they should be called Natives of India and enjoy such additional advantages at the same time.

1670. Could you not suggest some definition without actually specifying the races to which it would apply?—I would limit it to persons born in India belonging to the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi classes.

1671. Would you really exclude Eurasians and domiciled Europeans?—Certainly: Eurasians and domiciled Europeans are not Natives of India.

1672. Are you in favour of retaining the Statutory system in any form?—I would not insist on its being retained. It could be retained with certain safeguards—for instance, intellectual guarantees.

1673. Would you retain power to Government to reward proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service?—Certainly.

Mr. White.

1674. Then you think it is a great privilege to be a Volunteer?—At any rate the concession of the right to Natives would allay much dissatisfaction. If it is not a privilege, I do not see why the Indian Government should object to Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis becoming Volunteers. It would amount to a very great privilege in the end.

Mr. Nulkar.

1675. You mean it is a privilege so far that it expresses the confidence of Government in a particular class?—Yes; it is considered an honour.

The President.

1676. Might not that be a very good reason for extending the privilege to Natives without

The President—continued.

being a reason for excluding those who possess it already from the definition of Natives of India?—I do not say that. What I say is that at present Eurasians have advantages which are denied to Natives, and so have no right to be called Natives of India.

Mr. Nulkar.

1677. Under this definition all domiciled persons are considered to be Natives. Would you allow such a person, who, moreover, claimed the privilege of a foreigner in other respects, to be called a Native of India; that is, to call himself a foreigner in one breath and a Native of India in another?—Certainly not.

1678. It is well known that Mahomedans as a class are backward in the matter of education?—Very backward indeed.

1679. From what cause?—One is that next to the Mahrattas they are the last conquered race, and the effects of the conquest not having yet passed away from their minds, apathy and indolence have taken hold of them.

1680. What remedies would you have the Government apply in order to place them on a level with other classes?—I would suggest the distribution of scholarships and the establishment of recognised schools and colleges.

1681. Would you lower the standard of the service in order to admit them in greater numbers?—Certainly not.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1682. Would Eurasians object to other Natives of India being enlisted as Volunteers?—I have never consulted them.

1683. Is it not the Government alone which has refused to give Natives this privilege?—Yes.

1684. And Eurasians have no other country but India?—That is so.

1685. And in all other respects they are the same as ourselves, except as regards that one privilege which is not their own act?—I admit that.

Mr. Stewart.

1686. Is any dissatisfaction expressed with the present mode of recruitment for the Covenanted Service by competition in England?—Certainly there is.

1687. What are the grounds?—The present age limit, the hardship of being compelled to undertake a long and expensive journey to a foreign country simply on the chance of success, and there may be religious objections also.

1688. Would you establish scholarships or allow passage-money in order to remove one of those objections in the case of men who desired to go and compete?—That would depend on the number of men you propose to send to England.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1689. How would you alter the age limit?—I would have it either twenty-one or twenty-two.

1690. Would you alter the subjects of examination or the marks allotted to any subject?—I think Oriental languages should have due weight given them. I would allot to Sanskrit and Arabic the same standard of marks as Greek has at present, and I should like to see Persian included among the subjects.

1691. Would you hold simultaneous examinations in India and England?—I should like it; but at the same time I would compel successful candidates in India to undergo two or three years' probation in England, because I think that a knowledge of English life is essential for service in this country. I have been in England myself.

1692. Would you have the examinations identical in every respect?—Certainly.

1693. And would allow all classes to compete equally at both examinations?—Yes.

1694. And would you have one list on which candidates should be placed in the order of merit?—I would make no distinction whatever.

1695. Do you approve of a system of apportioning appointments to Natives and Europeans?—I should not object to it.

1696. For what period would you have the training in England?—For at least two years.

1697. Should those two years be passed at a University?—I should prefer it.

1698. Were you at a University in England?—No.

1699. Would you recruit for the Uncovenanted Service from Natives of India as described in the Statute only, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—From all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

1700. Would you admit Europeans whether domiciled or undomiciled?—Certainly.

1701. Would you recruit your Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges by competition, nomination, or by both systems combined?—By competition amongst nominees.

1702. Would you apply that system to all classes of officers?—Yes.

1703.—Would it be provincial?—Certainly.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1704.—You would admit, you say, all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and you would amend the Statutory definition of Natives of India so as to exclude all but Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsis; and I understood you to say that if a man is to be called a Native of India, it must be for all intents and purposes; but you do not object to a European, domiciled or not, or a Eurasian, being provided for in a post under Government?—It is a matter of expediency.

1705. Supposing Statute 33 Vic. is retained: would you object to Government providing for their admission into the Statutory Service?—No; I would not object.

Mr. Stewart.

1706. Should any distinction be made in the pay of a Statutory Civilian and that of a competitive Civilian?—No.

1707. And would you have the same furlough rules for both?—Certainly.

The President.

1708. Is there anything else you have to say?—No.

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M. H.
Hakim,
Esq.

WITNESS XXIV.—20th January 1887.

Examination of KAIKHOSHBU NAVROJI KABRAJI, Esq., Editor of the *Rast Gofdar*, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1709. You are the Editor of the *Rast Gofdar*
 Sec. II. of Bombay, a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the
 Bombay. University, and Member of the Municipal Corpora-
 tion?—I am.

Kaikhoshbu
 Navroji
 Kabraji,
 Esq.

The President.

1710. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to some posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not generally approved of. The prevailing feeling is one of dissatisfaction; and among the classes most interested in the question, *i.e.*, the educated classes, the feeling is one of actual and growing discontent.

1711. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—The feeling of dissatisfaction arises from numerous causes—

(1) Because the Statutory Civil Service does not satisfy the aspirations of the educated youth to share largely, actively, and prominently in the administration of their country. The number of appointments is too small, and the scope of selection too limited to gratify their ambition for positions of honour and emolument in the State.

(2) Because of the fundamental defect in the constitution of the Statutory Service, whereby the appointment of Native candidates is provided for in a manner quite at variance with and contrary to the spirit of the provisions under which all other Covenanted Civilians are appointed. The latter enter the service by hard and severe competitive tests, whilst the former enter merely by the aid of official patronage. The Covenanted Civilians get into the service through the force of sheer ability and merit, whilst the Statutory Civilian gets into it by influence and favour. The one enters invariably by a right, open, front door; the other enters generally by a back door.

(3) Because, owing to this serious defect in its constitution, the men appointed to the Statutory Civil Service are generally much inferior to those in the Covenanted Service. Out of the seven Statutory Civilians now serving in the Bombay Presidency only two, both Parsis, completed their education in England; two are graduates, but without any special recommendations as to merit; and of the two Mahomedans appointed, one, I am informed, had to give up the service before finishing his probationary period, and in the case of the other it has been found advisable to dispense with the probationary examination.

(4) Because the persons appointed to the Statutory Civil Service receive not only less pay, but are not admitted to membership in the regular body of an organised service. The Statutory Service has such distinctive features from the Covenanted Civil Service that it has ceased to be looked upon, if ever it was, as a part and parcel of the latter. The former is now considered as distinctly separate and inferior to the latter service; and if it was the intention, in the first in-

The President—continued.

stance, to place both the services on a footing of equality, that intention has not been carried out.

(5) But the last and greatest objection to the Statutory Civil Service is that of principle. Under the important Acts of Parliament and under the solemn promises graciously held out in the proclamations of the Queen-Empress, it is wrong, impolitic, and unjust to split the highest Covenanted State Service into two, to create a separate service for Her Majesty's Native subjects, and to offer them less position, emoluments, and honours than are enjoyed by the more favoured class of Her Majesty's British subjects. If the wise and benevolent policy which dictated these Parliamentary laws and Imperial commands is meant to be observed, a separate Native service is opposed to the entire sense and spirit of that policy, and to admit Natives to that separate service is to shut them out from the positions of responsibility and trust already opened to them in theory, and to deny to them their just birthright as already conceded to them.

1712. How would you amend the defects of the existing system?—The defects being inherent to the Statute itself and the objections being directed against its very principle, no amendments in the rules will, in my humble opinion, remedy or remove them. I therefore advocate the total repeal of the Statutory provisions, on the understanding that the open competition for the Covenanted Civil Service be freely and unreservedly offered to the Natives in India.

1713. If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, are not repealed, nor substantially amended so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder? And if the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—I am not for the retention of the Statutory provisions at all, and if simultaneous examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service are held in India and in England, there will be no need whatever for the Statutory provisions, except for the purpose of promoting deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service. But if the provisions are not repealed, the rules should be amended in respect (1) of the persons they are made applicable to, (2) of their qualifications, (3) of the mode of their selection, and (4) of their status and position. If the Statutory Service be retained, nothing short of an open competition, pure and simple, would commend itself to the people, or would meet the requirements of the service. The candidates should be of not less than twenty-one and not more than twenty-three years of age, and should either be graduates of an Indian University or, if not University men, should produce certificates of having spent at least two years on their education in England. They should also be made to produce satisfactory testi-

The President—continued.

monials of (1) good behaviour, (2) established character, and (3) physical fitness from (1) their parents, or guardians in the absence of the parents, (2) from the Principal of the college in India or of the school in England at which they received their training, (3) from at least two respectable men knowing each candidate for a number of, say, five or seven years, and (4) from the head master or manager of the gymnasium or riding school at which they received a regular course of physical training. I would subject all such candidates to the test of an open competition at each of the three chief presidency towns in India, and would have them selected for service in their order of merit. I would have one competition in all India, though, as suggested above, examinations might be held in the three chief presidency towns; but they should be held on the same day, in the same subjects, on the same standards, and with the same minimum and maximum of marks. After the nomination of the selected candidates, I should insist on a period of special training, say, for two years, to be passed compulsorily in England, except in the case of those who have been there before, and have not already produced certificates of their education in that country, Government paying up to a certain reasonable limit their actual costs of stay and education in England and of the journey there and back. I am also of opinion that Natives, who, though they may have failed to secure a place among the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition, ought to have a preferential claim to the Statutory appointments.

With all the checks, safeguards and precautions, to which I have briefly referred, I repeat that the Statutory Civil Service is not likely to attain to the dignity and importance, and hence will never acquire the status and usefulness, of the Covenanted Civil Service. Setting aside all considerations of policy and justice, a separate Statutory Civil Service will, for all practical purposes, ever remain an inferior or, at most, a subsidiary class of service to that of the Covenanted, which will continue to be considered as closed against the Natives. The Statutory Civil Service, in spite of the Statute, is looked upon as practically distinct from the Covenanted, and any so-called improvements in the Statutory provisions not leading to the enjoyment of all the position, privileges and honours of the Covenanted Civil Service will be deemed as mere makeshifts. I therefore advocate the total abolition of the Statutory Civil Service for Natives in India.

1714. Assuming it to be advisable to appoint to the Statutory Service in India Natives who have failed in the English competition, should such persons receive the same training as successful candidates in England and be subject to the same final examination?—Yes. Except that, having already been to England, they need not be sent back to that country.

1715. Should they, on appointment to the Statutory Service in India, be subject to the same incidents as apply to other persons appointed under the Statutory rules?—Yes.

1716. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Great dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Although theoretically open to the people of India, it is practically closed against them, and all that enter are, as a rule,

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foreigners to the country in which they come to serve. They are strangers to the people, ignorant of their ways and habits, unacquainted with their languages and modes of thought, and inexperienced in everything appertaining to the country. They come with a very superior education no doubt, and they also come with a willingness to serve, and perhaps with a quick and ready sympathy for the people. But they are raw youths, and in some cases their brain has been overtaxed and they sometimes succumb in after-years to the severe mental strain of the fatigues and cares of heavy work in office. The present limit of age is not only unsuited to the Natives, but it is equally undesirable for the European candidates, owing to the tender age at which they are called upon to enter on the heavy responsibilities of official work in managing most important affairs of State. Besides the special disadvantages which this limit of age inflicts on the Natives of India, it has a tendency to encourage cramming in the European candidates, and prevents University men of high culture and attainments from competing for service in India—men whose presence in this country is most desirable.

1717. Should any, and if any, what, change be made in that system?—The most important change to be made in the present system for all candidates alike is to raise the limit of age from nineteen to twenty-one or twenty-two years, the latter being preferable, and increasing the probationary period from two to three years, to submit them to a more extended system of special training than what they now receive. Another important change, which I would suggest, is that selected English candidates, who pass the Civil Service competition in England, should be made to undergo their probation of three years in India, just as candidates who will be selected in India, if the system of simultaneous examinations be adopted, should be sent to England for their probationary period. The object of probation is to subject the selected candidates to a special training suited to the special duties they have to perform under their covenants. In order to fit them for these duties it is as absolutely necessary that the probationary period of the selected candidates in England should be spent in India, as it would be necessary for the selected candidates in India, if any, to make them pass their probation in England. Thus after passing their examinations at a higher age, say twenty-two, and after a probationary period of three full years in India, the selected English candidates on entering upon their duties at the age of twenty-five would not only take up their appointments at a mature period of life and with a right judgment and sense of the sacred trust reposed in them, but would also, from their probation spent in India, take up active service with a practical knowledge and experience of the country and its people. At such an age, after such a probation, they would, on entering office, not be raw and inexperienced recruits fresh from a foreign land as they at present are at the commencement of their service. They would not then enter service as utter strangers to the country, and much reasonable ground of complaint would be avoided.

To this I wish to add that two objections might be raised against this plan, which I would meet by the following replies. It might be said that the special training which the selected candidates receive at present during their probation in England is training at a University, which they

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would miss by passing the probation in India. I reply that after raising the limit of age from nineteen to twenty-one or twenty-two years, the candidates for the open competition will generally come from the Universities, and they will not then need University training. But, if necessary, they could join Indian colleges or Universities after coming to India. Whatever University training they might miss would be amply compensated for by the practical Indian experience which they would gain, and which would be the chief feature of their special training. Another objection against the probation of English selected candidates in India might be, that it would prevent the mutual association of the selected candidates in one place, which would promote good feeling among them and make them acquainted with each other. I say to this that, according to my information, it is hardly correct to say that selected candidates in England have at present anything like association of thought and feeling. The Civil Service regulations themselves do not provide for the selected candidates coming together, but leave it open to them to reside at one of the numerous Universities and colleges named in the regulations; and the selected English candidates scatter themselves at present over various places. Rule 13 (4) of the regulation actually names nine institutions in which the selected candidates are free to distribute themselves.

1718. Do Natives of India labour under any, and if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—The disadvantages which the Natives of India labour under in competing for employment in the Governed Civil Service are great and many. The essence of all open competition is that all who take part in it are equally treated, and it is also asserted that, in the Indian Civil Service competition, English candidates have no advantage over Indians. I shall show, by figures taken from the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners for the years 1883-84-85, that such is not the case. In the present system such are the disadvantages of Native candidates that if one born and bred in this country can compete successfully in England, he must be at once acknowledged to be intellectually superior to his English fellow-competitors, because (1) he meets them in all subjects in the English language which is entirely foreign to him, and (2) he must have overcome no inconsiderable difficulties in leaving his family and native country and accustoming himself to life in a foreign land. The Indian candidate in having to pass his examination in English is compelled to acquire to perfection a foreign tongue in addition to his own vernacular, which occupied many years of his education previous to his taking up the English. He has thus to submit to a double system of instruction, and has to learn English at a much later period than that of the English students to whom it is their mother-tongue. The Indian has to go over to a foreign country at such a tender age that it is enough to keep back the best of them. The risks of sending youths to a distance of thousands of miles away from home and from parental care and control in a cold country entirely different from their own, and exposed to innumerable dangers and temptations, are immense; and having experienced in the case of my son, who was sent to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, what a father has to feel under such circumstances, I can fully corroborate the natural fears and anxieties of Indian parents in

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undertaking such risks, and can understand their disinclination to send their sons so far away from them to compete and on the mere chance of passing one of the most difficult examinations in the world.

Add to this the expense of education and residence in England, which must be felt less by an English student, who resides there and has his parents on the spot, than by a Native of India. The cost would not be felt much if the candidate's success at the competition were a matter of any certainty. For then the prize would be worth the expense and much more. But the Native candidate in competing for the Indian Civil Service in England has to fight a hard and costly battle for a mere chance, in which the probabilities are against him. However meritorious the Native candidate may be, the forces arrayed against him at the competition are an unknown quantity. In support of this statement I wish to add that, in 1884, when my son had the first chance and presented himself at the competition more with the view of testing his abilities and feeling his way than with the view to succeed on that occasion, the competition was between 156 candidates; and while my son obtained 1,056 marks, the last successful candidate scored a total of 1,425 marks. In 1885, when my son appeared for his second and last chance, the number of competitors suddenly rose from 185 in the previous year to 211; and my son failed to secure a place in the successful list, although he scored 1,451 marks—that is to say, he not only added 365 marks more in one year to his marks of the previous year, but he actually had 26 marks more than the last successful candidate of the previous year; and had it not been for the sudden influx of candidates and the consequent keen competition, the marks would have sufficed to pass my son, and in the previous year would have enabled him to secure a higher place than the last successful candidate. This makes it a question whether the heavy expense of money as well as energy is worth undertaking. It is particularly hard on a family possessing comparatively small means; and as it is the middle classes only that generally seek the benefits of higher education and position, this consideration of expense over an unknown result is quite prohibitive to their desire of seeing their sons in the Civil Service. To quote my own instance in point, I have lost, much to the disadvantage of my other children, almost all my hard-earned savings in the venture I hazarded; and although in the hope of bettering our position we cheerfully allowed ourselves to be made poor, we find ourselves at the end much poorer by the unfortunate result from no fault whatever of any of us concerned, but that of the present system of holding examinations in England.

The greatest disadvantage of all is the present limit of age. The English candidate comes ready prepared from the public schools at the present limit of age. An Indian student, on the other hand, has generally at that age hardly mastered English itself, much less has had time to prepare himself in several extra branches of knowledge. With two or three extra years he might make up the deficiency, although the special disadvantages described above would continue against him. For the same limit of age will have to be extended as it should be to the English candidates, in order to show that the Natives enter by no partiality or extra favour, and also to remedy the other defects of the present limit. The age is, besides, too low

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to enable an Indian boy, alone and unprotected, to undertake a long journey to Europe; and the absurdity of expecting Indian candidates to pass the Civil Service competition in London at this age is so apparent, that it cannot be wondered that the feeling among the people generally is, that this limit is simply fixed to deter Indians from competing for the Civil Service. In my son's case, he was deprived of another chance by being only one month too old on the day of the examination; and thus had he been a month younger he would have got a whole year of further preparation. I wish to add that, ever since the open competition was established, only five Natives from the Bombay Presidency have been successful, of whom three are Parsis, one a Hindu, and one is a Mahomedan.

Such are the disadvantages which Native candidates labour under in the preliminary stages before appearing at the examination; and now I crave the indulgence of the Commission to detain them for a few minutes on the special disadvantages to Indian youths in the competition itself. I mean the result of the higher marks assigned to Greek and Latin.

Before an Indian student has even commenced to learn English, the English student has commenced Latin, and by the time that the former has mastered the elements of English, the latter has learnt Latin as well as Greek, which both are of the greatest use to him in the competition, while the preparation in English of the Indian is of no use whatever towards his success, but only gives him the right, as it were, of competing. Thus all those English students who have a tolerable knowledge of Latin and Greek must be considered to have an absolute advantage over Indians in that respect. Greek and Latin together carry 1,400 marks, whilst Sanskrit and Arabic have each 500 marks in the competition. The former are almost always studied together, whilst Sanskrit and Arabic are never studied together in any Indian school and hardly at any Indian University. Thus not a single Indian competitor has been able to take advantage of the 1,000 marks assigned to Sanskrit and Arabic together, one of these two at the most being taken up. Now, generally, if a student scores 800 marks clear (that is to say, after deducting 100 marks for each under the regulations) in Latin and Greek together, and does not fare too badly in the other branches he may have taken up, his success is assured. And these 800 marks are easy to get; but on the contrary it is exceedingly difficult to get even 350 marks in Sanskrit or Arabic, which is only 50 less than the maximum obtainable. It would, then, be naturally suggested that an Indian candidate should take up mathematics, which carry 1,000 marks. But there is no open field for him free from rivals. And, again, it is much more difficult to get 600 marks in mathematics than the same number in Latin and Greek. As no deduction is made in mathematical marks, almost all the candidates take up that subject, and it is found that most of those who get good marks in Latin and Greek get a sufficient number of marks in mathematics as well. Thus, then, however highly cultured an Indian candidate may be, if he is not proficient in Latin or Greek, or both, his chances of success are minimised. By far the largest proportion of Indian candidates have failed on this account, and those Indians who have passed without Latin or Greek have either shown extraordi-

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nary talent in a particular subject, or having been residents in England from their early childhood have enjoyed all the facilities of education in England. I have stated that at the Civil Service competition, it is much more difficult to get 600 marks in mathematics than the same number in Latin and Greek. I wish to explain that this difficulty arises, as I understand, from the standard in mathematics being much higher than that in Greek and Latin. For the former, a candidate is, I am told, required to be examined in the whole course of pure and mixed mathematics; but in the Greek and Latin papers there are chiefly passages for translation from and into English with a few general questions on antiquity, history, &c., which could be all prepared from one standard book of reference. I mean to say that for an English candidate who has generally devoted ten or more years to these subjects, the examination in Latin and Greek must be easy enough, and the higher marks assigned to these languages must give him a great advantage. Indian candidates, no doubt, could attain a high degree of proficiency in Latin alone, if they took it up early enough or at an equally early age. But they have to master the elements of the English language before they can take up Latin, and thus, under the present limit of age, they could hardly have four or five years to give to it, as in the Indian schools students commence a second language generally in the fourth standard.

The following three statements will support what I have said above:—

I. To show that high marks are easy to get in Greek and Latin together (1,400), but not so in mathematics (1,000), though nearly as many candidates take up the latter subject as those that take up Greek and Latin, I have given the figures for 500 marks in each subject, which are equivalent to 700 marks for Greek and Latin and, therefore, half of the maximum, while 500 marks are also half of the maximum in mathematics—

| | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total number of candidates. | 150 | 185 | 211 |
| Number scoring 500 or more in Greek and Latin together. | 49 Of whom 18 got 700 or more. | 69 Of whom 30 got 700 or more. | 76 Of whom 32 got 700 or more. |
| Number scoring 500 or more in mathematics. | 13 Of whom 8 got 600 or more. | 18 Of whom 6 got 600 or more. | 13 Of whom 9 got 600 or more. |

Even 400 marks in mathematics were obtained by only 15 more candidates in 1883, by only 10 more candidates in 1884, by only 26 more candidates in 1885.

Thus the number of candidates who get more than half of the maximum marks in Greek and Latin is nearly double, sometimes even treble of the number of those who get only two-fifths of the maximum in mathematics.

II. To show that candidates scoring 800 (1,000) marks or more in Greek and Latin together gene-

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| Year. | Selected Candidates. | Total number scoring 800 or more in Greek and Latin. | |
|--------------|----------------------|--|---------|
| | | Passed. | Failed. |
| 1888 | 40 | 9 | ... |
| 1884 | 38 | 8 | 5 |
| 1886 | 42 | 11 | 3 |

In mathematics the same comparison cannot be made, as hardly 2 or 3 candidates have scored 800 marks in that subject in the above-mentioned years. It must also be noted that, in most cases of failure in spite of 800 marks in Greek and Latin, the candidates have done badly in their other subjects, getting zeros in many cases.

III. Finally, considering that no Indian can get 400 marks in Sanskrit or Arabic, since that would be the maximum 500 after deducting 100 marks, all those candidates who obtain 400 or more marks in Latin and Greek together or separately must be considered to have an absolute advantage in their favour over any Indian candidates. I leave out of consideration those candidates whose total marks fall below 500, as they are virtually out of the competition. The numbers, then, are as follows:—

| | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of candidates who scored 400 (600) or more marks in Greek and Latin together or separately | 64 | 98 | 107 |

Thus an Indian candidate would have been on equal terms with only 69 candidates in 1883, with only 68 candidates in 1884, with only 78 candidates in 1885! while in all cases the majority of his fellow-competitors had a clear start of him.

1719. How would you remedy these disadvantages?—The only remedies to remove these disabilities, that suggest themselves from a consideration of the above, are—

1st. By raising the limit of age from seventeen to nineteen years in the minimum and from nineteen to twenty-two years in the maximum.

2nd. By holding simultaneous examinations in England and India open to all in both countries.

Here I wish to add a few words in explanation of one question which may arise against the suggestion. The *vidæ voce* examinations of candidates at the Civil Service competition are held in all subjects except English composition; and it may be urged that the difficulty of holding *vidæ voce* examinations would be fatal to the proposal of holding simultaneous examinations in India for the Civil Service, which would then have to be written examinations only, unless the examiners travelled all the way to India. I admit that *vidæ voce* examinations are very desirable if practicable, *i.e.*, if by some means the same examiners in each subject could manage to hold them. But I deny that they are indispensable. Each *vidæ voce* examination occupies, I am told, from ten to twenty minutes only, sometimes even less; and especially in mathematics and the sciences, they could be most easily dispensed with; for, in these subjects, easy

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questions are asked on the formulae, book-work, &c., which might either be omitted or might be as well embodied in the papers or in an additional paper. As for languages, the *vidæ voce* examinations are conducted from books previously named by each candidate; and I would suggest that just as there is a general paper on English literature, as well as a special paper on English classics previously prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners, similarly there should be a general paper as at present in each language and a special paper on books in each language previously notified. This will, besides, have the advantage of enabling the examiners to form a more accurate estimate of each candidate's attainments in a foreign language, because the number and kind of books presented by the candidates vary so much that the examiners must necessarily be considerably puzzled in many cases in making a correct estimate. The only other difficulty is about testing the colloquial facility of a candidate in a modern language. But the Commissioners themselves leave the option to the candidates of declining the colloquial test; and I submit it may be done away with without any serious loss. I would add that it is the candidates who chiefly gain by the oral examination, inasmuch as they have thereby an opportunity of making up, if they can, any deficiency in their written answers. And I would go even further and say that, if it is considered necessary to retain the oral examinations in some of the subjects, the Indian candidates would be prepared to undergo the loss of a few marks in return for the diminution of their disadvantages, if the examination is simultaneously held in England and India.

3rd. By assigning 800 marks each to Sanskrit and Arabic.

No scholarships nor allowances of passage-money, &c., will be necessary to aid Native candidates to proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service.

1720. If an examination is held in India,—

(1) Should it be identical with that held in England?

(2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India?

(3) Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations?—If an examination is held in India—

(1) It should be identical with that held in England. It should take place on the same day in this country as in England,—the examination papers being sent carefully sealed to Government, to whose charge they should be entrusted, and who should be held responsible for the safe transmission of the questions to and answers back from India. The examinations should be conducted under the direct supervision of Secretaries to Government or Directors of Public Instruction or other trustworthy and responsible State officers of high rank sworn to receive, pack up, and transmit each answer safely and secretly to the Civil Service Commissioners in England, whose examiners, appointed for the open competition in London, should open and examine the answers and award marks equally with the answers received from candidates in England.

(2) The simultaneous examinations in India might, to suit the convenience of candidates, be

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held in the three presidencies of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The candidates in both countries should compete with one another forming a whole competition between all, and candidates should be selected in their order of merit only from the total results of all, in the same manner as the Indian candidates would have been selected if they had competed in England.

(3) I am opposed to any apportionment of appointments to the candidates at the respective examinations, or to any apportionment of appointments between residents of different territories, or between the members of different communities or sects. Let those be appointed who deserve most in the order of merit, whatever be the country or province they come from, and whatever be the nationality to which they belong. No distinctions as to race, religion, or residence should guide the appointments, except the distinction of personal fitness and individual merit as tested at the open competition. I desire to add that I do not here allude to certain of the highest appointments in the State, which are, on political grounds, reserved for Englishmen only. Promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service by right ceases after a certain limit is reached. The highest appointments of the State beyond that limit the State has reserved to itself the right of giving to those whom it considers the most deserving for various reasons. When I say, therefore, that I am opposed to any apportionment of appointments I mean that I am in favour of the above reservation by the State, and exclusively of that I do not consider any further apportionment necessary or desirable.

1721. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—The successful candidates in the competition in India should be required, as an obligatory condition, to proceed to England for a probation of three years to complete their training, receiving from Government, with or without passage-money, the present allowance of £300, which is usually allowed to selected candidates in England during their probation. I am not particular as to any State aid to the successful candidates to enable them to proceed to England; for after their success at the competition all such candidates need not grudge the expense, which is now sure to repay them, of their further education and residence in England. I should not mind, therefore, if the probation allowances were wholly or in part dispensed with in return for the establishing of simultaneous examinations in India, saving to the Indian candidates their expense in going to England to compete, in the first instance, with every probability of failure. The successful candidates can well afford to pay for their own probation in England, and any financial saving in this direction would be welcome to the country. But this probation allowance to selected Indian candidates could only be dispensed with on the condition that it should also be abolished with respect to the probation of selected English candidates. I would create no distinctions between the English and Indian probationers; and although I strongly urge that the three-years' probation of selected English candidates should be passed in India, I see no reason why they should not pay for it if no allowance be given to selected Indian candidates for their probation in England.

I am of opinion that the probation of selected Indian candidates to be passed in England should include, besides the usual training, a

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course of regular and systematic physical education, and accurate knowledge and experience of the English people, their thoughts and habits, their manners and customs. I should like Indian probationers in England to be encouraged to reside with respectable English families there, and to study life as enjoyed in an English home, and thus learn to imitate the great virtues of the British race by actual and continued contact with the people of that country. The stay of the selected Indian candidate in England should be utilised to the utmost in their acquiring English habits of diligence, perseverance, application and devotion to work, of liberality of heart and breadth of view, and of freedom from prejudice and bias in all matters coming before them; and when they return, I should like to see them return as perfect gentlemen, accomplished and refined, with a sense of self-respect and genuine pride in their own position and character, also with settled convictions as to the purity of English homes, the happiness of English domestic life, and the superiority of English practical talent. For political reasons, I consider this to be a necessary part of the special training of selected Indian candidates during their probation in England; and, in order thus to enable them to return to India with broad sympathies for the British rule and race, the period of three years instead of two, which I would recommend, is certainly not too long.

Sir Charles Turner.

1722. Is it not the case that many Natives in India now learn English from childhood?—Not that I am aware of.

1723. Are there in Bombay any Native children of seven or eight or ten years of age who know English?—Not that I am aware of.

1724. Can you say there are none in the city?—I am quite sure there are none.

1725. We were told yesterday that boys in this presidency begin learning English at a very early age?—That is not my experience. Even among Parsi families, who learn English sooner than others, I hardly know one instance in which English is taught from childhood.

1726. At what age generally does the Parsi boy begin to study English?—Not before ten.

1727. Does he know it pretty fluently by twelve?—I think not till he is sixteen.

1728. You say the successful Native candidate shows his intellectual superiority over the English candidate because he must have overcome serious difficulties in leaving his home and family, but does not that show courage and energy rather than intellect?—I should consider a man intellectually superior who could attain such success under such disadvantages.

1729. You say that the examination for the Indian Civil Service is one of the most difficult in the world. Do you know whether it is more or less difficult than the examinations for high honours at Oxford and Cambridge?—I do not say it is the most difficult, but I say it is one of the most difficult examinations; and considering the age at which it is passed it is so. The Civilians themselves take pride in it.

1730. What did it cost you to send your son to England for his examination?—He stayed there for two years and nine months, and it cost him more than R10,000, nearly R11,000, including his expenses in going and coming. To a man like

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myself, of slender means, it was a terrible expense. The cost was about Rs.3,000 per annum, exclusive of going and returning.

1731. You say that if an Indian candidate should take up mathematics, which carry 1,000 marks, there is no open field for him. Is the European candidate who takes up Latin and Greek free from rivals?—I mean free from rivals of other nationalities.

1732. You treat Latin and Greek as if they were one subject?—I count them together because they are generally studied together.

1733. But are they not two separate languages requiring separate study?—Yes; but they are generally taken together.

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1734. You propose that the English successful candidates should undergo a period of probation in India. In what respect would that probation differ from the two years' training they go through now?—The very fact of their presence in India, their being on the spot, mixing with the people and acquiring a knowledge of them and their language, though not, perhaps, with the special view of study, would give them a very great advantage. At present, after the successful students have passed, they are understood, for the first two years of their residence in England, to be undergoing a special training for their future duties here: they are called Civilians under training, and account is taken of them in the calculation for recruitment.

1735. Wherein would the training which you would give the successful candidates who enter the service without special study in England differ from the training now given to young Civilians when they first come out?—I understand that they take up their official duties at once when they come out, and that that is the special training you refer to—simply some official routine work. What I propose is that the selected candidates should come out here and pass their probation for some period before taking up their actual duties.

1736. You mean that instead of studying Indian law, history and languages at Oxford, they should come out and study them in India?—Yes.

1737. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—This service should be entirely recruited from Natives of India.

1738. Should the recruitment be by competition or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—It should be by open competition only; carefully-devised tests should be framed to suit the different grades of the service and places. On condition that the Uncovenanted appointments be given by competition pure and simple, I would not object to Eurasians being included, if they are not already, in the term "Natives of India" as defined in section 6 of Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

The President—continued.

1739. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several Administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such Administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The recruitment should be made by the several Administrations only from persons residing in their respective territories.

1740. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—Sections 3 and 4, of 24 & 25 Vic. of 1861, already provide for the promotion of highly deserving servants in the Uncovenanted branches to posts reserved for the Covenanted Service. There is no necessity, therefore, for retaining the Statutory Civil Service or the proportion of offices assigned to it for the special benefit of the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Ryland.

1741. You claim all the advantages and privileges of Englishmen for Natives. On what principle would you exclude Europeans from participating in offices under Government, in opposition to an Act of Parliament which admits all classes, castes and creeds of Her Majesty's subjects?—I understand the policy of the Government to be to reserve the Uncovenanted Service for Natives of India.

1742. Are there not Europeans in many places now doing good service in the Uncovenanted ranks?—There are.

The President.

1743. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—I do not consider it advisable that distinctions should be made in the salaries attached to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service or in the Uncovenanted branches between Native and European servants after applying to each the rules of open competition and the test of approved merit and ability.

1744. Is there any other point on which you wish to give evidence?—Yes, with regard to the competition in England. I have taken down a few statistics of Native candidates who have attended the competition since the reduction of the age limit. There was a deputation to Lord Kimberley in 1883. Up to that time twenty-eight Natives had appeared at the competitive examination. Since then seven more, making a total of thirty-five Native candidates, have appeared, of whom only four passed, and of these four one had been in England almost from infancy. He was a Native of Bengal and a Christian. Another, also a Bengali, had been in England for a number of years, which alone enabled him to pass. The third was a Mahomedan candidate. He had been in England for four years before he passed. He appeared at the examination twice, having failed on the first occasion. The remaining one was a Parsi, who was a very exceptionally intellectual man.

WITNESS XXV.—20th January 1887.

Examination of the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Barrister-at-law; Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay.

The President.

1745. I believe the special point on which you wish to give your views is the admission of Natives to the Judicial Service. Will you kindly state what you consider the proper policy to adopt?—As I understand the Government are anxious that Natives should have a larger share in the administration of the country, it appears to me, at any rate in this presidency, it can be best done by admitting them to a larger extent than they are admitted at present into the judicial branch. At present all the Subordinate Judgeships are held by Natives of the country, and I think that, not only without any prejudice to the administration of justice, but indeed with some benefit to it, the Subordinate Judges and other Natives who have had the requisite legal training might be appointed to the posts of Assistant and District Judges now held by Covenanted Civilians. Of course they would have to be selected with care; but I think the body of Subordinate Judges, the Native advocates and High Court Pleaders would supply all you could want as regards both ability and integrity. When I say that it would probably be for the benefit of the administration of civil justice, it is to be remembered that under the system which prevails, I believe throughout India, the Civilian Judges perform almost exclusively appellate functions, and it is almost impossible to expect that men would perform appellate duties satisfactorily who have never done any Original work. I am aware that Assistant Judges can have, under the Act, Original work given them by the District Judge, but it is, I am informed, a very uncommon thing, so that you may practically say that Civilian Judges who are brought out here begin at once to perform appellate functions. The rule in this presidency is that after four years a Civilian must elect whether he will enter the Judicial or Revenue branch of the service. Supposing him to come out with some knowledge of law—it cannot be very much—and with some slight experience in the administration of justice in the English Courts, during the first four years of his service he does no judicial work whatever except as a Magistrate. When, after four years, he begins to take up judicial work which, as I said before, consists of appeals from the Subordinate Judges, you would scarcely suppose it likely that young Civilians would, under these circumstances, be better Judges than the Subordinate Judges, many of whom have been already for several years engaged in judicial work. Every now and then, of course, there is a brilliant exception, but I must say that my experience is that on the whole, and particularly as regards the decision of questions of fact, the administration of justice suffers from the appeals lying to young Civilian Judges. And indeed, generally speaking, I should say that owing to the acquaintance of the Subordinate Judges with the ways, manners, and customs of the country being vastly superior to that of the Civilian Judges, the result is, that on questions of fact the findings in the Appellate Courts, where they differ from those of the Court below, are more generally wrong than right; and if that is so, of course the administration of justice suffers.

The President—continued.

But although this is true from a lawyer's point of view, I have every reason to think that the Civilian Judges who have been in the country for many years enjoy the entire confidence of the people, by reason of their being in no way biassed by the surroundings which are not unnaturally supposed to affect Native Judges, more or less living amongst the people and having relations among them; and in that way I say they have the confidence of the people, who, it is quite possible, would prefer that these appeals should still be heard by Civilian Judges. That, however, is quite another question: and I am speaking strictly judicially, when I say that I do not think the administration of justice gains on the whole by the appeals being heard by Civilian Judges. If you ask me as a Judge and nothing more to say whether I think the decisions in these Appellate Courts are as a rule more correct than those of the Original Courts subordinate to them, I should say that they are not. Therefore, I say, the administration of justice derives no benefit from the system except in the way I have mentioned, *viz.*, that the Civilian Judges have, notwithstanding, the confidence of the country.

1746. Do you propose to separate entirely the Judicial from the Executive line?—I think it could be safely done as regards the administration of civil justice.

1747. And to give all the District Judgeships to Subordinate Judges?—I think the whole of the Civil Judicial administration, as distinguished from the Criminal Judicial administration of this country, might be provided for mainly from the Subordinate Judges. By the Act of 1876 all Revenue questions are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, which have jurisdiction only where the claim is based on a *sanad* from the British Government, or the Bombay Government under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1863.

1748. Questions, for instance, involved in taking up land for railways and roads; do they go to the Civil Courts?—If you mean questions of compensation to be paid for land taken for public purposes, they do where the Collector cannot come to terms with the parties, but there is an appeal to the High Court.

1749. Questions of reserves for forests and the like?—They generally turn upon infringement of the Special Act and come before a Magistrate.

Sir Charles Turner.

1750. When you speak of the deficiencies you have noticed in the Appellate Courts, are you speaking of the service generally, or only with reference to some members of it?—I am speaking of the service generally. Of course, as I have said, there are brilliant exceptions.

1751. Is there any substantial number of exceptions?—I think not. On questions of fact, a European can hardly be expected to be as good a Judge as a Native in a large class of cases which come before the Courts.

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Barnett.

1752. Take two men of equal ability, a Native and a European. After some years' experience, do you not find that they become equally good judges of fact?—This may be so with regard to some of the senior members of the service who have had large experience.

1753. Do you think that European Judges of the High Court, when they have acquired experience of the habits and customs of the people, are not as good judges of fact as Native Judges?—I doubt whether we are in certain cases. I should always attach great importance to the opinion of a Native colleague on those questions of fact upon which the modes of thought and habits of the people have an important bearing. He has a better acquaintance with the ideas and motives which influence his countrymen than we English Judges can have, though of course, after many years' residence in the country, we may be supposed to acquire some knowledge of the people.

1754. Can you tell me whether, when the judgments of the Subordinate Courts of Original Jurisdiction are reversed by the High Court, the grounds of reversal are more frequently questions of law or questions of fact?—I could not say.

1755. Can you tell me in how many cases the High Court reverses the judgments of the Subordinate Judges on questions of fact?—It is only possible in those cases in which a regular appeal lies to the High Court, in cases in which the subject-matter is above Rs. 5,000 in value. But, of course, the great bulk of the appellate work of the High Court consists of special appeals on mere questions of law.

1756. Even in second appeals, you occasionally have to form an opinion whether the question of fact has been rightly decided?—It is principally by reading the judgments of both the Courts that I have formed my impression that the Subordinate Judges are more frequently right on questions of fact.

1757. Is the Subordinate Judge an Appellate Judge?—He is sometimes. A First Class Subordinate Judge has appellate powers sometimes given him.

1758. Have you never, in hearing second appeals, seen reason to doubt whether the Subordinate Judge's decision in appeal was right?—I think they are generally right. On the other hand, such appeals are not common. Subordinate Judges with appellate powers are rare.

1759. Is there any supervision exercised by the District Judges over the Civil Courts in this presidency?—Certainly; a District Judge can suspend a Subordinate Judge.

1760. Would you propose to confer that power on a Native District Judge?—I do not see why he should not exercise the power. It is all done under the supervision of the High Court.

1761. Have you ever heard that the presence of an English Judge in a district is desirable in that it encourages the Subordinate Native judiciary to independence?—I can well imagine it. I have no doubt that the presence of European Judges has a very beneficial moral effect.

1762. Have you not as a Judge of the High Court experienced very great advantage from the association with you as colleagues of gentlemen who have been familiar with the administration of the country?—Of course, when you have to

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

deal with special tenures and questions of that kind, there is no doubt that the Civilian Judges are of great service to the Barrister Judges.

1763. And also when questions arise as to the policy of the Government in making administrative orders? For instance, has it not been your experience that your Civilian colleague was able to tell you that such an order was passed so many years ago and for what reasons?—Certainly. Personally, I should say I have derived the greatest assistance from Civilian Judges in all matters of that nature.

1764. May I ask whether the prizes for the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service are as great as the prizes for the Executive Branch?—Up to quite lately promotion was very slow on the Revenue side, and there was a tendency to come over to the Judicial side. That has been done quite lately by two or three Civilians.

1765. But before that I have been given to understand the most promising men went to the Revenue side?—I have been told so, though nothing I have observed myself would lead me to that conclusion. Since I have been in India, I have known some very able Civilians amongst the Judges.

1766. You told us that on questions of fact you considered Natives the better judges. On questions of law which do you find the better judges?—Well, I think there is very little difference between them. It is on questions of fact that the Subordinate Judge has the advantage. I do not think that in matters of law he is any better.

1767. Have you found, speaking generally, that an officer who has gained a reputation as an Executive officer will, if he elects the Judicial service, also distinguish himself above his fellows as a Judge?—That case can scarcely present itself in this presidency. A man would not be allowed, I presume, to enter the Judicial department here after a certain time. Nearly all enter the Judicial service as young men.

1768. How long has this separation of the services obtained in this presidency?—A long time, I believe. Certainly, as long as I have been in India.

1769. With regard to the administration of Criminal justice, will you tell us whether you have any reason to think that Native Judges would administer Criminal justice equally as well as they do Civil justice, supposing them to have the necessary experience?—My principal objection to their appointment would be the political aspect of the question. I doubt their having the same moral courage in the discharge of their duties under such trying circumstances as might possibly arise from time to time. Moreover, it is in the exercise of the Criminal administration of justice that the power of the British Rāj is especially brought home to the general mass of the population.

1770. Do you see a good deal of the work of the Native Magistracy?—Yes.

1771. Is it fairly good?—Yes. But I must tell you that I have not much experience of Criminal work, and I should not like to speak with much certainty about the comparative work of European and Native Magistrates. Naturally, I should suppose the European to be the better Criminal Judge, at least from a European point of view. I have never myself thought it possible, at any rate at present, that Natives could be introduced to a greater extent into the Criminal administration of the country, because I consider it absolutely

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

necessary for the maintenance of the proper supremacy of the British Government in the country that the Criminal administration should remain substantially in our own hands. I did not intend my previous remarks to apply in any way to the Criminal administration.

1772. Do you think you could possibly effect such a separation of the Civil and Criminal functions of the District Judge as you desire to see effected with due regard to administrative convenience? Have you at the present moment any Judges who go on circuit?—None. But I think under a new system there might be some five or six Sessions Judges, Europeans, who would go on circuit.

1773. Do you know whether, in any parts of India where Judges are required to hold Sessions at a distance from their headquarters, any difficulty has been found in getting them to do so in the hot weather?—I should think that at the present day there would practically be no great difficulty.

The President.

1774. I suppose there is easy communication from the headquarters of one district to another?—Oh, yes.

1775. And these five Sessions Judges might be selected from the best European Magistrates?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

1776. And what promotion would you provide for the Sessions Judges afterwards?—We might have one in the High Court.

1777. Would it not be inconvenient to have in the High Court a Judge who had had no experience of Civil Judicial work?—He would take part in all the Criminal business and might hold the Sessions. But I must admit that his not having had experience in the administration of Civil justice would diminish his usefulness in the Court.

1778. Should you not also have a Judge in the High Court acquainted with executive administration?—He is not required under the present system.

The President.

1779. Have Commissioners as Revenue officers to deal with cases of a Civil nature,—rent suits, for instance,—or do these cases go to the Civil Courts? In the Punjab our Revenue Courts decide questions between landlord and tenant.—No; they do not do that here.

Sir Charles Turner.

1780. Do the Civil Courts in this presidency decide rent questions?—Yes.

1781. And the Revenue authorities decide Revenue cases?—All claims by Government. You will find, however, some exceptions, if you look at Act X of 1876, where the Civil Court has jurisdiction still. The intention originally was to take away the jurisdiction entirely, but I believe the High Court protested very much against it, and they left us some jurisdiction confined to questions where there is a *sanad* from the British Government or the order has been made under the Summary Act.

1782. There are cases in which the rights of the Crown are concerned to a very considerable extent

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

which come before the Civil Courts of this country; for instance, the Government may sue to recover possession of land?—Such cases are sure to come up to the High Court on appeal.

1783. The Kánara cases were tried by the High Court, were they not?—Oh, yes. I cannot see how any very important question could ever arise in which the Government was interested which would not find its way to the High Court.

1784. Such cases, I presume, you might remove to the High Court by transfer, if necessary?—Under proper circumstances.

1785. Do you think a Native Subordinate Judge might be appointed as a Court of first instance in the presidency town to take some of the business which now comes before the High Court?—No doubt he might be.

1786. Do you see any objection to it: or if the number of Judges in the Small Cause Court was increased and that Court had Ordinary Original Jurisdiction given it?—Of course you might do it, but where would be the advantage?

1787. Would you not increase the number of appointments for Natives and provide a less costly *forum* for suitors? Is not a great deal of the litigation in the High Court exactly of the same character as a Subordinate Judge would try beyond the boundaries of the Court's jurisdiction?—No doubt it is.

1788. Are not, in fact, a considerable number of the cases which come before the High Court ordinarily cases of simple contract or cases relating to the possession of a small house or piece of land, or for the partition of a small estate?—Some of them are.

1789. Has not the heavy expense entailed on suitors who have recourse to it been a subject of objection to the retention of jurisdiction by the High Court in cases of small value?—I quite admit that. The transfer of jurisdiction has hitherto been proposed to us as a source of profit to Government by the Court-fees which would be introduced according to the system prevailing in the *múfasal*.

1790. Looking at it from the point of view of a suitor, have not cases occurred in your experience where the value of the whole property in litigation in a partition suit has been less than the Court-fees payable in the suit?—There is no doubt about it. In administration suits whole estates are swallowed up in costs.

1791. Are partition cases very frequent among Hindus?—I should say they are not very frequent in Bombay. There are a good many administration suits, and that unfortunate rule which enables the parties to get all their costs out of the estate has had most calamitous results. The Courts are beginning, I hope, to see that that rule operates most injuriously.

Mr. Stokes.

1792. You judge of the ability of Civilian Judges to decide questions of fact from the appeals which come before the High Court. These appeals are generally second appeals, I think?—Generally.

1793. And turn nearly altogether on questions of law?—Yes.

1794. So that the question of fact really is secondary?—Of course, you know that questions of law are so mixed up with questions of fact that it

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becomes necessary to look at the evidence and see how the Judge below has made use of it in applying his law.

1795. You form a judgment on your own observation of cases?—Of course; but I may say that I am expressing an opinion which I have frequently heard expressed by other members of the High Court.

1796. Still your opportunity of acquiring ability in the ascertainment of fact is in no respect superior to that of men who have passed their lives in the mufasal?—That is true; but I form my opinion by reading the judgments of the Subordinate and Appellate Courts, and their mode of dealing with the evidence in the case enables me to form an opinion as to the relative value of their findings.

1797. I think you have spent most of your time in India in Bombay?—Yes, and the greater part of it on the Original side of the Court. But I have been hearing appeals from the mufasal for the last six years.

1798. Is the Criminal work satisfactorily done by the Sessions Judges?—I think so.

1799. But surely in these cases the main point is generally the decision of questions of fact?—Where there is not a jury, that is so, of course.

1800. In Criminal cases, do the Sessions Judges fail in their appreciation of questions of fact?—As a rule, I should say, certainly not. But other Judges of the Court could give you a better opinion, as I have not done much Criminal work on the Appellate Side.

1801. Have they ever sent up cases to you in which, having differed from the jury, they asked the High Court to interfere?—Yes.

1802. And has the High Court ever agreed with the Sessions Judge as against the jury?—It has done so; but it is not the practice of the Court to interfere with the verdict of the jury, unless it is very clearly against the evidence.

1803. I believe the moral effect of the European Judge sitting in appeal is considerable?—In that sense, no doubt, it is highly satisfactory; but if I were asked whether the decisions of the first Appellate Courts are better than those of the Subordinate Judges, I should say I entertain very considerable doubt. Of course the very intention of an Appellate Court is that it should be.

1804. Do you not think that in times of trouble and disturbance it would weaken the hands of Government very much if the whole Civil Judicial agency was in the hands of a class of people on whom they could not count for sympathy?—As far as the administration of civil justice in this presidency is concerned, I do not think there is danger or risk of any sort or kind.

1805. Have there not been times in the history of India when the Administration and the High Court in Calcutta were by no means on terms of sympathy?—Those were in days gone by.

1806. Cannot they occur again?—I should think not.

1807. As regards circuits, how many districts are there in which it would be necessary to hold Sessions Courts?—I have been told by Mr. Melvill that he thought five or six Judges would be sufficient for going on circuit.

1808. How many Sessions Courts are there?—I cannot at this moment say. These Sessions Judges would devote themselves entirely to Criminal work.

Mr. Nwkar.

1809. I suppose the parties would know the facts better than the Judges, and if they saw that the Subordinate Judge had discerned them better than the Appellate Judge, how then would the public have that confidence in the latter which you speak of?—Of course the great mass of the people are not involved in litigation.

1810. You have in Bombay several Native gentlemen in the Government service?—Yes.

1811. Do you not think they would be well fitted to take charge of District Judgeships?—Without knowing to whom you particularly refer I cannot answer your question.

1812. Have you formed any opinion as to whether it is desirable that Natives should be put in executive charge of districts?—No: I am not conversant with the subject.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1813. When the Revenue Act was passed, was there not a great deal of agitation against the exclusion of certain suits from the cognisance of the High Court?—Yes, and I believe provisions were put into the Act in consequence.

1814. And at any time pressure might be brought upon Government to remove the existing restrictions on the Civil Court's jurisdiction?—It might so happen, of course.

Sir Charles Turner.

1815. The High Court has at present power to call up any case for trial for cause shown?—Yes.

1816. Do you consider it desirable to appoint to Subordinate Judgeships Pleaders of some experience?—It would be desirable, but the difficulty is to get them to accept these appointments, because the position of a Pleader of standing is much more profitable.

1817. If you could get Pleaders of some experience to take them, you would prefer to appoint them?—I cannot say that. The actual administration of justice in which Subordinate Judges have been engaged is of great importance in forming an efficient Judge.

1818. Do you consider the system of nomination is the best you could get for appointing to judicial offices?—I have no doubt it is the best for the higher appointments.

1819. And a person who has undergone the prescribed tests for a Pleadership, and has practised, would be a better man to appoint than a person who has passed these tests and has had no practical experience?—*Ceteris paribus*, this would be so.

1820. Do you consider that the Government or the High Court should have the power of nominating one outside the service to judicial appointments even up to the grade of District Judge?—Certainly.

1821. You think it desirable that Government should retain the power of appointing a man at once a Subordinate Judge of the first grade or even District Judge?—Yes; I think the Government should have the power, but should only exercise it in exceptional cases, and after due regard to the claims of Subordinate Judges of proved ability and integrity so as to give the

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

greatest possible encouragement to that important body of officers in the faithful discharge of their duties.

1822. And that these appointments should be made from the Bar?—Yes, occasionally, as I have stated.

1823. Do you not think you could find men at the Bombay Bar who would be quite worthy of a seat on the High Court Bench?—No doubt. Of course Native members of the High Court under this new system would be chosen from the District Judges and the local Bar, including Advocates and Pleaders.

1824. Might not even Barrister Judges be appointed from the local Bar?—They are now.

1825. When you were comparing the relative

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

efficiency of the Covenanted Civilian Judge and the Subordinate Judge, did you refer to all grades of the Subordinate judiciary, or only the first and less experienced grade?—You may compare young Assistant Judges with the Subordinate Judges of the lowest grade and District Judges who have been many years in the country with Subordinate Judges of the highest grade.

1826. And the opinion you expressed was the result of such a comparison?—Yes, but of course always subject to exceptions.

1827. Is there anything further which you would wish to say?—I wish to add that I think a salary of ₹1,200 per mensem would be quite sufficient for a Native District Judge. His highest pay as a Subordinate Judge is ₹800.

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WITNESS XXVI.—21st January 1887.

Examination of the Hon'ble **ડાહબહાઈ નાવરોજી**, Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 1829. I believe you are a Member of the Legis-
Sec. II. lative Council of Bombay and a Member of the
Bombay. Municipal Corporation? and also a Justice of the
Peace, a Fellow of the University, one of the
founders of the East India Association, and
The Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Association?—Yes.
Hon'ble *ડાહબહાઈ*
નાવરોજી.

The President.

1829. You have been repeatedly to England?—Yes, I have been there altogether for more than twenty years.

1830. Would you kindly tell us if the system of appointing Native Statutory Civilians is approved of; and if not, on what grounds, and by what classes?—May I ask if these two papers of mine will be recorded as evidence?

1831. It will be more convenient, perhaps, for the purposes of our enquiry if we have your opinion in answer to our questions. I will afterwards read through the papers and mark off what portions I think are necessary. We prefer to take your answers to specific questions. Will you kindly state if the Statutory Civil Service is approved of, and if not, by what classes?—Following the lines of one of the papers submitted by me to the Commission, it is evident that the Statutory Service should cease if simultaneous examinations are held in England and India, otherwise it would be an undue favour to the Natives.

1832. Your objection then is in regard to the rules and not the Statute?—I have an objection to both.

1833. What are your objections?—The Statute should be altered and a free and open competition should be established for all, and there should be a test for moral fitness besides—something similar to the methods adopted in England.

1834. Would you have the subjects of Native States admitted to the competition?—The Native States are at present freely employing British subjects in their service, and it may naturally be expected that the British should not grudge them appointments; but there is a further view, and that is a political one, as to how far the Natives of the Feudatory States can be considered natural-born British subjects; how they can be so considered in a judicial and political point of view so as to make it consistent with the Act.

1835. Do you think that the present members of the Statutory Service are not qualified for the posts to which they have been appointed?—I admit the whole thing to be a failure, but I would not undertake to speak of individuals.

Mr. White.

1836. Have you no consideration for approved merit in the Uncovenanted Service?—I should

Mr. White—continued.

very much like to see some opening left for meritorious Uncovenanted servants.

1837. Do you know any direct door through which men might pass to promotion from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Service?—Yes, efforts were on former occasions made in this direction.

1838. You say that you would fill the Statutory Service by competition?—Yes.

1839. By that competition you would necessarily get young men untrained in the public service, and you know that under the present competitive system young untrained men do so enter. Under your scheme the men who pass the competitive Statutory Service in India would be untrained; so do you not think it would be wiser and a more economical arrangement to combine that competition with the system of nomination from the Uncovenanted Service? For instance, nominating a man of ten years' standing, so that Government would not be put to any expense in training him?—The principal object of the Statutory Service was to give an opening to the educated men in India, without their being compelled to go to England. This question was discussed at the India Office, and it was pointed out that the admission of educated Natives to official life was an important part of it. It was also contemplated that men from the Uncovenanted ranks should be selected. You require a sufficient amount of high culture, of proficiency, in the young men appointed to the Statutory Service. It will be for Government to satisfy itself that an Uncovenanted servant is also a fit person to enter the higher service, and that he is possessed of all the necessary qualifications. The Statutory Service was not intended merely for men of the Uncovenanted Service, but to introduce educated Natives into the higher posts of the public service.

1840. Do you think those intentions have been fulfilled?—I do not think so.

1841. Do you not think the necessary qualifications have been possessed by the flower of the Uncovenanted Service?—I think they have been. I say when you make appointments to the Covenanted Service as a sort of encouragement, they ought to be made with very great care.

1842. Do you not think Government should exercise the power they possess when they see a man unfit for a particular position to remove him from the service?—I thought Government had the power to remove anybody who was unfit.

1843. Is it not a considerably less expense to employ tried men?—If the whole of Macaulay's speech was read, it would show that under any system without competition there would be a door open for favouritism. The object of the Statutory Service was to bring educated men into the service. You must adopt the best plan possible, and that can only be open competition. You must have men intellectually, physically, and morally fit. The experience of all regarding the competitive examinations introduced in England and the

Mr. White—continued.

United States is that those who pass high in the examinations generally prove the best men who were obtainable.

Mr. Ryland.

1844. Do you hold that, without the highest educational test, it is not possible to obtain the best men for the administration of this country?—If the physical, moral, and intellectual tests can be combined by some system, then you will get the best men you can expect. You may get competent men, but you can't get the best except by a competition open to the whole people of the country.

1845. Does not the Uncovenanted like the Covenanted Service afford a fair field of selection?—A good field, but it does not give you the best men you can get. In the United States it was thought that competition was not quite successful, and accordingly a system was introduced by which they nominated certain young men for every vacancy that occurred and a competition was held between them. This system, however, did not turn out well, and then it was arranged that for every department there should be a separate examination, and that when vacancies occurred, the Civil Service Commissioners should hold an open competition and select the best men. By this means you get the man who has received the best education for each department; and if a similar method were adopted here, it would improve the service vastly. You will then perhaps be able to say whether the Uncovenanted Civilians are the best men for the posts you want to fill, but otherwise not.

1846. By an examination so conducted, would you get the men who had had the best special training?—It would be much better to have men with special training, but then the Government would have to ascertain that they had sufficiently high culture to be introduced into the higher service.

Sir Charles Turner.

1847. Do you know whether the system of competition for the recruitment of public offices has as yet been exclusively adopted in the United States?—Yes, it has been.

1848. How far have the recommendations of the Commissioners been carried out?—I say that Civil Service Commissioners are appointed there for making appointments.

1849. For what offices?—For all public offices. The Civil Service Commission of the United States say in their third report of 1855-56 as follows: "It could be shown statistically that those who pass highest in the examinations are likely to make the most useful public servants." "A man taken from the head of a register is far more likely to be a valuable public servant than one taken from the foot, and therefore the examinations do test superior capacity for the public service."

1850. Do you know to what extent that system is allowed to obtain; that is to say, to what position a man selected by competition can rise?—I think it is the Subordinate Service.

1851. You have for several years been engaged largely in mercantile pursuits?—Yes.

1852. Do you know any merchant who selects his clerks and agents by competition?—Individual merchants can hardly do so. When I wanted anybody, I advertised and engaged the man I thought best.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1853. Did you select your clerks by competition?—I could not hold a competition amongst quite a number of applicants; the thing would be impossible.

1854. I don't see that it is impossible.—I examined them for a while to see whether they were fit for my business and understood it.

1855. You might have submitted them to a certain examination, but not to such a competitive examination as you advocate?—Yes, in a way.

1856. Do you not see the examination you adopted as a merchant was not of the same nature as that which you would have Government adopt?—Decidedly.

1857. Are there no fundamental differences between the two? In one case you ask Government to select candidates by a general literary test ascertained by a competitive examination?—Yes.

1858. The plan you adopted was to select the man who by the questions you addressed to him you ascertained to have good business aptitude?—Yes; in reality there is not much fundamental difference between the two.

1859. Have you always found the men who were most fit for clerical labour also the best fit for administrative work?—I am only speaking generally. When you have employed a person for a particular clerical duty, and given him no opportunity for executive work, then you have no opportunity of judging of him.

1860. Have you found that some men show special qualifications for clerical work, and little capacity for executive work, and *vice versa*?—The diversity of human intellect accounts for that. The competition I propose with the University test enables a person to undertake any department.

1861. Have you not found that some of the most eminently successful men, for instance, amongst merchants, have had very little intellectual training?—Yes, there are exceptions. Success or failure does not depend upon intellectual attainments, if the ability of merchants is to be measured by success in their business.

1862. I do not suggest that it is so universally. All I ask is this: whether it does not happen that a man whose success has been of an extraordinary degree has not sometimes had but little literary education? Success as a merchant, for instance, depends on the ability to forecast events in the market?—I think such a man would be a highly intellectual man.

1863. The man I suggest is one who may have great intellectual capacity, but without education of a literary character, and therefore a man who, in any literary competition, would probably not be successful. Admitting, as I do, that intellectual culture is a very high qualification for office, is it not the right conclusion that, while the possession of intellectual power, ascertained by the result of a literary competition, suggests the probability that the men who succeed at the examination possess qualities conducive to success in life, there are some qualifications which are also essential to success in practical life, of which the possession cannot be certainly ascertained by competition?—Those who have stood the test of a University are likely to succeed in life better than others.

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Sir Charles Turner—continued.

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1864. In offering places in the public service to competition, can you ensure that the most intellectual persons in the country will come forward and compete; that you will attract to the public service the most able men in the country?—Yes.

1865-6. Can you give an instance of any other country where employment in the public service is confined to men who are selected by competition in their youth?—I don't know of any other instance.

1867. You say the best method of selecting men for the public service is by competition. Is that principle altogether consistent with the retention of the Covenanted Service as a close service?—If the Covenanted Service is to be retained, then I say so-and-so is the best method of recruiting it.

1868. You do not advocate a close service universally?—I am not prepared to answer that. That is a point which requires a separate discussion altogether.

1869. Do you consider that the conditions of India are such as to require extra precautions to prevent favouritism and patronage?—Yes, just so; and to have a fair competition between Natives and Europeans.

1870. Is it not the practice of the Government of India, in promoting Covenanted Civilians to certain offices, to pass over some men and to select others?—Yes.

1871. It appears, then, that all men obtained by competition are not of equal fitness for all appointments?—It is quite possible; or there may be favouritism.

1872. You consider there would be considerable room for the exercise of favouritism or patronage; but do you not also consider it is essential to the efficiency of the public service that there should be a power of selection secured to the Government to fill the more important posts?—After you select the best men, promotion cannot rest on competition. It becomes necessary that Government should select the best men from the experience they have had of them. When the first material is well selected, the rest can be very well left to Government. After the competition has been held, Government must have the power of superseding some men or promoting them by seniority.

1873. Your scheme, then, of open competition applies only to first appointments, and has this defect, that it leaves room for patronage in promotion. You insist upon moral qualifications as being indispensable for the public service?—Yes.

1874. How would you test moral qualifications?—The same way as in England. Before the candidates offer themselves, they have to provide credentials for their character and intellectual success at college.

1875. You have resided for some years in England. What is the general opinion as to the merits of English Judges?—Of course English Judges are held in the highest estimation.

1876. Do you know any other country where Judges are held in higher estimation?—No.

1877. Are you aware that none of the English Judges are appointed by competition?—Yes, but they are selected from their experience at the Bar.

1878. If you had power to select men for the public service, I suppose you would resent the accusation that your choice has been actuated by favouritism?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1879. Don't you think that, speaking generally, men charged with the responsibility to select officers for the public service are as little guided by favouritism as you would be?—Generally speaking, Government can hardly know what the merits of a particular man may be.

1880. Is it not to be presumed that a person on whom responsibility lies will act with due regard to the efficiency of the public service?—That may be assumed. I assume that those who are charged with that responsibility will do the best they can; but I also assume that there are circumstances that might influence them not to discharge that responsibility as they should.

1881. While it may be desirable to recruit the subordinate grades of the service by such a system of competition as you propose, does it not suggest itself to you that for the higher appointments the merits of the candidates, who would certainly be less numerous, are usually pretty generally known? In that case, would you leave to Government the power of choice?—That free selection exists at present. There must be some reasons for making a choice. I have no objection at all to pick out a few of the highest posts which might be given by Government to persons in the service or outside it.

1882. Should employment in the public service in India be thrown open to all?—Yes, thrown open to all.

1883. Would you include Europeans born in England and who come out here to obtain employment, and allow them to compete?—Yes, because Natives are allowed to go to England and compete there.

1884. Do you consider that in those districts where men are ruled rather by force of character than by intellectual capacity, we should recruit by competition, limited to the province, or open to all India?—I should have it open to all India; but Subordinate Judges, I think, should be confined to their own provinces. It is necessary that they should be confined to their own provinces.

1885. Why?—Because they require to have an intimate knowledge of the country.

1886. Supposing a Bengali went to the Punjab and settled there for two or three years, employing himself in mercantile or clerical duties, which did not bring him into contact with the people of the country, would you admit him to examination for a Tahsildarship or for a post in which a knowledge of the frontier tribes was essential?—Yes, if you impose a certain length of residence as a necessary condition. I only want some test which can be applied.

1887. Do you consider that a certain period of residence would be a sufficient qualification?—Yes.

1888. But from the case I have suggested, it appears that mere residence would not be sufficient?—(Not answered.)

The President.

1889. Will you state what dissatisfaction, if any, is expressed regarding the recruitment of the Covenanted Civil Service?—We must have a simultaneous examination in India. We necessarily don't get the best of the qualified Natives, because all cannot go to England owing to their want of means, or unwillingness to undergo the risk. With a competition here, you would secure the best qualified persons. There is a great objection to compelling boys to go to England. For this very reason I changed my whole career in life, as I was desirous of going

The President—continued.

to England to take charge of young boys and enable them to compete there. They have to leave their parents' home with an unformed character, and are exposed to all the temptations of England. They ought not to be handicapped in this way; and the best means of doing away with it would be by having a simultaneous examination.

1890. Would you make the examination identical?—Yes.

1891. Would you in any way alter the subjects of examination?—I am quite willing to leave that matter to the fairness of the Commissioners, though Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on the same footing as Latin and Greek.

1892. Would you alter the limit of age?—Yes, I think the maximum should be twenty-three.

1893. Would you have the examination in India at one centre only?—Yes, that would be more practical and convenient.

1894. Would you put any limit on the number of Englishmen or Natives admitted to the service?—I would have no limit.

1895. You would accept the results?—As far as my own opinion is concerned, I would not put any limit to the selection. A certain portion of Englishmen ought to form a portion of the service. I am willing that some provision may be made; that one-half or one-quarter must be English.

1896. Do you think that a simultaneous examination in India and England would result in a very large preponderance of Natives over Europeans?—For a long time that cannot be the case.

1897. If such were to be the case, would you view that with any apprehension?—Not, if the highest appointments were left entirely in the hands of Government.

1898. Do you think if such a result came about, the efficiency of the administration would not suffer?—Yes.

1899. Do you think the public would have the same confidence in the administration?—There is no fear about that.

1900. Do you think the people in England and the Foreign Powers would have the same confidence in the administration?—That is a matter for experience.

1901. Supposing such confidence was not felt, might that not depreciate the public credit? Supposing it were to happen that the confidence of the people in England was shaken, would that not entail on India great pecuniary loss?—I think not.

1902. Supposing the Statutory system was abolished, would you assign to the Uncovenanted Service the posts in the Covenanted Service assigned to the Statutory?—Some appointments must be given to the Uncovenanted Service; but I would abolish the Statutory system altogether.

Mr. Nalkar.

1903. If Government withdrew their direct connection with the colleges, would the degree of efficiency of the colleges be affected?—It is not desirable that Government should withdraw from higher education. If the simultaneous examination for the Civil Service is granted, there will be a large demand for education. Government will be able to demand higher fees, and we will have institutions which I should like to keep under

Mr. Nalkar—continued.

Government, for they will be able to supply the machinery which will produce the best results.

1904. You know that in this presidency colleges are springing up, and also in the Native States. I would like to have your opinion as to whether they fulfil what is expected of them?—I think they do. For this reason, I say, it is essential that they should be under Government control so as to secure a high standard of efficiency. It is necessary that they should for a long time be kept up by Government.

Mr. Stewart.

1905. Supposing simultaneous examinations were held, would it be desirable that a certain number of appointments should be given to the Natives?—I should say one-half as a beginning would be quite fair, but not as a final settlement of the question.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1906. Can you tell me how many appointments are given away every year by competition in London?—I suppose from thirty to forty.

1907. Can you tell me how many Government Civil Servants there are in India?—About eight hundred or nine hundred.

1908. And, approximately, how many Natives are in the Uncovenanted Service?—No.

1909. Are the Natives in the Uncovenanted Service vastly more numerous than the Europeans?—I don't know the figures.

1910. Are there many Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes.

1911. I am speaking of the Judicial Service?—I don't know; but I think there are many Deputy Collectors. I don't think there are any European Mamlatdars.

1912. Will you tell me whether the appointment of a Deputy Collector and of a Mamlatdar are positions of trust?—Yes, they are.

1913. You say if any limit was to be made the number of Natives in the Civil Service should be one-half?—Yes.

1914. That would approximately reduce the number of English Civil Servants to four hundred?—Yes.

1915. You have seen the progress India has made during the last thirty years. Do you think that progress would have been achieved if it had not been for the British Government?—Certainly we give the British Government every credit for what it has done for India.

1916. Do you think four hundred Englishmen would be enough to maintain the character of the Government?—Quite enough, because the Natives who would be introduced would be almost made English. Besides, such high qualifications would be required from the Native that he would be more appreciated by the Natives, and it would give more stability to the British rule.

1917. I admit that when a Native goes to England when young, and passes an examination there, he becomes enlightened to a great extent; but would that be the case if an examination was held in India?—Yes.

1918. What age do you propose for the candidates?—Between nineteen and twenty-three.

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Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

Vol. IV. 1919. What hope is there of young men here
Sec. II. being anglicised?—The mere fact of their educa-
Bombay. tion in English.

The 1920. Although educated in India?—Yes.

Hon'ble 1921. And living with their families?—Yes.
Dadhābhai The times have altered; and educated men are
Naoroji. bringing up their children as children are brought
up in England.

1922. You would allow a perfectly open com-
petition without any restriction as to the social
position of the candidates?—I would have no re-
striction. Few will be able to go up for the
examination, and education will become dearer as
the demand rises.

1923. Is your opinion against Orientalising the
examination by raising the number of marks given
to Sanskrit and Arabic, and admitting the vernac-
ular languages of India, so as to enable the boy
who is only half English in education, to pass?—As
for that, all other subjects are sufficiently Occident-
al. I say there should not be an unfairness in the
marks given for Sanskrit and Arabic, considering
what are given for Latin and Greek.

Mr. Stewart.

1924. If you decide to reserve a certain number
of appointments for the Natives, say a quarter or
one-half, what is your objection to letting them
compete amongst themselves?—Natives should
stand the whole test the Englishmen have done.

1925. If you limit the number of Natives ap-
pointed, would it not be considered unfair if you
stopped at that number?—Yes. For the sake of
the Natives themselves, I wish to secure the high-
est possible standard.

Mr. Nulkar.

1926. You know that one great object of Lord
Macaulay was to introduce such a system of com-
petition as would secure the best educated men.
Would you keep up that high standard for first
appointments? You prefer the English standard
to any other?—Yes.

1927. And you would leave that entirely in
the hands of Englishmen?—Yes.

The President.

1928. Would you make any difference in the
Pay and Furlough rules of the Covenanted, Un-
covenanted and Statutory Services?—If anybody
is made a District Judge, he should get the pay of
the appointment. As regards furlough, there
should be some difference, for an Englishman
would have at times to go to England, and it
would take him six weeks to go and come.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1929. Is there not also this difference, that he
would require at times to recruit his health?—
Yes; and it would, I think, be better for the
Native also to go to England to get touch with
the people. It would be good to encourage such
a thing.

Sir Charles Turner.

1930. Do the Natives prefer to live under
English laws or Native laws?—Well, English
laws are here.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

1931. I believe you advocate a large substitu-
tion of Native for European officials on the
ground of economy?—Yes. Strictly speaking,
every farthing a Native spends remains in the
country.

1932. Would it be possible to secure on a re-
duced salary Natives of equal ability with English
officials?—Yes, I think for a one-fourth less of
the pay. I would not make any difference of
pay up to Rs 800 or Rs 1,000, because then the ex-
penditure of the Native as well as the European will
not admit of any difference; but all posts above
Rs 1,000 should, I think, be filled by Natives at a
reduced salary.

1933. Are you aware that it is impossible to
obtain as High Court Judges the most eminent
Native Pleaders at a reduced salary, because their
professional incomes are much in excess of the
salary?—Yes.

1934. Then if you employ Natives on a reduced
salary, you would not get the best men, I appre-
hend?—It may be so.

1935. In order to secure talent, you must pay
the market price for it; and the price for such
Native talent is, perhaps, as high as the price for
similar English talent?—Yes.

1936. You say all that a Native receives is
spent in India. Is not a good deal of his money
spent on articles imported from England?—Yes.

1937. Can you tell me whether very much of
the expenditure of an English Civilian is not made
in India?—Whatever an Englishman spends here
is for his comfort.

1938. You are taking an Imperial view of the
right to employment in the public service. Are
you not looking at the salary question from a
narrower point of view?—You may call it that
if you like. The stand I take is upon the Act of
1833 and the Act of 1858.

The President.

1939. Why should you not take an equally
broad stand as regards finance?—Certainly.

Sir Charles Turner.

1940. Is it not a fact that as Natives acquire
European habits their expenditure very consider-
ably augments?—Yes.

1941. Do you consider that a less sum of money
is necessary for a Native to live upon in comfort
and dignity than for a European?—No.

Mr. Nulkar.

1942. Is not India made responsible for its own
administrative charges, distinct from those of
England?—Every possible thing touching India,
India has to pay; even for foreign wars.

The President.

1943. Have you anything further to add? As
I wish my views and recommendations to be
stated connectedly, I would supplement my oral
evidence by the following memorandum.

The first deliberate and practical action on the
question of the Indian services was taken by
Parliament in the year 1833.

All aspects of the question were then fully dis-
cussed by eminent men.

Memorandum—continued.

After an exhaustive debate and an exhaustive inquiry before the Parliamentary Committee, Parliament in both Houses adopted the following enactment, and in definite and noble terms, deliberately enacted our first great Charter:—

“That no Native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company.”

It should be remarked that, as it should be under the fundamental principle of the British rule—justice to all equally—the clause makes no distinction whatever between any classes or communities of Natives, Europeans, or Eurasians; and, what is of great importance, this great Charter was a spontaneous act of our British Rulers. Macaulay says “gratitude is not to be expected by rulers who give to fear what they have refused to justice.” But this Charter was not wrested by the Natives on the field of battle, or at the point of the sword; there was no heavy pressure from Natives, no important Native voice by way of agitation either in the debate or in the Committee, to influence the decision; it was the deliberate, calm, well and fully discussed act and decision of a great people and Parliament. It was done with grace, and the glory is all their own.

Twenty years passed and the revision of the Company's Charter again came before Parliament in 1853; and if anything was more insisted on and bewailed than another, it was the neglect of the authorities to give effect to the Act of 1833. The principles of 1833 were more emphatically insisted on.

I come now to the greater and more complete Charter of *all* our political rights and national wants. I mean that great and gracious Proclamation of our Sovereign of 1858.

I quote here the clauses which refer to the present subject:—

“We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.”

“And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge.”

“In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all Power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.”

Glorious as was the manner of the Charter granted to us by the Act of 1833, far more glorious still and magnanimous is the issue of the Proclamation. It was not that the Empire was on the brink of being destroyed, or that the fear of a successful mutiny compelled the rulers to yield to any dictation—no, it was at the moment of complete triumph over a great disaster. It was as true to justice and humanity and to noble English instincts that the nation held out this gracious Proclamation, and thus ten times enhanced its value.

Since the Act of 1833, more than half a century has elapsed, and since even the glorious Proclama-

Memorandum—continued.

tion, more than a quarter of a century has elapsed. Intellectual, moral, and physical progress has gone on steadily under the blessed educational work of our rulers. Whatever may have been the justification or otherwise for the non-fulfilment of the solemn and public promises in the past, there is now no excuse to delay a faithful, honest and complete fulfilment of those promises, which in reality are our birth-right.

As far as these promises have been neglected, so far has there been failure in the financial and economic prosperity of India and in the satisfaction of the people. Inasmuch as these promises have, even though grudgingly and partially, been carried out, so far the hopeful conviction of the people is maintained that justice will at last be done.

The question of the loyalty of the Natives, and especially of that of the educated classes, is now no longer a doubtful one. Our rulers are perfectly satisfied that the educated are for English rule, that the very idea of the subversion of the British rule is abhorrent to them.

Our British rulers have rightly appreciated the true feelings of the Indian people generally, and of the educated particularly. It is simple truth. In 1833 the question of our capabilities and character was as yet somewhat open, our progress in education small, our feelings towards the British rule doubtful. Half a century has passed—our capacity, our loyalty, our progress in education and the integrity of the educated have stood the trial and are now undoubted.

The trial and responsibilities of office will and can alone further develop our capabilities. Let the standards of test,—mental, moral or physical,—be what they like, as long as they are the same for all—Natives and Englishmen,—all we ask is a “fair field and no favour,” and the honest fulfilment of the Act of 1833 and of the Proclamation of 1858.

If this is done, I have no hesitation in saying that India will improve financially, economically, commercially, educationally, industrially, and in every way, with amazing rapidity, and will bring manifold benefits and blessings to England also. And last, though not least, India's loyalty will be firmly rivetted to British rule for the best of all reasons—self-interest as well as gratitude.

Under the simple principle of equal justice to all, none could reasonably ask for special favours, and a host of complications and troubles would be avoided. As in the case of every law of nature, this moral law will gradually adjust everything into natural and harmonious action and development, though, as in all transitions, some temporary difficulties may occur.

Our position simply then is this:—

Here are our great Charters of 1833 and the still greater one of 1858.

The issue now is a simple one: how can the promises contained in these Charters be “faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled,” so that all the subjects of our gracious Empress “be freely and impartially admitted” in all the services? Fortunately for us, the exact question has been already considered and decided by a competent authority.

Not long after Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for India of the following members of the Council of the India Office:—

Sir J. P. Willoughby, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Macnaghten, and Sir Erskine Pery.

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This Committee made its report on 20th January 1860; and had no hesitation in giving preference to a plan for holding simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners, as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object.

Here, then, are the solemn promises and their "fairest" solution before us on competent and high authority, and nothing can be reasonably final that is short of this solution.

It is admitted from experience that the larger the field of competition, the higher is the standard of the results. By the simultaneous first examinations in India and England, India will have the benefit of the best talent of the country. The backward provinces or classes will be stimulated by emulation and ambition to spontaneous exertions, and the best help Government can give to them will be to aid them in their education. The best service that the leaders of such classes can do to their community is to encourage them to depend upon their own exertions, to help them to prepare themselves for fair and manly struggle, and thus to win their position both in the services and in other walks of life, and not under the debasing and demoralising influence of favoritism. This manly course will keep them backward for a short time, but it would be the best for them in the end. Favoritism cannot last long under the British administration. It must break down, and these classes will have to begin their manly course then. The sooner they set themselves to work in that way, the better for them, and the quicker will they come to the front and obtain whatever they may deserve.

The question of the Uncovenanted Services is also very important. There must be some right principle and system upon which admission to these services should be based, so that no class or community of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects may have any cause to complain that the principle of the Act of 1833, and of the Proclamation of 1858—of equal justice to all—is not fairly and fully carried out.

What I respectfully ask in regard to the recruitment of all departments of the Civil Service, in both superior and subordinate divisions, is that the fourth Resolution of the first National Indian Congress of last year, which met at Bombay and very carefully considered the whole question of all the Civil Services, may be carried out. The Resolution is as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Congress the competitive examination now held in England, for first appointments in various Civil Departments of the public service, should henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India Office Committee of 1860, be held simultaneously, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit, and that the successful candidates in India should be sent to England for further study, and subjected there to such further examinations as may seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments (excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by competitive examinations held in India, under conditions calculat-

Memorandum—continued.

ed to secure such intellectual, moral and physical qualifications as may be decided by Government to be necessary. Lastly, that the maximum age of candidates for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service be raised to not less than twenty-three years."

One of the best results of the first simultaneous examination in India and of the general carrying out of the fourth Resolution of the National Congress of 1855, will be a great impulse to education.

With regard to the expenses of the visit to England, that will be a charge on the public revenues of India, because the selected candidates already get certain allowances in England during their residence. The only difference will be an additional passage from India to England. Moreover, such a charge will not be at all grudged by the Natives of India, it will be to improve the fitness and character of their own countrymen for their own service, and such charge will be amply repaid in the higher tone, character and efficiency of the services.

The requirement for the successful candidates of India to finish their studies and examinations with the successful candidates of England is a very important matter. It has to be considered by us not as a condition to be imposed by Government, and as an injustice to us, but as a thing to be highly desired by ourselves, in order that our Native officials may, in every possible way, stand on a perfectly equal footing with their English colleagues, and there may not be left any ground to cast any slur of inferiority upon them. Moreover, without a visit to and study in England for some time, our officials will never sufficiently acquire a full feeling of self-respect and equality with their English colleagues, their education will not acquire that finish which it is essential it should have to administer an English system by studying that system in its birthplace itself. The visit of the successful Indian candidates to England is much to be desired for our own benefit, at least for some years to come, when experience will show the desirability or otherwise of continuing it.

The standard and tests of qualifications—mental, moral and physical—to be alike for all candidates. Age to be the same, and all British subjects to be admitted without any disqualification of race, creed, or colour. The competitions at the different provinces of India for the Uncovenanted Service to be in the same way open and similar for all.

I am glad to say that in England this resolution has met with sympathy not only from non-Anglo-Indians, but from many Anglo-Indians also.

The best thing I can lay before you to show this is a Resolution embodied in a letter addressed to Members of Parliament by the Council of the East India Association. The Sub-Committee, which prepared this letter, and which unanimously proposed the Resolution in that letter, consisted of three official Anglo-Indians, one non-official Anglo-Indian and one Native. The Resolution I refer to was this:—

"The larger employment in the public services of the inhabitants of India irrespective of race or creed:—

(a) By arranging in respect of superior appointments in all Civil departments

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of the service, that the examination for such appointments now held in England be henceforth held simultaneously in England and in India, the selected candidates from India being required to proceed to England and undergo the training and examinations now prescribed.

- (b) By introducing, in respect to all Subordinate Civil Services for which educational training is required, the principle of competitive examinations, with such safeguards as may be deemed applicable to the particular circumstances of each province."

Expense, risk of failure and the greater risk of young lads going wrong, and the consequent unwillingness of parents to let their children go out of their own and family control and influence, are very serious objections to sending young boys to England. Out of those few who have sent them some have regretted it. Among certain classes of Hindus there is a religious objection. The elderly people will for some time yet continue to feel it objectionable to go to England; but such youths of the rising educated generation as would succeed in the first competition will not object to go. Even the general feeling is now gradually diminishing.

In a hundred ways that can hardly be described a raw Native youth has difficulties, temptations, and risks.

By confining the examinations to England, we get only a few of those who can afford to risk some money, but we cannot get the best of the talent and fitness from the whole country, besides it being utterly unjust to handicap the Natives so heavily. The few that go are not necessarily of the best.

By residence in England, young boys do often get more or less out of touch and sympathy with the people in India.

These remarks do not apply to those who go at a later age, and after their character is formed and their intelligence fully developed. They derive great advantage from the visit. They are able to understand and study things intelligently, make comparisons with things in their own country, are vividly struck with striking differences, and are inspired with a desire to improve by them. They do not cast off their touch and sympathy with their own people. On the contrary, they are generally more sharpened. They return with a sort of enthusiasm to do some good in their own country. The kind of young men who will go to England after the first examination in India will be just the persons who will derive the greatest benefit from the visit. Every moment of their sojourn will be well and profitably spent, their great stake and formed character keeping them straight and desirous to do their best.

The requirement of temporary residence in England 'precedent' to first competition is the main grievance. The requirement 'following' on success in India in a simultaneous examination will remove the grievance, and will not have the effect of preventing any considerable or important section who are prepared for competition from competing.

Once the first competition is freely opened to all and the Statutory Service abolished, excepting so far as it is adapted to give a reasonable opening

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for the most meritorious among the Uncovenanted servants, another special service for any class cannot be justly made, and for no long time will all classes of Hindus allow the present caste objections to continue.

It is evident that the Statutory Service should cease if simultaneous examinations are held in England and India. Otherwise it would be an undue favor to the Natives. Any system of scholarships also to enable Natives to go to England to qualify for the Civil Service, then, would be unnecessary.

No additional facilities need be given to the Native candidates to go to England. The simultaneous first examination in India puts them on an equal footing with the candidates in England.

The question of getting the aristocracy into the service is a very important one. Their influence is great and their attachment to the rule is desirable. But the exigencies and requirements, and the whole system of civilised British administration, rest upon educational, moral and physical fitness. It will be no service or kindness to put any cadet into a position for which he is not fit. He soon falls into ridicule, and leaves the service in disgust. If a cadet is well educated and competent, his own aristocratic feeling of dignity would impel him into a fair and manly contest. And he would not like to be in a position to be looked down upon as inferior and as a creature of *mehrbani* (favor). If he is incompetent, Government cannot put him into a place for which he is not fit.

So all attempts to draw the cadets by favor will naturally end in failure and disappointment. It will be an anachronism. The best way in which Government can do the aristocracy real and permanent good and a true kindness is to induce them, by every means, to give their sons suitable education, and whether they afterwards care or not to get into the services, their general advance in knowledge and intelligence will enable them to appreciate truly the merits of the British rule, and will make them intelligent and willing supporters of it. The best favor, therefore, that Government can do to the aristocracy is to persevere still more earnestly in the course it has already adopted to promote education among them, and the whole problem of the true position and dignity, in the new state of circumstances, will naturally and smoothly solve itself. The more they attain their self-respect, the more able will they be to preserve their dignity, position, and influence among their countrymen, and the more will they appreciate the true merits of the British rule.

To a great many of the aristocracy a military career would be more congenial, and it would be very desirable to adopt suitable means in this direction to draw them to become attached and devoted, in their self-interest and self-respect, to British rule.

It is very desirable that some prizes should be held out for marked, meritorious, and able service in the Uncovenanted Service.

Any scheme for the purpose must be such that the person promoted, being thus considered qualified, should afterwards be on a footing of equality with regard to pay, &c., &c., with the Covenanted servant occupying a similar situation. The promotion to be open on the principles of 1833, without regard to race or creed. The recommendation of any provincial Government, with satisfactory reasons, to be subject to the confirmation of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

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Not more than one such promotion should be made in any one year in any one province—or some maximum must be fixed.

In the year in which such promotions are made, the number of appointments to be competed for at the first regular competitive examination of that year should be lessened by the number of promotions.

In such promotions, probation will not be necessary, as Government would not select anybody for such a prize, where capacity and fitness for business is not already marked and proved.

The question of admission from the professional classes is rather a difficult one. Those who succeed in their profession are generally not likely to seek service, and those who would seek service are generally not likely to be superior men. Then, after severe competitions and suitable qualifications are required from those who enter the service at the regular door, and who for that purpose devote themselves to the necessary preparation, it becomes unjust to them to open a side-door for others. It may be a matter for consideration, which I think it is already, whether, after the first general competition in England and India to test high culture and capacity, a division should not be made, out of the passed candidates, for Judicial and Executive services, so that their subsequent preparation for two or three years in England may be devoted in the proper direction. The point to be borne in mind is that if a side-door is opened the principle of competition and fairness will receive a serious blow, and nepotism, favoritism, interest, &c., will force their way into the services,—the thing most to be deplored.

There may arise sometimes a case, such as of some important political mission in which a certain individual, owing to connection, influence or position, is indicated as specially fitted for the task. Power should be reserved to Government with the sanction of the Secretary of State to make such extraordinary appointments outside the services—though it is desirable to avoid this as far as possible. The peculiarly special fitness becomes a special reason for the occasion.

For the high Covenanted posts, it is not desirable to restrict the Natives to their own prov-

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inces, and this cannot be done with a general competition at simultaneous examinations in England and India. We must get the advantage of the best and fittest from the whole country, and then they may be distributed as Government may think best, or the present system may be continued by which the selection of the provinces is left to the candidates in the order of their merit in the first competition. But even then the Government has the power of making transfers.

In brief what I have to urge is that the principle of 1833 and 1858 must be the foundation of the whole edifice, and every scheme be based upon and in accordance with it. We should not, after half a century of progress, be now deprived of our great charter in the slightest degree. Once this principle is faithfully adopted, Government can easily arrange to devise suitable schemes to secure the best results. For the Covenanted Services the machinery already exists; all that is necessary is to hold the first competitive examination simultaneously in India and in England. And for the Uncovenanted Services, a Civil Service Commission may be devised, to prepare suitable schemes in detail for every department and carry them out.

The chief point which I desire to urge is this. Let Government adopt any scheme of competition, only let every one—European or Native—have a free and fair field, so that neither should be in any way handicapped, and all be subjected to the same tests.

No distinction of race, creed or colour being left, Government will be relieved of all the troubles and complications that must otherwise arise, and the whole machinery of Government will settle itself into smooth work under a just and sound principle, with benefit to the country and glory to the rulers.

As I have often said, the question of the services of foreign agency is a question of the highest importance for the economic condition of India, and the material condition of the masses. It is the one "evil incident to a foreign rule" which requires to be *minimised as much as possible*, if English rule is to be a true and great blessing to India.

WITNESS XXVII.—21st January 1887.

Examination of G. W. FORREST, Esq., B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart.

1944. You are Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College?—Yes.

1945. What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory system? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sections of the community?—I have no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the prevalent feeling among all classes in this presidency; but the feeling amongst the educated classes is one of dissatisfaction.

1946. What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based?—The feeling is due to a suspicion of jobbery from which no system founded on nomination can be free. The Bombay Government have taken the trouble to procure "men of proved ability and merit," and have confidentially consulted Educational officers as to the merits of the candidates; but it is impossible to make the large majority, who are disappointed, believe that the selection of the candidate is not solely due to influence at head-quarters. The appointment of men who have taken no University degree has naturally created discontent among all the young men of the presidency who have devoted money, time, and labour to acquire a liberal education. The educated Natives also dislike the Statutory Service, because they feel it will always be regarded as inferior to the service recruited in England.

1947. Has the Statutory system had the effect of securing men, who, in point of education or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—The list which I append shows that the Statutory system has not had the effect of securing men who, in point of education and natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. The list also shows that they are of the same social status.

1948. Do you consider that nomination should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?—It should be confined to men of proved merit and ability.

1949. How do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose?—By a certificate from the Principal and Professors of the College in which the man had been educated, and by a degree in honors in the University.

1950. How would a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments or by the Universities, or by those authorities concurrently or alternately be regarded?—It would be regarded with favour by the educated Natives. The persons nominated by Government, however, would, as a rule, have a scanty chance of success.

1951. In preference to either of the above systems (nomination and limited competition), would a system of open competition, pure and simple, for the Statutory Service commend itself to the Native

Mr. Stewart—continued.

community?—A system of competition, pure and simple, would commend itself to the educated class.

1952. If competition (whether limited or open) is preferred, should there be one competition for all India, or separate competitions in each province?—One competition for all India.

1953. If there were only one general competition, how would you ensure a due proportion of appointments falling to the population of the several provinces?—The fundamental idea of competition is that the appointment should be won by the man who can pass the best examination. To attempt to devise a scheme of due proportion would be destructive to open competition.

1954. Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments?—If there were one general competition, every province would attempt to raise its standard of education to the level of the Civil Service standard, as the schools in England have done. The mere fact of a province being excluded would show that the province was backward in civilisation, and therefore a province in which European Civil Servants should be chiefly employed, till the inhabitants had become more educated.

1955. Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, (2) intellectual capacity, (3) moral, social and physical fitness?—The standard for age in all these systems should be twenty-three years of age. In the case of nomination and limited competition, the test of intellectual capacity should be a University degree in honors. In the case of open competition in India, a University degree in honors. In the case of identical question papers being used in England and India, the intellectual test would be the same, for no one who was not capable of taking a degree in honors would have the slightest chance of success. In all cases a testimonial from the Principal and Professors of a College, and Doctor's certificate as to physical fitness, should be required.

1956. Do you consider that (after selection, whether by nomination or competition) there should be a period of probation?—There should be a period of probation of two years passed either in the Covenanted Service or in preparing and passing departmental examinations.

1957. Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty) the person selected should undergo special training?—The person selected should undergo special training.

1958. If so, should the special training be carried out in India or in England?—Most certainly

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in England. Selected candidates should be required to go through a three years' course of study at Oxford or Cambridge. What is wanted for a public servant everywhere, and more than anywhere else in India, is an education to perfect all his faculties, and there is no place where he can receive an education approximating to this ideal except at our ancient Universities. A lad who lives at the University for three years gains culture not only from the schools but from contact with the intellectual minds of men who are accustomed to ponder over and canvass most scientific, political, and social problems. I have fixed three years, because it will ensure more certainly than at present the habitual association of the selected candidates with the candidates for high honors. There must be a tendency under the present system, where the majority of candidates only reside for two years, and during that time attend no lectures except those specially arranged for the final Civil Service examination held in London, not to form acquaintances so readily as might be desired with the most intellectual men outside their own body. With a three years' course it would be easier for them to qualify for an honor degree without unduly interfering with their special studies, and to make the same lecture serve both for the Tripos and the Civil Service examinations. Thus by lengthening the course they would be both in social and intellectual life not a body apart but in the fullest sense University men. In fact, they would be honor men holding scholarships from the Indian Government.

1959. If in India, would it be possible, and, if possible, advisable, to establish an Indian Civil Service College on the basis of the Haileybury College which formerly existed in England?—It would be possible, but by no means advisable. The Natives who share in the Government ought to be men who derive their ideas of English social and political life, not from books but from living in England.

1960. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favorably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—The educated classes, who, though not large, are important, regard it as one of the most important privileges conferred upon the Natives of India by the English Government.

1961. What is your opinion as to giving Statutory appointments to Natives, who, though they may have failed to secure a place amongst the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition?—The mere fact of a man going to England and failing shows that he is unfit for the Covenanted Service. To admit him to the Statutory Service is an admission that the latter is an inferior service.

1962. What class or classes of Natives in your province readily go to England?—All classes who can afford it.

1963. Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—By a small number of extremely orthodox Brahmans.

1964. If a fixed proportion of appointments were allotted for Natives at the examination in England, do you consider that in view of the objections against a voyage to England and residence there, the cost thereof and the chances of failure, a sufficient number of suitable candidates from your province would be forthcoming to make

Mr. Stewart—continued.

the competition a real competition?—The number would not be sufficient to make it a real examination.

1965. If the examinations were distinct, what should be the limits of age for the Native examination?—The limits of age for the Native examination should be nineteen and twenty-three.

1966. What should be the conditions, nature and subjects of the separate Native examination?—The conditions should be a certificate of character from the Principal and Professors of the College in which the student has studied. A Doctor's certificate as to physical fitness and a University degree in honors as to intellectual fitness. The nature and subjects of the separate Native examination should be the same as in the present competitive examination.

1967. How would you regard a scheme for a simultaneous examination to be held in India?—I would have the same examination in India as in England. The M.A. here does not pass nearly as difficult an examination as an honor's man who passes at Cambridge; and there is nothing here corresponding with the classical Tripos.

1968. Do you think that to enable Natives to succeed in large numbers in an open competition in India, there should be a very much higher educational standard than at present?—Very much.

1969. Would you have the papers identical?—Yes, I should hold the examination in Bombay and take the most elaborate precautions that the questions should not be divulged, and have them entrusted to the highest Government servants.

1970. How about the *visa voce* examination?—I would sacrifice it altogether.

Sir Charles Turner.

1971. Supposing we took four men at the head of the list and only two were to be chosen and that their marks for paper work were equal: how would you decide their merits?—You would hardly ever find the marks equal.

1972. You bracket three or four men together very often?—Oh, but then there is a difference in the number of marks, I don't think you could have a *visa voce* examination in India as well as in England, because there would be no uniformity.

1973. Do you consider that in order to give Indians a reasonable chance of success at the competitive examination the age must be considerably higher than at present and that that would bring in better men?—Yes, you must raise the age and that would bring better men.

1974. Honors' men of Indian Universities are considerably over nineteen years of age?—They are from twenty-one to twenty-three.

Mr. Stewart.

1975. If there were forty appointments, would you approve of ten, fifteen, or say twenty of them being given to Natives; would you limit the number?—The agitation would still go on and the Natives would still be dissatisfied.

1976. If you offered ten appointments in India, would that not act as an impetus to education in India?—Yes.

1977. Would you have the competition in India open to Europeans and Eurasians?—I would have it open to Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives.

Mr. Ryland.

1978. Have you the same means of judging of a man's moral qualifications as in England?—Certainly not. I consider that Government have not done what they ought to do, that is, to have resident Professors and boarders.

Mr. Nulkar.

1979. What is your opinion about Government withdrawing its control from the higher institutions?—As a Professor of a Government college, I should say that we must not be independent of the Executive.

1980. There are two Government colleges in this presidency. What object would you have them fulfil chiefly?—To keep up a high standard of education.

1981. Is there no way of securing these ends except by having the colleges under Government control?—There is no other way but by having them under the direct control of Government.

1982. If the competitive examination were held here, do you expect an undue proportion of Indian candidates would be successful?—The number of honors' men is so few that I don't think we would have many for another twenty-five years or so. If the examination was equal to the honors' degree at Oxford or Cambridge, then the men who passed would be equally as good.

1983. As regards the *vis a voce* examination, do you think it would be possible to put the same questions, or to keep up the same standard?—It is not possible always to put the same questions to every pupil.

1984. Would it not be necessary to send out written instructions under seal?—The expense would be great.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

1985. The papers would have to be kept very strictly in charge of responsible officers?—Yes, with the very greatest care.

1986. Did you ever know of an Oxford or Cambridge man getting hold of the papers?—No.

1987. Or of a Sandhurst man?—No.

1988. Why does the contrary happen here. Is it owing to the carelessness of the examiners or the dishonesty of the candidates or both, or of the Post Office officials?—I really do not know.

1989. Do you not think this is a great argument against having an examination in India?—Men who appear for the Civil Service examination are not of that class. I can now trust a Fellow to conduct an examination at the Deccan College, which you could not have done some years ago.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

1990. Have you ever heard a scandal about the papers for a higher examination getting out?—Yes, there was one last year about the paper for the Medical Degree, but it was not proved.

Sir Charles Turner.

1991. How many people do you think in this presidency could go to England to compete under the present system without a supplementary training?—About three or four.

1992. With a reasonable chance of success?—Yes.

The President.

1993. Would any be able to go from your college?—Two or three, I should say.

Sir Charles Turner.

1994. And from the whole of India?—I don't know. I am only speaking of the Bombay Presidency.

1995. How many men do you think would have a fair chance?—They would not have the slightest chance if they went home at nineteen.

1996. Then it would be useless at the present time to have a simultaneous examination in England and in India, because no students would be successful?—Not unless you raise the limit of age.

1997. Supposing the age were raised to twenty-three, and the standard of education improved, how many men do you think would compete with a reasonable chance of success?—I should say ten or twelve in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Stewart.

1998. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination and the conditions as to age and other matters, in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—The Native candidates are placed at a disadvantage with regard to the limit of age (seventeen to nineteen), because a Native parent naturally does not care to send his son to a distant land away from all home control at the extremely juvenile age of fifteen to be crammed for the service. To send a son to England requires great self-sacrifice on the part of an Indian parent, and very few care to undergo this sacrifice on the chance of a boy being successful. The following is a list of the subjects and the marks given for each of them:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| English Composition | 300 |
| History | 300 |
| " Literature | 300 |
| " Logic | 300 |
| Political Economy | 300 |
| Mathematics | 1,000 |
| Latin | 800 |
| Greek | 600 |
| French | 500 |
| German | 500 |
| Italian | 400 |
| Two branches of (Chemistry | 500 |
| Natural Science. (Electricity and* | |
| Magnetism | 300 |
| Sanskrit | 500 |
| Arabic | 500 |

"The marks assigned to candidates in each branch will be subject to such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

"Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction."

N.B.—It is the practice to deduct 100 from the marks obtained in each subject except Mathematics and English Composition.

*Not more than two of the following branches of Natural Science:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Chemistry | 500 |
| Electricity and Magnetism | 300 |
| Light and Heat | 300 |
| Mechanical Philosophy, including Astronomy | 300 |

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It would be fairer to the Native candidate if the same number of marks were given for Sanskrit and Arabic as for Latin and Greek. But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that Sanskrit and Arabic Examiners in England are apt to be much more lenient than the Latin and Greek Examiners.

1999. If there should be only one examination for all candidates, should the limits of age for Natives be higher than those at present fixed for European candidates; and, if so, what should the limits for Native candidates be?—There should be no difference in the limits of age.

2000. If higher limits of age were fixed for Native than for European candidates, might not the latter complain that they were placed at a disadvantage?—European candidates would have just grounds of complaint.

2001. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question paper being used at both examinations?—If Government were bound by no promises, a small Covenanted Service recruited from the best trained ability that money could procure in England, supplemented by a parallel service recruited by nomination and competition in India, with a provision in the scheme for the admission of distinguished Native members of the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, would, to my mind, be the best solution of a difficult and complicated problem. But Government are bound by solemn promises made during the past thirty years. The admission of Natives to a Covenanted European Service is an anomaly which may prove highly mischievous and embarrassing. But it exists, and to withdraw a privilege is a very different thing to granting one. To deprive the Natives of this privilege would create great discontent among all classes who are capable of discussing political problems. It would certainly create great dissatisfaction among the men who have taken advantage of our system of higher education. This is a small class, but it is a rapidly increasing class and an influential class, and we must be careful to have the new intellectual force with us and not against us. It is only natural that these men should aspire to a larger share in the government of the country. They ask for no privileges, but in this presidency all they want is a fair field and no favor. Having to send their sons to England to pass the Civil Service examination, they argue, is not granting them a fair field, on account of the expense attendant on a visit to England, and the physical and moral dangers attendant on early separation from home. These are their objections to the present limit of age. Their request that the limit of age should be raised to twenty-three does not seem to me unreasonable. Raising the limit of age to twenty-three would procure for the service in England higher trained ability. It would enable University men who had taken an honor degree and who did not care for the monotony of a college don's life or the extreme dullness of briefless barristerhood to compete for the service. It would probably, again, attract men like Peile, Pedder, Richey, West, who entered when the limit of age was twenty-three. If a Native gains success in a competition with men of this calibre, he certainly shows his intellectual fitness to share in the administration. The successful candidates would be those who had received a liberal education. No Native who had not taken a high degree at our University would have a chance of success. In

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fact I do not think any Native graduate at present would have much chance of winning a place in the service. The standard of education in our colleges would have to be raised. This would be in itself an incalculable benefit to society, because it would reduce the number of superficial graduates sent forth into the world. An examination, however, tests only the intellectual capacity of a man, but for an Indian administrator certain moral and physical qualities are also requisite. It would, therefore, be requisite to frame very strict rules as to a certificate of character from the Principal and Professors of the College to which the candidate belonged, and a certificate of a medical man as to physical fitness.

2002. How would this method of selection be regarded by the Native community generally?—It would be regarded with great favor by the class who have taken advantage of our system of education. The Mahomedans for a time would not like it, but they would see the necessity of training their sons in English modes of thought. It seems to me impossible to frame a scheme in which there would be absolute justice between class and class.

2003. If you advocate such a system, would you restrict the competition in India to Natives, and that in England to English candidates, or would you admit both classes freely to either examination?—I would admit both classes freely to either examination. A certain number of Eurasian and European lads enter our colleges, and there is no reason why they should be debarred from the highest career in a land in which their fathers have done good service for the State.

2004. Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system, as introduced in 1855, to secure?—The Government Colleges and the Free General Assembly's and St. Xavier's Colleges are capable of giving that high class education, though they do not at present give it because the standards for our University degree examinations have not yet reached that level.

2005. Would the introduction of an open competitive examination in India have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service?—It would at first, most certainly. But the Army seems to me the place for the cadets of these families. The educated Natives in this province are the majority of them descendants of men who were the brains of the administration in the days of Native rule. The fighting men were another class, and their descendants are the possessors of the broad fields which their ancestors won by the sword. If they wish to be public servants they must learn the value of education. Some of them have already learnt it, but Government will prevent others from doing so if they proclaim the fact that nomination is more powerful than ability and culture.

2006. Under a system of open competition in India, would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the service through the channel of the open competition in England?—Yes. In a system of open competition in India the tendency would be to lower the standard of examination to the level of the standard of education prevailing in India, instead of raising the standard of education in India to the level of the Civil Service standard at home. And this alone would cause the service recruited in India to be regarded as inferior to the service recruited in England.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

2007. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—The system would be regarded with dissatisfaction by the educated Natives. They feel that any service formed in India would be regarded as inferior to the service recruited in England.

2008. How far is the existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India well adapted for training young men to the public service? Can you suggest any improvements?—If the Natives are to have a larger share in the administration of the country, many reforms will have to be made in the existing system of education. The intellectual and moral progress of Indian society during the past quarter of the century is a fact which few reasonable persons would deny. That this progress has been accompanied by certain evils is also apparent to all. But that the evils are in a great measure those of our own making is a fact which has not been sufficiently realised. The Government thirty years ago established high class education in India, but have refused to understand its needs and to carry it out thoroughly. It has founded schools and colleges, but it has shrunk from the trouble and cost requisite to make them efficient. No Native will make a useful and loyal public servant unless he has acquired English habits of mind, thought, and life, and he can only acquire them by daily contact with English teachers. Natives have the requisite scholarship to be head masters of our high schools, but it is impossible for them to be in entire sympathy with European modes of work and thought and to keep touch with the intellectual progress of England. Public schools in England have proved the best training for public servants, and we want in this presidency a public school where the strictest discipline will prevail, where neat and accurate work will be demanded, and where encouragement will be given to manly sports. The Principal and Vice-Principal should be men who have made their mark in the Educational world at home, and should be appointed to the second and third grades of the Education Department. They should reside at the school. Having established a model school, Government might withdraw from the management of some of the minor high schools, and leave them to local care in a proper State organisation. The process of reconstruction must not however stop at the high schools. The discipline at the Government colleges requires to be made more strict, the education more thorough, and the contact with European Professors more close. The time has come when Government can say "You have your own institution to which you can resort, but if you enter our colleges, you must be prepared to undergo a severe course of instruction and to conform to strict rules and regulations." The avowed aim of Government colleges should be to produce worthy citizens of a great and growing Empire. They should not be men full of heterogeneous opinions gathered from a multitude of books, but men of sound learning, capable of making use of their knowledge. They should be men who by daily contact with Englishmen have insensibly imbibed a national spirit. It would be suicidal for a foreign Government, at the same time that it

Mr. Stewart—continued.

admitted Natives to a large share of the administration of the country, to abandon its direct control over higher education.

2009. In 1854 Lord Macaulay's Committee were of opinion that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England was a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service. Do Indian schools and colleges at present supply an education of so high a standard?—No.

2010. Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for English administration?—No.

2011. Do we now obtain for Government service Natives of the classes who under Native rule carried on the Civil administration of the country?—Yes, in this province.

2012. Can you make any suggestions regarding the recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service, by which we mean Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges?—I have not had much experience of Mamlatdars; but as to the Subordinate Judges, of course everybody speaks of them in praise, and they are educated men.

Sir Charles Turner.

2013. Are any Sub-Judges M.A.'s?—There are some M.A.'s and some B.A.'s.

Mr. Stewart.

2014. Do you know if any graduates have applied for the post of Mamlatdar?—There are some now.

2015. Would you recruit these posts by nomination or by competition?—By nomination and competition.

2016. And would you recruit from the province; or would you allow men to compete from the other provinces?—I would have the men remain in their own provinces.

2017. You are not in favour of the Statutory system?—I am not. I would make the Covenanted Civil Service examination as hard as possible; and I would reserve a few appointments for Uncovenanted men who have made their mark.

Mr. Ryland.

2018. Would you abolish the distinction of Covenanted and Uncovenanted?—No, I would not; because there must be Covenanted servants in India.

Mr. Stewart.

2019. Would you allow the recruitment from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty; or only from Natives as described in the Statute?—From all natural-born subjects.

The President.

2020. If the son of an Officer who had served in India were to offer himself as a candidate, would you admit him into the Uncovenanted Service?—Most certainly. We are getting a very growing class of Europeans in India, for whom some provision must be made.

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G. W.
Forrest,
Esq.

Sir Charles Turner.

Vol. IV. 2021. You say that the Native Subordinate
Sec. II. Judges give great satisfaction?—I say so from
Bombay. what I have heard.

G. W. 2022. Do you think it important that we should
Forrest, still have District European Judges?—I should
Esq. say so.

2023. In respect of the advantage the Native
Judicial service receives from European super-
vision: do you think it advisable to retain European
Judges?—Most decidedly.

Mr. Stewart.

2024. Would you make any difference in the pay
of the Statutory Civilians and Covenanted Civil-
ians?—Yes, if the Statutory Service was retained.

Sir Charles Turner.

2025. Have you heard any opinion expressed
as to the honesty of the Subordinate Judges and
the officers in the Revenue service?—I have heard
the highest opinions expressed about them. I have

Sir Charles Turner—continued

not heard any opinion expressed about the Revenue
branches of the service.

Mr. Stewart.

2026. You must have known many graduates;
do you know how they live, and what salaries they
expect when starting in life?—A B.A. would
expect R60, and an M.A. from R150 to R250.

Sir Charles Turner.

2027. Do you consider the pay of the Educa-
tional department sufficient to secure the services
of the best men?—No.

2028. Is it not a fact that Native members of
the Educational department leave it to get appoint-
ments elsewhere on higher salary?—Yes, it is a
fact.

2029. Do you think it possible to secure the
services of the best Natives for any considerable
salary less than that given to a European?—Do
you mean in the Uncovenanted Service?

2030. In the public service generally?—Yes,
I should say so.

WITNESS XXVIII.—21st January 1887.

Examination of the Hon. Ráo Báhádur MÁHÁDEV GOVIND RANÁDE, M.A., LL.B., Member of the Legislative Council, and Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

2031. You are a graduate in Arts and Law; a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and a Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, are you not?—Yes.

2032. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service is not approved.

2033. If it is not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?—The grounds of disapprobation are—

(a) The mode of nomination followed does not secure the best men available.

(b) Capacity and fitness for the work are subordinated to family and other considerations.

(c) The selections are made in the exercise of official patronage, and there is not much room left for competition.

(d) The men selected by nomination are not looked upon as members of the Civil Service generally, and form in fact a subordinate branch of the Civil Service, with limited prospects and inferior pay, privileges and powers.

(e) The constitution of the service has had a prejudicial effect upon the promotion from the Uncovenanted ranks of officers of proved merit and ability for whom this Statutory provision was first intended.

(f) In many individual instances the choice has not been made with discretion, or in accordance with the Statute or the rules.

2034. Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy—

(a) by an amendment of the rules;

(b) by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf;

or should those provisions be repealed?—The object of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Sec. 6, primarily was to give additional facilities for the employment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability. The Statutory rules of August 1879 profess to have been passed in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Statute, and yet they provide for the appointment to Covenanted posts of persons other than those of proved merit and ability. It is doubtful if the rules are quite legal, but supposing them to be legal, they defeat the main object of the Statute. Any system of appointment which falls short of the declarations of 1833 and 1858 is necessarily defective, and the defects can only be completely remedied by the repeal of the Statute and recourse to fresh legislation.

I would, however, not advise fresh legislation, but would retain the Statute and abrogate the rules and make fresh ones for the sole purpose of appointing to Covenanted posts from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, where alone Natives of proved merit and ability can be found. For the Natives of India ask for an equality with their English fellow-subjects in the matter of a

Mr. Stewart—continued.

share in the administration, and this can only be obtained in two ways: the first is by opening the door of the Covenanted Service by admitting to it Indian youths under a scheme which I advocate, and which I will mention hereafter; the second is by promoting old and experienced Natives of India from the Uncovenanted Service. The two schemes should go hand in hand as part of a single plan.

2035. If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, are not repealed nor substantially amended so as to take away the power conferred on the local Administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised, or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder?—I have no objection to the subjects of Native States being included in the expression "Natives of India." All the advantages of allegiance to Her Majesty are obtained by subjects of Native States by a six months' residence in British territory and obtaining a certificate of naturalisation. The Native Chiefs readily avail themselves of the services of British subjects, and it is unbecoming in the Paramount Power to refuse to reciprocate with the Native Princes.

I do not think any other change is desirable. I regard domiciled Europeans and Eurasians as included in the expression "Natives of India." In the matter of obtaining appointments they have, I believe, to be treated as Natives of India, and they should be so treated in respect to salaries, pension, and other respects.

2036. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—If the Statutory system be retained, the selected candidates should certainly be encouraged to visit England, with a view to add to their qualifications for the service, by a grant of allowances or scholarships. Some small distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees trained in England to compensate them for the loss of promotion, &c., in India.

2037. Do you think many would avail themselves of that encouragement?—Gradually they would.

2038. Are any objections felt to going to England in this presidency?—They are not so strong now: they are dying away.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2039. You are a Brahman?—Yes.

2040. You say that Statutory Civilians are excluded from the higher ranks. I am not aware of that. You suggest that two doors should be open to natives: one by the competitive system and the other by the Statutory, which is not open to the English at all. Is it not so?—The appointment of this Commission shows that, as a matter of fact, the higher service has not been open to natives.

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2041. What was it that was intended for them?—It was intended to reserve most of the places for Englishmen, and then to fill up the rest 10 per cent. from the Covenanted and 15 per cent. from the Uncovenanted.

2042. I do not find that so?—Yes; you will see it in Lord Lytton's papers.

2043. I am speaking of the Statute, and the law, as it stands at present, which regulates the competitive system and does not exclude the Natives?—They are practically excluded from competition, and Statutory servants fail to get the highest appointments.

2044. Is that declared by the rules?—No; but it is within our common experience.

2045. Then you speak of "equality." What do you mean by that?—That the Statutory Civilians should be treated the same as the Covenanted Civilians, and that they should be allowed to rise to the higher ranks of the service.

2046. The Statute allows Natives to enter the Service without an examination and does not allow Englishmen: do you think that means equality?—Englishmen have a chance of getting the majority of the appointments.

2047. But they must pass an examination?—Yes; but they get five-sixths of the appointments, to the Natives one-sixth.

2048. You would have a certain number of appointments reserved for Natives of India?—Yes.

2049. Must a certain number of appointments be reserved for Englishmen?—Yes.

2050. As you go upon equality, have you any objection to alter the Statute so as to allow Europeans to be appointed under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Sec. 6?—Certainly not.

2051. Supposing an alteration was made so as to restore equality in other ways, say by having an examination in India?—If equality is practically realised in the results, I should only be too glad to let the whole service be open to anybody who is Her Majesty's subject.

2052. Would you object to the Statute being so altered as to enable Government to appoint men who are not Natives of India as now defined to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service?—None of the Natives have contemplated the possibility of Natives ever being in the majority. If it ever comes to that, that Natives are in the majority, then I would be the first to advocate that there should be equality.

Mr. Stewart.

2053. What is your permanent pay as a Judge?—Rs. 1,733. (*Sic.*)

2054. You hold a very high appointment?—Yes. I have been twenty years in Government service.

Sir Charles Turner.

2055. You do not mean to say that a number of places are to be given to one race and only some to another?—All officers of ability should have equal chances of getting higher appointments.

2056. Do you think it essential that Government should reserve to themselves the power of correcting inequalities in this respect?—Yes.

Mr. White.

2057. In allowing Government this power, do you assume that there would be no abuse of patronage?—I don't myself assume that.

Mr. Stewart.

2058. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Dissatisfaction is felt, and very strongly too, with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service on account of its manifest injustice to the Natives of India. The restriction of age to nineteen limits the field of competition to Indians who have resided in England from early boyhood, or who have gone there from High Schools at a tender age, amidst pecuniary and caste difficulties, to be exposed to a severe climate and the temptations of life in England without the safeguard of domestic guardianship. Indian parents are of course unwilling to send their sons to England amidst these difficulties on the mere chance of success. The unsatisfactory state of the Indian High Schools to which I have alluded places Native candidates at a great disadvantage, and makes it impossible for them to compete successfully with the public school boys of England.

The English language, in which the examination is conducted, is acquired by English youths naturally and without effort; whereas Indian youths have to spend years in acquiring it. The study of English literature costs English youths far less time and trouble than it does to Natives of India.

Undue importance is given to European classics and vernaculars. Higher marks are given to European than Indian classics, and the Persian language is excluded altogether. Except the Indian candidates' own vernacular, the other vernacular languages of India should be introduced into the examination on an equal footing, carrying the same marks.

2059. Should any, and, if any, what, change be made in that system?—The changes in the system which Native opinion unanimously seeks, are:—

(a) The examination should be held simultaneously in England and in India, in both places open alike to Europeans and Indians.

(b) The age limit should be raised to 23, in the interests of both Native and European candidates, and for the advantage of the administration generally. Indian classics, with Persian added, should be placed on the same footing as the European classics, and Indian vernacular on the same footing with European vernaculars in respect of marks allowed. With these changes the examination should be one and the same for all. The *visà voce* portion in India should be entrusted to one or more of the Civil Service Commissioners deputed to this country. The papers may be examined in England, and the names of the passed candidates should appear in one and the same list, and the Indian candidates selected for the Civil Service should proceed to England and stay there for the probation period, and pass their second examination in England.

2060. Do Natives of India labour under any, and, if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the Service?—

Mr. Stewart—continued.

The disadvantages under which Natives of India labour are chiefly—

- (a) — (1) The poverty of the people.
 (2) The necessity of learning foreign languages.
 (3) Caste prejudices.
 (b) — (4) Want of examination centres in India.
 (5) Restriction of age to nineteen.
 (6) Undue importance given to European languages.
 (7) Backward state of secondary education to which I have alluded.

It is impossible for the Government to remove the first three disadvantages, and therefore they are bound all the more to remove the last four, which it is in their power to do.

2061. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed?—The adoption of the scheme which I propose will, I think, minimise the disadvantages, but cannot entirely remove them. Otherwise Lord Lawrence's scheme of nine or more scholarships will have to be established and passage-money given to natives of India. But unless examinations be held in India, the limit of age raised to 23, and standards revised to give them a fair chance of competition with English youths, other helps will not be adequate or effective.

2062. If an examination is held in India,—

- (1) Should it be identical with that held in England?
 (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India: should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit; or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations?
 (3) If such an apportionment is made, on what principles is it to be regulated?
 (4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several Administrations respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—

(1) I would strongly insist on the examinations being the same in England and India. The difficulty of holding oral examinations in India can be met by the deputation of one or two Civil Service Commissioners to India.

(2) and (3) It will be quite sufficient to hold the examination in India at one place only. Bombay seems to be the most central and convenient place. Bombay is nearer to England, and is connected by railways so as to make a journey to it easy and quick.

The candidates in England and in India should compete with one another and be selected in order of merit. There should be no apportionment of the appointments to be competed for.

(4) And there should be no apportionment of appointments on the territorial or religious principle. Such an apportionment would be incompatible with the principle of competition and undesirable on other grounds. It would launch the Government into endless difficulties. A badge of inferiority will attach to the persons appointed, and Government will be liable to accusations of favoritism and unfairness.

In the scheme proposed by me, I have stated my opinion that the Natives of India should not

Mr. Stewart—continued.

be deprived of the concession granted by the Statutory Rules of 1879, and that a minimum of one-fourth of the annual appointments should be guaranteed to the Natives of India. If the number of successful candidates in England and India for a particular year be less than the minimum, it should be made up by the appointment in that year of Uncovenanted members to Covenanted posts by the Government of India. In the latter class of appointments all the provinces should have their fair share by rotation.

I would strongly insist on successful candidates being sent to England. It appears to me absolutely necessary that they should be subjected to special training in England in contact with Englishmen. Their voyage to England and stay there will be evidence of their force of character, and will enable them to be imbued with English ideas and made acquainted with the highest forms of civilisation. It will also purge them of prejudice and conceit, and prepare them for the work of administration in India.

The young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England are not the best as regards character and capacity, who could be obtained under any system. For, under the existing system, the field of competition is limited to wealthy people, and those who have overcome their caste and religious difficulties. But they are undoubtedly good specimens of their class in every respect.

2063. Will you let us hear your scheme?—Supposing each year forty recruits are required for the Civil Service. Under the present rules one-sixth of these places are reserved for Natives and filled up in India, I would increase this minimum to one-fourth and place the maximum at one-third. If the first forty men included the full complement of Natives, namely, ten, I would not allow any places for that year to be filled by nomination in India. If the number included fell short of ten, for example, if it was five or six, I would make up the number ten by supplementary nominations in India. If the number exceeded ten, the minimum, but was less than the maximum, thirteen, I would select the first ten Natives, and reject the others for the same reason. As I expect that the number of passed candidates for many years to come will not exceed the minimum, and will often fall short of it, there would thus be abundant room for continuing the nomination system for a number of years so as to allow Government to satisfy the wants of the backward classes and provinces and keep up the continuity of the present system without any violent change. In return for the partial surrender required from the Indian people, they will have their hold confirmed upon a fixed number of places each year. The English opinion demands with some justice that the tone and spirit of the service should be essentially European, and that as a guarantee of this principle, provision should be made for retention in English hands of a certain number of higher offices and of a similar number of inferior posts to serve as training ground. For this purpose, the promotion of separate services is not necessary. Government will always have the right of nominating the best men to the higher posts. The maximum and minimum arrangements will provide against the remote danger of the service being swamped by Natives. Further, the Mahomedan population as well as the old nobility will not have any reason to complain. The places to be filled by nomination should be distributed equally or alternately between Uncoven-

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anted Officers and men of noble birth and good position and professional fitness. In the course of a few years these backward provinces and classes will learn to help themselves and be encouraged to take their place in the open competition. When that time comes the nomination system will of itself cease to be operative. The tone of the service will be determined by the competition men, and there will be no danger of a separate subordinate service. The proposal to divide the number of places between the candidates examined in England and in India will not work satisfactorily, as the division will more or less be liable to change from time to time and might end in a separate service. It would moreover leave no room for the aspirations of the Uncovenanted officers and men of good families and professional qualification, as also for the backward classes generally, for whom Government desire naturally, on political ground, to find employment. The apportionment therefore should be regulated not upon a division of places to be separately competed for, but upon a recognition of the claims of the Natives to fill up the minimum number each year as far as possible by competition, and where that failed by nomination.

Sir Charles Turner.

2064. You consider that two-thirds of the Public Service should at present be English?—Yes.

2065. You would qualify that number by retaining the Statutory system, so that Government might reward men of approved merit in the Uncovenanted Service, and that power be reserved to Government to appoint to posts members of the backward classes, but of really influential families?—Yes.

Mr. Ryland.

2066. You admit that the administration of India must necessarily be of a perfectly English character. Would this be maintained if simultaneous competition in India and England were held?—Yes. It is admitted that it would be maintained if the administration was two-thirds in English hands.

2067. Are not the Subordinate and Executive branches almost entirely held by Natives?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2068. The complaint is that the examination in England places Natives at a disadvantage. Do you think that the Natives of India would be satisfied with the scheme you propose?—As I have said before, I take a general view of the matter. I think it necessary to say that if choice is given to the Natives, some will stick to competition, others will stick to nomination.

2069. You say if forty candidates were selected, ten of them should be Natives. Supposing twenty Natives passed and ten of them were rejected, would not that give deep dissatisfaction to the ten who were rejected?—Yes.

2070. And would not that dissatisfaction be greater than that which is now felt because the examination is not held in India?—No: there would be mutual losses and gains. If Government notifies, in the first instance, that one-third of the places will be the maximum open to Natives, there will be no reason to complain of unfairness.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

2071. Supposing, for the next ten years, no man was found successful in the competition test and so ten men would have to be nominated: do you think you would find so many fit men?—Yes.

Mr. Crosswhite.

2072. Do I understand that you quite approve of all the selections made under the Statutory system?—Not all of them.

2073. Do you think you would get as efficient men by nomination as by competition?—No.

2074. Then if you did not get men to pass the competition test, you would sacrifice efficiency?—If I did not get the most efficient men, I would take the next best. But I want ten places for Natives more or less efficient.

Mr. Stewart.

2075. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from Natives of India as defined in 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, and not from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. My reasons are—

(1) In the present condition of India the best paid and most responsible posts will be held chiefly by Englishmen in the Civil and other services, and it will be unjust to the Natives of India that other posts should also be given to Englishmen not domiciled in India. If the higher class of Englishmen are appointed, their appointments will render the Government liable to an accusation of jobbery and favoritism. If the lower classes of them are appointed, they will set a bad example to the whole service.

(2) The employment of Natives will be cheaper and more efficacious for the work they will be called on to perform.

2076. Should recruitment be provincial?—As a rule, the Administrations should give preference to residents of their own territories.

2077. What would you do with the posts reserved for the Statutory Service if that service were abolished?—If the Statutory Service be abolished, the proportion of offices assigned to the service should certainly be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Ryland.

2078. You have in your scheme given the Statutory Service to the Natives, and you also endeavour to give to them a large share in the Uncovenanted Service?—But the English would hold the majority of the Covenanted posts.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2079. Do you think if an account were taken between the Europeans and Natives in the Uncovenanted Service, you would find the proportion of Europeans larger?—Almost all places where the salaries are over £400 are held by Europeans.

Sir Charles Turner.

2080. Where did you get your information from on that point? Is it from the articles appearing in the *Indian Spectator*?—Yes, and from the Civil List.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

2081. Are you sure that the *Indian Spectator* is quite correct?—There may be some mistakes in it.

Mr. Stewart.

2084. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted Branches? If such distinction should be made, on what principle should it be regulated?—The principle upon which the salary question should be settled is that the remuneration of an officer shall depend on the requirements of the office and not on his personal position. I would fix the official scale of pay on the principle that the office would ordinarily be filled by Natives and extraordinarily by Europeans, or persons trained in England, who, in consideration of the special circumstances, should get extra remuneration in the shape of a *bonus*, or Indian allowance, or under some other neutral denomination. This principle, if initiated, may be gradually adopted. This will show what extra expense has to be incurred in securing foreign agency.

If the principle be not adopted, still I think a distinction should be made in the salaries of Civil Servants and persons appointed to Covenanted posts. I do not think that what is called the two-thirds rule should be applied uniformly in all cases. That rule is intended to be applied to the more highly paid offices. I would apply the two-thirds rule to salaries above ₹2,000, and make no deductions in salaries of ₹1,000 and less. A deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ should be made on offices carrying more pay than ₹1,000, ₹1,500, ₹1,700 and ₹2,000, respectively, taking care that promotion from a lower to a higher grade not only does not involve an actual decrease of pay, but secures such reasonable addition as the Government may think fit to give in the circumstances of each case.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

2085. Should any distinction be made in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer, or any other, and on what ground?—I am unable to offer any opinion of value on this point.

2086. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, suitable to Natives obtaining office under the Statutory rules?—Some distinction is necessary, but it should be liberal enough to encourage Uncovenanted Natives to visit England.

The President.

2087. Are you aware what the retiring allowance given to Covenanted Civilians is?—£1,000 per annum.

2088. How much of that is contributed by a Covenanted Civilian?—One-fourth.

2089. Have you heard that probably most Civilians pay more?—I am not aware of that.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2090. Do you think that the higher grades of the service are uniformly paid too highly? Is the salary in your opinion excessive in all cases, or to a greater extent in some cases than in others?—In some cases more than in others.

2091. Yet you would make a reduction of the salaries by 25 per cent.?—I would make it only in the higher grades.

2092. Would you make the reductions uniformly. For example, take the case of a High Court Judge or of a Member of Council: do you think a reduction of 25 per cent. would be equally advisable in both cases?—It may be necessary to make the reduction more or less according to circumstances.

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WITNESS XXIX.—21st January 1887.

Examination of MAULVI CHERAGH ALI, Revenue Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government Hyderabad.

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2093. You are Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad?—Yes.

2094. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved? If it is not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?—The appointment of the Public Service Commission to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to do full justice to the claims of the Natives of India to higher and more lucrative posts in the public service, as well as to re-open the question of their admission to offices formerly reserved for the sole enjoyment of the members of the Covenanted Service, is one of the best and soundest acts of policy of the British Administration in India within the last thirty years, and is calculated to induce the Natives to rely with greater confidence on the good will of the Supreme Power and to weld the Empire into one. The Statute 38 Vic., Chapter III, section 6, being a special measure for introducing Natives into the higher service, and awarding a just appreciation to deserved merit, is a great boon and is spoken of with gratitude and approval towards the British Government. Any policy which will give the leading Natives of India a personal interest in the maintenance of the administration should enhance its stability. The existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to the posts reserved for the Covenanted Service, on two-thirds of its emoluments, is disapproved by the educated class of Natives on the ground of the selection of incompetent persons for the purpose, and essentially on account of the humiliating difference in the salary, promotion and retiring annuity. The Statute is generally approved, but the rules framed under it are objected to and require modification.

2095. Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy, (a) by an amendment of the Rules; (b) by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf, or should these provisions be repealed?—The amendments required are that persons of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service, from the professional class, from the nobility and gentry of the country, from private persons of good rank and position, from families of tried loyalty and distinguished service, or from those whose ancestors had high posts of responsibility under the Moghal Empire, or in Indian Native States, and other persons of high educational attainments should be nominated on full pay, and not on two-thirds of the allowances granted to the Covenanted Civilians holding the same posts. Subjects of Native States should be eligible if that is not so now.

2096. If the provisions of the Statute are not repealed, nor substantially amended so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of the persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder?—No alteration whatsoever is required in the Statute.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

2097. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—All such selected candidates should not be required to proceed to England for training but they may be encouraged to do so, especially when they are selected from who are not legal practitioners or members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. In such circumstances a trip to England will add much to the qualifications of the nominees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2098. How would you encourage them to go to England?—By giving them passage-money and founding scholarships.

The President.

2099. Are you from Northern India?—Yes, but am now employed at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2100. What part of Northern India do you come from?—Lucknow. I lived first in the Panjab, where my father was in the British service; then at Mirat, and then at Lucknow. I was myself for twelve years in the British service.

Mr. Stewart.

2101. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service? Should any, and if any, what, change be made in that system?—The existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service is regarded with dissatisfaction by the educated Natives of India. The changes required by them in the system are:—I. that the competitive examination should take place in India, or at least simultaneously in India and in England; II. that the limit of age should be raised to twenty-five, as it is at present for the Statutory Civilians, or at least to twenty-three; III. that the subjects for examination should be altered in this way, that, together with the classical and modern languages of Europe, Arabic, Persian, and other modern languages of India should be introduced, and the maximum number of marks allotted to Latin should be allowed for Oriental classics; that a decided preference should be given to pure mathematics over the mixed mathematics in which the candidates are at present coached up; and that Oriental languages and learning should be put on a level, for the purpose of administering India, with Western literature and Western languages.

But my own individual opinion is that though an examination in India only, or one held simultaneously in England and India, may appear just or plausible to the Indian public, yet if the bar to the practical utilisation by the Natives of India of the Civil Service competition be removed once

Mr. Stewart—continued.

for all, either the competitive examination will have to be abandoned or the Civil Service surrendered to the Natives. Thousands of Natives would compete and come out successful, while the English candidates would be driven off the field by the Indian intellect and by the stress of numbers. In my opinion it would be good policy on the part of the Natives of this country not to hanker after the competitive Civil Service in England, or to seek to remove the disadvantages under which they labor in vieing with Europeans in European languages, but to rest content with gratitude with that part in the administration of their native country which is held out to them in the shape of the Statutory Civil Service with certain modifications suggested elsewhere. A second political drawback to examinations in India is that communities backward in education will be great losers. Communities with a high educational standard will come forward in a great majority on the strength of their advanced education to secure the lion's share of the State patronage, to the great disadvantage, political, social, and religious, of the less educated classes. I advocate an equal distribution of administration amongst all people of India, be they Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis, or Eurasians, who outside their own province do not know one another; who, from the very nature of a continent like India, do not understand the languages of each other, nor have any sympathy with the traditions and national literature of the respective classes.

2102. Do Natives of India labor under any, and if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—The Natives of India do labor under serious disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of service. The disadvantages mainly spring from the following causes. All reformatory efforts must be directed to remedy them:—

- (1) The limit of age being from seventeen to nineteen years.
- (2) A voyage to England.
- (3) A residence there for three years.
- (4) To compete in the classical and modern languages of Europe.
- (5) The heavy expenditure entailed on a sojourn in England.

2103. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, *e.g.*—

- (a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money to Native candidates?
- (b) by altering the limit of age?
- (c) by adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maximum marks obtainable in certain subjects?
- (d) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and India?—Public opinion would approve of the following remedy, but I am personally against the first:—
 - (1) To hold competitive examinations in India only, or simultaneously in England and India.
 - (2) To raise the standard of age to twenty-five.
 - (3) To alter the subjects of examination for Natives by placing Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and other modern languages of India side by side with the classics and languages of Europe. The maximum number of marks in Oriental classics should be the same as that assigned to Latin at present.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

(4) The establishment of scholarships and passage-money can only partially minimise some pecuniary hardships of certain Natives of India.

Even if simultaneous examinations be held in India and England, the limit of age and subjects of examination ought to be altered; besides which successful candidates ought to be allowed passage-money to England.

2104. If an examination be held in India,—

- (1) Should it be identical with that held in England?
- (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India?
- (3) If an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated?

(4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—If an examination is held simultaneously in India and England, it should be identical in respect of subjects, as suggested above. The examination should be held at various centres in India, and the candidates of England and India should secure places in the service higher or lower in proportion to their efficiency and merit. If a certain number of appointments be set apart for candidates at the respective examinations, the apportionment should be half to each. In the portion reserved for the Natives of India, a special provision ought to be made in favor of the Mahomedans to secure them a certain percentage of offices in the service of the State.

2105. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?—If an examination is held in India, the successful candidates should be compelled to proceed to England to complete their training and add to their qualifications. They should be, under these circumstances, allowed passage-money to England, and the usual allowance of £300 should be raised to £400.

Mr. Nulkar.

2106. Is a foreigner in Hyderabad looked upon with jealousy?—Yes, by the Natives of Hyderabad.

2107. Is any inconvenience felt as regards the public service owing to this feeling of jealousy?—No.

2108. Generally speaking, Mahomedans are a backward class. What are the causes?—The general cause is that they will not take advantage of tuition in English schools; parents do not like to send their children among the lower classes, and there are superstitious feelings besides. These feelings, however, are fast dying out.

2109. Would you advise any specific remedies which it is in the power of Government to devise, to help the community so far as their education is concerned?—Yes, certainly. There are many ways in which they might be helped; and among them is this, that children of the Mahomedan gentry might be given some appointments of high rank.

2110. That is as regards the nobility. What about the middle and lower classes?—The same answer applies to them.

2111. What is the cause of the comparative absence of Mahomedans from Government employment?—Want of education.

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Mr. Nulkar—continued.

2112. Would you lower the educational test in favor of Mahomedans?—No, I would not.

Mr. Stewart.

2113. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India, as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and should the recruitment be by competition, or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and, if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—It should be the *sine qua non* of the policy of Government not to employ Europeans in posts which can be efficiently filled by the Natives of the country.

The recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service should be left as at present, *i.e.*, by nomination and examination. Subject of Native States should be eligible as for the Covenanted and Statutory services.

2114. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several Administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The recruitment should be confined chiefly to the natives of the territories under different Governments and Administrations.

2115. If the existing Statutory Service be abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, the proportion of offices assigned to that Service should be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Ryland.

2116. If it should be a *sine qua non* of the policy of Government not to employ Europeans in posts which can be efficiently filled by Natives, then, according to your argument, no Europeans should be admitted at all?—There is already a rule that no European should be employed on a salary of R200 and upwards unless by sanction of the Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2117. How are Uncovenanted appointments made in Hyderabad?—By nomination, and afterwards the men have to pass departmental examinations.

The President.

2118. What do the Tahsildars get?—R150 to R200. A Deputy Collector gets from R250 to R300.

2119. What is the lowest pay a judicial officer gets in Hyderabad?—A Munsif gets R200.

Mr. Stewart.

2120. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the Service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches? If such distinction should be made, on what prin-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

ciple should it be regulated?—There should be no distinction in the salaries of Covenanted and Statutory Civilians for the same post. Any distinction between the salaries of the two classes of Civilians will make the less paid agency inferior to that enjoying higher rates. I know the requirements of Europeans in India are greater than those of Natives, but I view it in another light. The question of pay and emoluments is a matter of social status and official precedence. Salary should be the gauge of the importance of various offices. Native and European integrity and qualifications are placed on the same level, but not their emoluments, unless by paying Natives less than Europeans for the same posts of responsibility and respectability Native integrity be placed on a much higher level, which, I believe, is not the case. The requirements of Natives after they return from England become wider, inasmuch as they imbibe European ideas and European ways of living which were unknown to them when they left India. Even the rising generations of India, whether Mahomedan, Hindu or Parsi, who have taken to English comforts in their ways of life, have multiplied their requirements in a greater degree than the orthodox people of the same community. Larger requirements or serving in a foreign country under various unfavorable circumstances seem to me to constitute no ground for a higher rate of salary when the posts held are the same. In Non-Regulation Provinces the scale of salaries for Covenanted Civilians is lower than in Regulation Provinces. If a more economical scale of emoluments is required, the scale of the salaries of the entire Civil Service should be revised.

2121. Should any distinction be made in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other and what ground?—There should be no distinction in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory Civilians while proceeding to Europe, or to Covenanted Civilians according to the nationality of the officer.

2122. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service suitable to Natives obtaining office under the Statutory rules?—The privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office as given in the Civil Service covenant, are suitable to Natives obtaining office under Statutory rules.

2123. Is there anything further you would wish to add?—I should like to say in conclusion that I would retain the Statute 33 Vic., chapter III, section 6, for the appointment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability to posts reserved for Civilians without passing the Civil Service examination in England, with equal salary, leave and annuity; the appointments so filled should be not less than one-third of the number of officers required every year for Civil Service in India until more Natives are admitted to the competitive examination under the required facilities stated above. If this is not done, I would propose that the posts of Assistant Collector in the schedule of appointments reserved for Covenanted Civilians should be transferred to the Uncovenanted list.

WITNESS XXX.—21st January 1887.

Examination of R. G. OXENHAM, Esq., M.A., Principal and Professor, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

2124. You are in the Educational Department and Principal of the Deccan College?—Yes.

2125. What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory system?—Dissatisfaction, I believe.

2126. What are the grounds upon which any such feelings are based?—The main ground upon which this feeling is based is that this system is one of patronage, in which favor rather than merit is, or is thought to secure success. I have found young men, whose character and attainments seemed to qualify them for the public service, unwilling to sue for that personal favor understood to be requisite.

2127. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them?—Assuming the Statutory Service in some form to be retained, competition might be combined with nomination. For example, if the local Government and University nominated three candidates, respectively, for each vacancy, and the selection was decided by competition between these six candidates, public confidence in the efficiency of the service would be strengthened, and the status of the service raised.

2128. Has the Statutory system had the effect of securing men, who, in point of education or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—Not so, far as my experience extends.

2129. Would you amend the Statute?—I think it ought to be amended so far as to include subjects of Native States.

Mr. Stokes.

2130. Do you think that the Statutory Civilian should be compelled to go to England?—Most decidedly.

Mr. Stewart.

2131. Would a system of competition be favorably regarded? If competition, whether limited or open, is preferred, should there be one competition for all India, or separate competitions in each Province?—Competition, whether limited to nominees or open, should, I think, be for all India, or at least that the standard should be uniform whether in each case the candidate was competing for an appointment in some one province or for general service. The public interests would be best served by securing the best candidates. There is not, I think, reason to anticipate that any one province would obtain a monopoly, and I presume that by due share of appointments is not to be understood the share due to the numerical proportion of the Natives of each province to the total population of India.

2132. Are you in favor of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil

Mr. Stewart—continued.

or Statutory Service?—The establishment of such scholarships would be popular and probably useful. Instead of maintaining this distinction between Statutory and other Civilians, it would be far better to offer such scholarships or cadetships.

2133. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination and the conditions as to age and other matters in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—Native candidates would be at a disadvantage, unless some Oriental languages, e.g., Sanskrit and Arabic, were allowed equal weight with Greek and Latin.

2134. If there should be only one examination for all candidates, should the limits of age for Natives be higher than those at present fixed for European candidates; and, if so, what should the limits for Native candidates be?—As to limit of age, the balance of opinion preponderates, I think, in favor of raising the existing limits. Completeness of training and development of character are more probably secured by a regular course of school and University training than by a short period of general education at school followed by specialised cram designed to prepare for the Indian examination, and only incidentally, if at all, aiming at any general development, moral or intellectual. This consideration seems of special importance in view of the nature of Indian service, where rare opportunities of leisure and culture, frequent isolation, and a harassing routine of office work are the conditions of that service in the early stages of the officer's career who may afterwards be required to deal with wide questions of administration and policy where previous training and development, intellectual and moral, would be of the highest value, and the absence of such previous training be gravely prejudicial.

2135. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations?—I believe an examination in India would be most popular. Neither Natives nor Europeans should be excluded from competing either in England or India.

2136. Would you have the examination in one centre?—Examinations in each presidency would be desirable. Allowance for longitude would be necessary to prevent telegraphic communication of questions westwards.

2137. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—Assuming there is an open competition, it would, I think, be inexpedient to reserve any number of appointments for candidates in the several examination centres. The best candidates should take the appointments offered

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for competition. This question, I presume, impliedly suggests that some provision should be made against an undesirable proportion of Native appointments. I believe this to be unnecessary, both because English candidates will always have, at least, equal chances of success, and because the underlying question is not touched. The question that must be faced is, are or are not Native officers eligible for any and every appointment in the Civil Service? In the one case no provision limiting the proportion of Native officers is necessary. In the other case all such provisions are futile. If it is regarded as essential to appoint European officers to certain high administrative posts, it is well openly to avow this policy. The Government would not lose popularity by the candour of avowal. Of the many educated and thoughtful Natives with whom I have discussed this question, I have not found one who hesitated to admit the political necessity of acting upon this policy until the conditions of Native society and the national level of intelligence and civilisation have been changed and developed.

2138. If an open competition is held in India, what should be the preliminary qualifications in regard to age, physical, moral and social fitness and in other respects? I think nineteen to twenty-three would be judicious limits. From every candidate I would require certificates of physical vigor and moral character.

2139. Circumstances being different in the case of persons who enter through the examination in England and of persons who enter through the examination in India, is there any reason why the rules in regard to pay, leave, pension, &c., should not also be different?—As to pay, Native officers would be as well remunerated as Europeans in India with two-thirds or even half the pay drawn by their foreign brother officers. This deduction being applied to all salaries in excess of some junior class as *e.g.*, ₹500 a month. As to leave, the rules for Natives of India in India should obviously be analogous to those for Natives of England in England. The leave rules of English Civil Servants in the most coveted departments, *e.g.*, in the Treasury, could not be held illiberal if made applicable to Indian Civil Servants in India.

2140. To what extent does the Uncovenanted Service in your province include in its ranks persons eligible on the ground of proved merit and ability for appointment to offices ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service?—The conditions of the Indian services have so completely changed since the time when Civil Servants were distinguished as Covenanted and Uncovenanted, that it would argue blindness to the future to attempt any scheme for remodelling the public service based upon a principle of division certain to be abandoned for others more scientific. The first and most obvious of such divisions is into superior and subordinate, and of Civil Servants personally into Natives and foreigners. Existing divisions into departments could be maintained or modified, and with regard to the nature of the duties imposed, the rates of pay would necessarily vary. Uniform rules for leave might reasonably be assigned to the subordinate service, as the class of Europeans employed would have an Indian domicile as a rule. In the superior service uniform rules for leave certainly and probably for pension could be framed for all officers according as they were Native or European. Such a system would correspond with the actual facts and exigencies of the public service, and need involve

Mr. Stewart—continued.

no additional changes but the reverse, and would relieve Government of a whole class of administrative problems frequently recurring, pressing for solution, but rendered insoluble by the impossibility of framing rules for any system on the principle of assuming that system to be other than it is.

Mr. Stewart.

2141. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—From all natural-born subjects.

2142. And by competition or nomination, or both combined?—There should be competition after nomination.

2143. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be provincial or open to all in India?—As regards the Uncovenanted Service, I think it would be necessary to limit the recruitment to each province itself.

The President.

2144. You would not exclude a man from the Bombay Presidency from obtaining an appointment in another presidency?—I would leave that to the discretionary power of the Government.

Mr. Nalkar.

2145. Do you think that a large number of Native candidates would succeed in passing if the examinations were held in both India and England?—Many more would succeed in passing than under the present conditions.

2146. Do Indian colleges produce the same results as the English colleges?—I don't see why they should not.

2147. Supposing Government withdrew from direct control over certain colleges which are Government institutions, would the present standard of education be maintained?—I should rather think it would not.

Mr. Ryland.

2148. By competition for the Covenanted Service in this country, would you obtain the same material as in England?—You must allow for the necessary difference between Europeans and Natives.

The President.

2149. Does not the Uncovenanted Service in the Bombay Presidency contain a large number of men of approved merit and ability?—Most decidedly.

Mr. Ramaswami Muthutiyar.

2150. As regards Europeans and Natives, is there not a greater difference of pay in some departments than in others?—Of course.

2151. Do you think there should be a reduction of pay on that ground?—That would be a very unreasonable ground for reduction. There should be more highly paid officers in the so-called Civil Service; and it is always to be remembered that as regards very high appointments, such as members of the Legislative Council and Judges of the High Court, it would be very malvantageous not to give enough to attract thoroughly competent people.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

2152. Do you think you could get a good Native District Judge for half what is now given to a European?—I think you could for ₹1,000 a month.

Mr. Stewart.

2253. How far is the existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India well adapted for training young men for the public service? Can you suggest any improvements?—I see no reason why the existing higher schools and colleges in India should fail to afford such train-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

ing. This is on the assumption that the University standards and the efficiency of the higher educational institutions are fully maintained.

2154. Do we now obtain for Government service Natives of the classes who under Native rule carried on the Civil Administration of the country?—I believe that this is a fact which careful collation of the historic data available with modern Civil Lists would prove conclusively, though the reverse is often alleged.

2155. Have you any thing further to say?—No.

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*R. G.
Orenham.
Esq.*

WITNESS XXXI.—21st January 1887.

Ráo Bahádúr KHANDERÁO C. BEDARKAR, B.A., LL.B., Acting Judge, Small Cause Court; Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, Appellate Side.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 2156. You are Deputy Registrar of the High
Sec. II. Court and Acting Judge of the Small Cause
Bombay. Court?—Yes.

Ráo Bahádúr, 2157. What is the prevalent feeling regarding
Khanderáo the Statutory Service?—The prevalent feeling in
C. the presidency of Bombay regarding the existing
Bedarkar. Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. The
feeling is confined to the educated classes.

2158. What are the grounds of dissatisfaction?—The grounds upon which the feeling is based are—

- (a) That the principles upon which the nominations are made are such as do not always secure the best men who can be got for the remuneration offered.
- (b) That the principles upon which the nominations should be made are not embodied in the Statute.
- (c) That the appointments do not secure membership in an organised service.
- (d) That the appointments are made under a system of Government patronage in which too much importance is attached to family and class considerations, and there is no room for merit.
- (e) The system defeats the original object of 33 Vic., Chapter 3, which was to promote people of proved merit and ability.

2159. Is the feeling directed against the statute or the rules framed under it?—The feeling of dissatisfaction is directed against the Statute as well as against the rules framed thereunder. The Statute removes the disability, but does not enunciate the principle of admission in a full and complete form or give a reality to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature. The mode of carrying out these intentions should not be left to the various Governments and Administrations, but must be laid down as part of the Statute itself. It should, of course, be open to the Governments and Administrations to supplement the Statute by instructions, not inconsistent with its provisions, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of the Statute. Much depends on the mode of working. If the Statute and the rules framed thereunder had been worked in the spirit in which the Statute was enacted, the clamor which now exists for enrolment into the Covenanted Civil Service and for transfer to it from the Uncovenanted branch would undoubtedly have been less strong and less widespread than it is now. The Natives of India feel a very strong desire for enrolment in a general service, for it secures to them membership in an honorable and useful body and satisfies their natural aspirations.

2160. Would you amend the definition of the term Natives of India?—I think section 6 of the Statute supplies a definition of the words Natives of India which describes with sufficient clearness, fullness and accuracy the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is

Mr. Stewart—continued.

desirable to provide. I understand 'Eurasians' are included in this definition, and I would not object to include in it the subjects of Native States. These can now gain all the advantages of British subjects by obtaining a certificate of naturalisation.

2161. Do the general public view with any difference the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted officers?—Yes, they consider that the former hold a more honorable position than the latter, but a less honorable one than the Covenanted Civilians. The members of the Uncovenanted Service regard the present Statutory system with disfavor, inasmuch as it gives a superior status to men who are in no way superior to them in social rank or intellectual acquirements, and some of whom would not otherwise have got the emoluments which they now receive as Statutory Civilians.

2162. Is there any friction between Statutory Civilians on the one hand and Competitive Civilians, English and Native, and members of the Uncovenanted Service on the other?—No, but at the same time a cordial feeling is wanting. The ordinary Civilians look upon the Statutory Civilians in much the same way as upon the higher members of the Uncovenanted Service. The Statutory Civilians have never tried to conduct themselves towards the latter as if they belonged to a superior class, and hence there is a fair amount of agreement between the two classes.

2163. Has the Statutory system had the effect of securing men who, in point of education, or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—No, they are mediocre men as a rule. The result of the Statutory system has not been to secure the services of men of better social position and better family than those who usually accept posts in the Uncovenanted Service. People who fail in securing inferior Uncovenanted posts scramble for appointments as Statutory Civilians.

2164. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, would influential sections of the Native community regard appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination with favor?—Yes, if candidates be selected from them. Disappointed sections would regard such appointments with great disfavor. The Native community generally would prefer nominations being made from the higher rank of the Uncovenanted Service.

2165. Should there be a period of probation?—No classes would or could properly object to a period of probation in the case of the nomination of freshmen, but in the case of nominations from the Uncovenanted Service a period of probation would be regarded as both objectionable and unnecessary. The object of requiring persons to undergo probation is to exclude incapables and afford suitable training. The higher ranks of the Un-

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covenanted Service, especially the Judicial branch, has now attained a state of efficiency which would give an ample field to Government for the appointment of none but capable and trained men. A system of nomination with or without probation is not likely to secure well-qualified persons, but it is not impossible. The result will depend upon the mode of nomination. The nomination system adopted by Government in regard to the appointment of Statutory Civilians has not resulted in securing the best men available. Sufficient experience has not been gained to judge whether the persons appointed in this presidency are well-qualified officers. All of them do their work well. There has neither been conspicuous success nor ignominious failure, and, probably, in the short course of their existence, nothing has occurred to put them on their mettle.

2166. Should nominations be confined to persons of proved merit and ability? If so, how should these be proved?—I am decidedly of opinion that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability. In the case of new men a University degree may be considered sufficient proof of merit and ability. In the case of men from the Uncovenanted Service a certificate from the High Court for judicial and from the Commissioner of Division for administrative officers should be required. For first appointments a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Universities would be favourably regarded. I would not advise Government to put its nominees in competition with those of the Universities, for the latter are more likely to succeed in an examination and their success would bring discredit on the nominees of Government. I should prefer Government making their final selection out of persons nominated by the Universities. This procedure will most effectually lead to the best men in point of knowledge, ability, and character being secured; and will satisfy public opinion better than any other. The community have come to regard the Universities with great respect and confidence, and Government will probably not object to the adoption of a system which is the least liable to jobbery, the most efficacious in the discovery of the best men, and which will reserve to them the final voice in the selection.

2167. Would a system of open competition be preferred?—I do not think that a system of open competition, pure and simple, will commend itself to the Native community in preference to the system which I allude to above; but it is likely to be preferred to the present mode of nomination by the Government. A competition, pure and simple, may bring to the front clever crammers devoid of sound scholarship and general education. This result is of course very much to be deprecated in the interests of the Government as well as of the people. The intervention of the Universities which test a young man's abilities through a succession of years, in the various branches of general and special knowledge, is a desirable guarantee for the selection of the most capable and the best trained men. If the Universities be required to nominate a sufficient number for the selection of Government, the Government may then hold a competitive examination and select the fittest candidates.

2168. In the case of an open competition should there be an examination for all India or separate

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provincial examinations?—If open competition be preferred, there should be one examination for all India. If competition through the Universities be preferred, there should be a separate competition for and in each province. In a system of unlimited competition it is, I apprehend, impossible to ensure a due proportion of appointments falling to the population of the several provinces. The principles are incompatible.

2169. Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments?—No. It will be absolutely necessary to limit beforehand the number of appointments to each province, if it is desired that each province shall have its fair share of appointments. I do not, however, advocate such a measure; nor a measure which will restrict the choice to a particular class or classes of the communities. For some time the inhabitants of the provinces now backward in education will suffer, so will the backward classes, such as the Mahomedans, in each province; but it is not desirable to restrict the power of selection either way. The backward will continue in their backwardness until they are brought seriously to realise the necessities of their situation. They only require to be awakened to the new state of things and led onwards by a sympathetic movement; and the result will be a fair adaptation of both the educational standards and the distribution of appointments. The unification of India ought to be the goal to be attained in the general interests of the subjects of the empire regarded as a whole.

2170. Whatever the system of selection, what preliminary qualifications would be necessary in regard to age and physical, moral, and social fitness?—I consider it necessary that under all of the three systems of nomination, limited competition and open competition, the tests of age, intellectual capacity, and moral, social, and physical fitness should be exacted in the case of first appointments.

I would require satisfactory certificates—

that the candidate's age is not more than twenty-five;

that he is a graduate of an Indian or English University;

that he is of good moral character;

that he belongs to a respectable family;

that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the service; and that he can ride and perform journeys on horseback.

2171. What are your views as to probation and special training?—I consider that in the case of fresh men there should be a probation of two years passed in the ranks of the Covenanted Service. There should be no probation in the case of persons taken from the Uncovenanted Service. I do not consider that after selection and before entering on probation the person selected should undergo any special training. If any special training is to be given, that must be during the period of probation and before entering on regular duty. I do not think that the special training should be carried out in England.

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Vol. IV. 2172. If the training is carried out in India
Sec. II. would it be possible or advisable to establish an
Bombay. Indian Civil Service College on the basis of the
Haileybury College which formerly existed in
England?—It would be possible but not advisable
to establish an Indian Civil Service College on
the basis of the Haileybury College or any other
institution.

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2173. Would you encourage nominees or selected candidates to go to England?—I would certainly encourage nominees or selected candidates to visit England, with a view to add to their qualifications for the service, by the grant of allowances or scholarships. If it be decided that there should be no examination in India for the Civil Service, then I should decidedly be in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives of India in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil Service. Some small distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees or selected candidates who have been trained in England or who have gone to England to add to their qualifications and those who have not.

2174. Do you think it likely that advantage would be taken to any great extent of an opportunity, if offered, of residence in England at a University for two years with a sufficient allowance?—No.

2175. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system for the admission to the Civil Service of persons from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes, but the system should be abolished for the admission of outsiders. It is unfair to cut down the aspirations of those men in India who have long looked forward to admission to the Covenanted Service on the faith of the Acts of Parliament and the Proclamation of the Crown. There should be no restrictions or conditions after such appointments. Seniority and fitness in the highest sense of the term should be the only two principles upon which the promotions of persons admitted to the service should be made to rest. It would be mischievous and impolitic to say that a certain class of men shall rise so far and no higher. It is unnecessary to set out the promises given authoritatively in 1833, 1858, and 1870. It is equally unnecessary to say that no distinction should be made between the Natives of India and any other class of British subjects. The Government of India and the Government in England are in earnest that the Natives of India should be admitted freely and impartially to offices the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. To this there can be no restrictive conditions save one, and that is that the admission should be consistent with the maintenance of British supremacy. If this requires that the very highest administrative posts should for some time be ordinarily filled by Englishmen, by all means let them be so filled. Let there be also a fairly ample but not exclusive field to give the necessary experience and training to younger men from whom the few required to fill those posts may be chosen. But save and except such posts, the Natives of India as subjects of Her Imperial Majesty demand that all others shall be not theoretically but practically open to them in fulfilment of the solemn pledges repeatedly given. If the Natives of India are not to be the slaves of the British but their fellow-subjects hold-

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ing equal rights of citizenship with them, then it follows that the only posts from which they can be excluded are those which if filled by them will interfere with the maintenance of the Empire consisting of Great Britain, Ireland, and India. Nothing less will satisfy them: nothing less will be consistent with the pledges given. Englishmen and Indians must rise or fall together. If there is at present a difference between them in intellectual, moral, social, or physical fitness, the effort of all must be to minimise and ultimately to annihilate that difference in a spirit of honourable emulation, and not to add to it by perpetuating institutions whose tendency is to widen the gulf. Keeping the Natives of India at arm's length, constantly reminding them of their inferiority by deeds and words, using them as subservient instruments in furtherance chiefly of the interests of the superior classes, are sure to be prejudicial in the long run to the true interests of both. The preservation of the Empire requires the hearty, willing, spontaneous and loyal co-operation of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. A coercive predominance on the one hand and forced submission on the other are not conducive to that end. It has pleased Providence to unite India with Britain, and what the Indians want is a permanence of that unity in the best sense of that expression, and an orderly unification of a free people, not the unnatural and barbarous composition of slaves and their masters. It is of course not to be supposed that all are to be brought down to the same dead level. The inferior and weak amongst the Natives must look up to the superior and strong among the British just as the inferior and weak amongst the British would look up to the superior and strong among their own class. The inferiority and weakness are to be got rid of by fusion with the superior and strong, not by a severance from them. For the tree to be healthy there must be a free circulation of the sap. It is a suicidal and short-sighted policy to separate the Natives of India from the other subjects of the Empire and keep them at a distance. The declarations of the Crown and Parliament are the outcome of the wisdom of the greatest statesmen England has produced; and it behoves the statesmen and administrators upon whom their mantle is cast and on whom rest the destinies of the British and Indian peoples to carry them out in a firm spirit so as to lead to a real and glorious unification of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

Mr. Stokes.

2176. Would you include the subjects of Native States in the definition of Natives of India?—I would have the subjects of Her Majesty feel the allegiance they owe to her; but would make a concession in regard to the subjects of the Native States. Even now a subject of a Native State can get a certificate of naturalisation after a six months' residence in British territory.

2177. If the Statute were retained, would you compel candidates to go to England?—No, not necessarily.

2178. Should there be a general reduction of the higher salaries, or should each particular case be subject to adjustment?—The two-thirds rule seems to meet with approval, but there should be a general uniformity in the matter of salary.

2179. Do you think as good men can be got on a reduced salary?—Individually the present men are about the best specimens of their class; but if there was a larger field of selection, better men might be got.

The President.

2180. Have you ever been to England?—Never.

Mr. Stokes.

2181. Would you send your son to England?—
I would.

The President.

2182. The difficulties are not such as they were?
—No; they are lessening.

Mr. Stewart.

2183. Is the competition of Natives at the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—No; in consequence of the caste difficulty and unwillingness of parents to expose their children at too early an age to the danger of the English climate and the temptations of society there.

2184. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition?—No; provided that, simultaneously with the examination in England, an examination on the same question papers is held in India for admission to that service.

2185. If additional facilities are given, what form or forms should they take, and what conditions, if any, should be attached to them?—If it be decided that there shall be no examination in India, then additional facilities are necessary, and I would revive the system of scholarships instituted in the time of Lord Lawrence and increase the age of Native candidates to twenty-four. This is the least to which the Natives are fairly entitled in the circumstances of the case. I would give no special preference to Natives who, though they may have failed to secure a place amongst the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition. Nor would I, on the other hand, subject them to a special disability. Their selection or rejection must be based upon grounds quite distinct from their performance in England. Assuming it to be advisable to appoint to the Statutory Service Natives who have failed in the English competition, such persons should, of course, be subjected to the same training and final examination as the successful candidates. And they should be subject to the same incidents as apply to other persons appointed under the Statutory rules. The Parsis are the only class who go to England readily from the presidency of Bombay. Objections are entertained to going to England, and particularly by the Brahmans, Khetris, and Banias. The objections, however, are not of a very serious nature, and they have a tendency to decrease from year to year. There should be one examination for all candidates, English and Native alike; and the standards and conditions should be the same in every respect. If they were different it would not be possible to compare the results in the two examinations so as to bring out one list in the order of merit. A difference in either the standards or the conditions will create a feeling of superiority and inferiority and prevent the formation of an *esprit de corps*. The Natives of India ask for equality on the ground of justice. They ask for no favour. They consider it a greater hardship to have to send their boys to England under religious, social, and pecuniary difficulties at a tender age, to be exposed to a severe climate and the temptations of life in foreign cities, unprotected by familiar and

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sympathetic guardians, than the hardship felt by Englishmen of coming out to India and living here in the position and under the circumstances in which English Civilians live. They cannot be expected to send to England a sufficient number of their children to make an examination for them a real competition. They want the examination to be held and appointments made in India, and they would be prepared to send their children to England to enable them to be imbued with English ideas and to acquire the special training in contact with Englishmen. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, I consider that the subjects and standards of examinations and the conditions as to age place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates. The state of lower education in India is backward and far from satisfactory. Even the most precocious and naturally-gifted Indian boys, as a rule, lack the qualities of manliness and self-dependence for the development of which Rugby, Eton, and Harrow are so remarkable. The teaching is defective, especially in regard to the development of the youthful faculties in a steady, ordinary manner. Routine and cramming give no room to originality and thought. There is the superstructure without the solidity of foundation, the plaster and varnish without the stability of substance. Most of the head masters of the high schools in the presidency are my personal friends; for their moral and intellectual qualities I have the greatest respect. But in the interest of my countrymen I desire that for some time longer we should have at the head of the high schools really superior Englishmen who will encourage manly sports, broad ideas, feelings of fair play, growth of originality, and discourage all that is mean intellectually and morally. A desire to acquire sound scholarship and a contempt for shallow cramming for the purpose of getting over a particular examination should be implanted in a boy's mind from the very time that it begins to open. Our high schools, as they exist at present, are not quite what they should be; and therefore the Indian students leaving school are at a considerable disadvantage with the public school men of England. To remove the disadvantage our schools should be remodelled on the above lines, and the Educational Department, in apportioning their grants-in-aid, should not exclusively look to the result as arrived at by means of their stereotyped examinations. If higher limits of age were fixed for Native than for European candidates the latter would have a substantial ground of complaint.

2186. At what ages do Natives usually pass the F.A., B.A., and M.A. Examinations, respectively at Indian Universities? And to what classes do the students usually belong?—I believe the average age at which Natives at the Indian Universities pass the F.A. is twenty-one, the B.A. at twenty-two, and the M.A. at twenty-six. Indian graduates are usually drawn from the relatives of public servants, such as Subordinate Judges, Mamlats, Sheristadars, and Karkuns; the relatives of professional men, such as Pleaders, Doctors, Engineers; money-lenders and traders; and the priestly class. The majority of the graduates are Brahmans; but the Parsis supply the largest proportion in comparison with their numbers. The supply from the Sirdar and aristocratic classes is probably the smallest; and that from the agricultural classes is almost nil. I think there is no B.A. from that class and but one L.C.E.

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2187. Do you advocate a competitive examination in India simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations?—I do.

2188. How would this method of selection be regarded by the Native community generally?—Favourably, unless the result shows that a sufficient number of Native candidates have not succeeded.

2189. If you advocate such a system, would you restrict the competition in India to Natives and that in England to English candidates; or would you admit both classes freely to either examination?—I would admit all subjects of Her Majesty freely to the examinations in England and the examinations in India, and would have no objection to the admission even of the subjects of the Native States.

2190. Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system, as introduced in 1855, to secure?—I consider that colleges affiliated to the Universities are capable enough of giving the high class education which it was the object of the competitive system introduced in 1855 to secure. With the improvement in the high schools their capability will also improve.

2191. Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular class or classes of the Native community over others?—An open competition in India will enable the Brahmins and Parsis to pass a good number of the youths of their communities. This would be the natural result of merit existing among them, and so far they would gain some decided advantages. There would, however, be no undue preponderance of any one class or caste in the public service. A majority of the officers in the service at present are either Parsis or Brahmins, as the major portion of the graduates and undergraduates are derived from those communities. I think an open competition in India is objectionable both on political and administrative grounds. Cleverness in answering questions, especially at a single examination, should not be made the chief test of fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service. I would limit the competition to the University nominees. The introduction of unlimited competition may tend to retard general education, prejudicially affect the acquisition of sound scholarship, and encourage superficial cramming in set subjects. In India admission to the Civil Service is likely to be regarded as the highest goal of ambition by the educated youths of the country, and the tendency of education throughout its length and breadth will be to reach it by the quickest and shortest path, and to stop after the goal has been once attained. In England the pick of its youths are not attracted by the allurements of service. They have nobler and higher aspirations. The introduction of an open competitive examination will not deter cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service. In the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Native States, there are very few families which will regard the introduction of the members of the poorer families to the service as a real grievance operating harshly upon their traditional dignity or privileges. The backward will complain; but to listen to their complaint is to keep them in their backwardness for ever. A system of open competition is inconsistent with the idea of providing for certain classes

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of the people according to their locality or creed, or the possession of any other distinctive feature. If the competition is to be open and unlimited, I would have one examination for all India. If the competition is to be limited to the University nominees, as I advocate that it should be, then I should prefer examinations being held at the chief seats of Government in India. Successful candidates at an examination in India, if not put on the same list and footing as the successful candidates in England, will undoubtedly be regarded as occupying an inferior position.

2192. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—I should look with disfavour upon a system which mars the prospects of the higher officers in the Uncovenanted Service, and which makes any kind of distinction between the successful candidates in England and India. For freshmen I would have only one door of entry, *viz.*, success at the final examination in England of persons appointed on the results of the examination at the English and Indian centres.

2193. What preliminary intellectual age qualification would you fix?—If an open competition was established in India, I would raise the limit of the candidate's age to twenty-three, and would regard an Arts degree at an English or Indian University as the lowest test of education requisite for the candidature.

2194. And as regards moral, social, and physical fitness?—I would require a certificate from the High Court or a Commissioner of Division that the candidate is of good moral character and social position, and that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India. He should also be able to perform journeys on horseback.

2195. Should the subjects of the examination be the same as those prescribed for the competitive examination in England?—They should be exactly the same.

2196. Circumstances being different in the case of persons who enter through the examination in England and of persons who enter through the examination in India, is there any reason why the rules in regard to pay, leave, pension, &c., should not also be different?—Persons appointed at the simultaneous examinations in India will have to go to England for at least two years after appointment, and no difference should be made between them and their English comrades in regard to pay, leave, pension, &c. Well-to-do Natives have to satisfy the claims of relatives and dependants to a much larger extent than Englishmen.

2197. Should successful candidates go through a period of special study in India like English candidates who spend two years in special preparation?—I consider that the candidates selected in India should be imbued with English ideas in contact with Englishmen. For this purpose they should be given passage-money and the same allowances as the candidates selected in England and be subjected to the same training. Their probation should be passed in the ranks of the Covenanted Service.

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2198. To what extent does the Uncovenanted Service in your province include in its ranks persons eligible on the ground of proved merit and ability for appointment to offices ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service?—My acquaintance with the Judicial branch of the Uncovenanted Service is greater than with the Executive and Political departments. But it is sufficiently general to enable me to say that several persons exist in all these branches of sufficient merit and ability to fit them for promotion to appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Service. In the Judicial branch especially there are several who have shown conspicuous merit and ability.

2199. If there are such persons in the Uncovenanted Service, could they be appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service without suffering in pay?—They could not be.

2200. Under the existing rules as to pay, &c., how would such appointments be regarded by Uncovenanted officers?—Not favorably by Uncovenanted officers generally; but the junior members would, I think, be willing to forego pay for the sake of the advantages which admission to the Civil Service might afterwards bring.

2201. What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?—To meet the expectations and aspirations of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service, the Statutory system should be retained and provision made to give them a substantial increase of pay compatible with the requirements of the office. It need not be fully equal to the pay drawn in that office by the members of the Covenanted Service, but the difference should be small and not marked, and in every case the officer promoted should receive some increase in pay. A provision should also be made for the compulsory retirement of officers appointed to the reserved places after a service of thirty years and at the age of fifty-seven except under very special circumstances. The promotions to the reserved posts should be made from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, but should not be restricted to any particular classes of appointments. And there should be no probation in their case. If promotion from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Service be confined to the higher ranks of the former service, it is not necessary to require the officers to be promoted to pass through the lower grades of the Covenanted Service. No one should be selected for the higher Covenanted offices except on the ground of ability and merit. In view of the distinct pledges given from time to time, any dissatisfaction created amongst members of the Civil Service by the fact of such promotions would not be reasonable. In providing for such promotions, the Government will be giving what is justly due to the Natives of India in the Uncovenanted Service and what they have been long led to expect. No such provision should be made for Europeans, as the introduction of outsiders is not necessary in the case of this service. No special provision is necessary in the case of Eurasians, who should be treated as "Natives of India" in every respect. Both the services should be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, including, perhaps, the subjects of Native States in alliance with Her Majesty.

2202. Is the rate of pay, Rs200, granted to Statutory Civilians during probation and on final

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appointment, respectively, sufficient?—I think it is sufficient.

2203. Would these rates of pay be suitable in the case of persons appointed to Covenanted posts from the Uncovenanted Service?—They would be unsuited and inadequate to men taken from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service; and they would also be inadequate in the case of persons appointed from the professional classes. At the same time I do not think that the claims of professional gentlemen are equal to those of the Uncovenanted Service. In the case of Uncovenanted officers appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service it should be provided that at the time of appointment the officers should not suffer in pay. In the case of professional gentlemen it would be impossible to adjust their salaries without a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

2204. How would you treat in regard to pay such persons if appointed to any of the higher Covenanted posts without being required to pass the lower grades?—Persons appointed from the higher Uncovenanted to higher Covenanted posts would be at the time of appointment near the time of retirement, and in their case promotion should always carry a substantial increase of pay. A hard-and-fast rule would not be suitable in their case. The qualification of having satisfied the tests required by the examination in England should be considered as on a par with the qualification of approved service for over twenty years in the Uncovenanted Service. The Natives of India, especially in the higher ranks of society, have to satisfy demands from which Englishmen are free. No doubt the Natives meet such demands voluntarily, but if they do so it is to their credit.

2205. At what age do you consider that Natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than through the competitive channel in England should be entitled to retire on pension?—At the age of fifty-five retirement should be optional, and after a length of twenty-five years of service, whichever is attained earlier. After fifteen years' actual service, one-third pension should be allowed under the conditions existing at present. At fifty-seven retirement should be made compulsory, and after thirty years of service, whichever is attained earlier.

2206. What amount of pension should, in your opinion, be granted to Natives so appointed if they serve the prescribed period for voluntary and compulsory retirement, respectively?—Rs5,000 a year should be the amount of pension after an active service of twenty-five years; and Rs8,000 a year after an active service of thirty years, except in the case of officers drawing a salary of Rs1,000 per mensem and upwards, whose pension should be uniformly Rs6,000 a year.

2207. If, before serving the prescribed period for pension, they are compelled to retire on medical certificate, what gratuity, if any, would you give them?—If before serving the prescribed period for pension, retirement takes place on medical certificate, a gratuity equal to the amount of one year's salary should be given.

2208. How far is the existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India well adapted for training young men to the public service? Can you suggest any improvements?—I have already expressed a somewhat unfavourable opinion in regard to the efficiency of the schools. The state of the schools necessarily operates prejudicially on the efficiency of the colleges; and I should suggest the remodelling of

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the schools to give to the boys under really good English leadership a higher tone, a greater force of character, a more genuine love of learning for its own sake, a contempt for mediocrity and meanness, cramming and slavish imitation, and a desire for the nobler aims and ambitions of life. But at the same time I am of opinion that many youths, especially those favoured by nature, do receive as good an education as was contemplated by Lord Macaulay's Committee in 1853.

2209. Do we now obtain for Government service Natives of the classes who under Native rule carried on the Civil administration of the country?—We do now obtain for Government service Natives of the classes who under Native rule carried on the Civil administration of the country.

2210. How far would any system of appointment which involves a journey to and residence in England be regarded by the Native community as open to objection on the ground that it requires Hindu candidates to abandon their caste as a condition of entering the Civil Service?—The Native community would view unfavourably any system of appointment which involves loss of caste as a condition of entering the Civil Service.

2211. How far would such a system be regarded as open to objection on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to those candidates who are wealthy enough to undertake the cost of a journey to and residence in England?—The Native community would also view unfavourably such a system on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to the wealthiest classes.

2212. Are the Natives who go to England from your provinces for purposes of education limited to the wealthier classes?—The generality of those who have gone to England for purposes of education belonged to the wealthier and well-to-do classes. In some cases poor people have gone with the aid of friends or public benefactions.

2213. Are they limited to any particular section of the community or to any particular creed?—The Parsis have gone in the greatest number, but a few Brahmans and others have also gone.

2214. Does a voyage to or residence in England involve the loss of social position or other unfavourable consequences in the case of any section of the Native community?—In the case of Brahmans and Banias a voyage to England does involve the loss of social position and caste. There is a certain amount of a feeling of alienation with regard to them. They are slightly out of touch and sympathy with their fellow-countrymen on their return to India. But with the progress of education and social reform the feeling will wear away in process of time.

2215. Would the requirement of a temporary residence in England as a condition precedent to or following on appointment to the Government service have the effect of excluding from such appointment any considerable or important section of the Native community?—At present it would.

2216. If the Statutory system is discontinued, should special provision be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of Natives who, for religious or other sufficient reasons, are unable or unwilling to undertake a journey to and residence in England?—If it be decided that examinations for the Civil Service shall be held in India simultaneously with those in England, then no provision

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is necessary in favour of high-caste Natives, even though the Statutory system be abolished *in toto*.

2217. If the Statutory system is discontinued, do you consider that special provision should be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of capable members of the professional classes?—If that system is discontinued, the introduction of the members of the professional classes will give a just and reasonable ground of complaint and dissatisfaction to the members of both the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services.

2218. Whatever system or systems may be adopted, ought power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts candidates of high family subject to such antecedent guarantees of fitness as may be considered sufficient in each case?—In the presidency of Bombay no special provision in favour of members of high families is either necessary or expedient, and therefore no power should be reserved to Government in their behalf, nor is any reservation of power to Government desirable on behalf of the professional classes. The requisition of a thorough knowledge of English will not make the field of selection in any case unduly limited. Persons whom the Government wishes to favour for political or other special reasons should be rewarded in a special way, such as by grant of title or land.

2219. What is the scheme which you wish to bring forward?—The Natives wish for admission to the higher status of the Covenanted Service, though not necessarily to the topmost places. A scheme which would satisfy the Native community, and which I should also regard with approval, would be the following: There should be simultaneous examinations in England and India; the Indian centre to be at Bombay as the most central place in India; the examination to be in the same question papers and on the same conditions; open to all subjects of Her Majesty of all classes whatsoever, including perhaps the subjects of Native States in alliance with Her Majesty. The *visá voce* examinations should be conducted by one or two Civil Service Commissioners deputed to India. The examination in England to be an open competitive examination. The examination in India to be confined to candidates nominated by the Universities. The Government of India, through the local Governments and Administrations, can arrange with the Universities to nominate candidates annually. No limitation need be placed on the numbers to be nominated by the Universities. This will give a practically unlimited scope for competition, properly safe-guarded, so as to prevent everybody scrambling for the Civil Service to the detriment of general education and sound scholarship. The maximum limit of age to be raised to twenty-three. Other conditions to be the same as hitherto required for the examination in England, but the standard should be revised by the addition of Persian carrying four hundred marks; and the Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, Guzerati, Kanarese, and Sindhi languages carrying each three hundred marks; and by the raising of the marks for Sanskrit and Arabic to the same limit as that for Greek, *viz.*, six hundred. It is obviously unfair that the benefit which is given to English youths in respect of their knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages should be denied to the Indian in respect of the vernacular languages of India. Successful candidates to be placed in one list. The successful candidates at the examinations in India to be

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required to go to England and subjected to the same training and examinations as the English candidates, for a period of two years. The candidates finally selected, both English and non-English, to be placed in one list in the order of merit and declared to have entered the Covenanted Civil Service of India. The conditions of service, pay, promotion, leave, pension, &c., should be the same for all. But I should have no objection to a general and uniform reduction of all salaries by a fixed proportion, say, a fifth or sixth of the present rate. I should also have no objection to a special personal allowance being granted to certain meritorious English officers in addition to the pay of the office. The Statutory system should be revised so as to admit to Covenanted posts only Uncovenanted Natives of proved merit and ability. When once appointed their promotion should be regulated on the same principles as those of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Their pay on first appointments may be somewhat less than the pay of the posts if filled by Covenanted Civilians, but always such as to carry some increase over the pay previously drawn. On promotion also the Uncovenanted Natives should be assigned a somewhat smaller salary than their Covenanted predecessors. Their Leave and Pension rules should be those of the Uncovenanted Service. A minimum of one-fourth of the annual appointments should be guaranteed to the Natives of India. If the number of successful Native candidates in a particular year be less than the minimum, it should be made up by the appointment of Uncovenanted members to Covenanted posts.

2220. Assuming a system of nomination or of limited competition among nominated candidates, would Native opinion be in favour of giving a preference, as between candidates possessed of certain preliminary essential qualifications and having, on general grounds, fairly equal claims, in the following or any other order, to (a) members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service; (b) persons of good social status and influence in the country; and (c) persons of superior educational attainments, such as persons who have taken the degree of M.A.?—In favour of giving a preference to members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service, and persons of good social status and influence.

2221. What is your own opinion as to giving such preference?—My own opinion is in favour of the scheme above sketched out. But if several candidates obtained equal marks, the considerations as regards the giving of preference to members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service and persons of good social status and influence, ought certainly to guide the decision.

2222. How would the Native community regard a system of nomination on the ground of merit and ability shown in the service of Government, or in the exercise of a profession, alternating with a system of selection by means of competition, whether entirely open or amongst nominated candidates?—Unfavourably.

2223. If the Statutory system were maintained, and if a probationary period were required from nominees or selected candidates before final appointment, would it be necessary to insist upon such probationary period in all cases,—*e.g.*, in the case of a person who has done good service in the Uncovenanted ranks?—There should be no probation in the case of a person who has done good

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service in the Uncovenanted ranks; nor in that of persons selected from the professional classes.

2224. On what principles should the promotion of Natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than by the channel of the competition in England be regulated?—On the same principles as promotions of Covenanted Civilians, but their pay should be less as above stated.

2225. Would you regulate such proportion only by considerations of fitness and approved personal merit?—I would regulate such promotions on no other grounds than those of fitness and approved personal merit.

2226. Should Natives appointed to Covenanted posts be required to pass the departmental examinations?—Natives appointed to Covenanted posts from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service should not be required to pass the departmental examinations. All others should be required to pass them. I say this from an observation of the working of the departmental examination system for a period of twenty-three years, and from experience derived as examiner when acting as Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay for nearly two years. The Committee for departmental examinations always has upon it an Uncovenanted officer of experience; and promotion to the Covenanted posts from the Uncovenanted Service implies that the officer promoted has necessary ability, knowledge, and experience, and is of an age at which examination is superfluous on the one hand and ridiculous on the other, and will not be an accurate test of qualification. In regard to fresh men the existing rules are appropriate and sufficient.

2227. What rule in regard to passing the departmental examinations should be applied in the case of persons appointed to Covenanted posts on the ground of merit and ability proved in the service of Government or in the exercise of a profession?—In regard to persons selected from a profession, it should be left to the discretion of Government whether they should be required to pass the departmental examinations. In the case of some persons it will be quite unnecessary; in that of others appropriate and necessary.

2228. Should subjects of Native States be eligible for appointment to Covenanted posts in British India?—I do not think they should be excluded. Native Chiefs readily avail themselves of the services of British subjects, and it does not benefit the paramount Power to deny a similar indulgence to subjects of Native Chiefs. Any subject of a Native State can, moreover, virtually become a subject of Her Majesty by a residence for six months in British India.

2229. What system, if any, is at present adopted in your province for bringing into the public service persons who, from their position or otherwise, cannot be expected to enter the service of Government in the lowest grades, and for giving them the necessary apprenticeship?—No system has been adopted in the Bombay Presidency. Such persons are appointed honorary Magistrates without any remuneration.

2230. How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, regarded by influential sections of the Native community?—I am well acquainted with the system of appointments to the Subordinate Judicial Service, and am of opinion that it is favourably regarded by influential sections of the Native community.

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The rules framed by the Government and the High Court are admirably adapted for the appointment of none but meritorious and able men in a fixed order. In the matter of promotions the Government utilises the experience of the High Court in obtaining proof of merit. No supersession is allowed except on the ground of proved incompetence. Jobbery and corruption in regard to first appointments or subsequent promotion are impossible. The result is the formation of a body of Judges who administer justice ably and impartially.

I am less acquainted with the Executive Subordinate Service. But my impression is that Native Society is not well satisfied with the system of appointments and promotions therein. It leaves a large scope for the operation of the whims and caprices of the appointing and promoting authorities. It lacks method and definiteness. Complaints are occasionally heard of favouritism superseding seniority and merit.

2231. To what sections of Native society do the persons belong who accept, under existing conditions, appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively?—All classes of Native society except the agricultural and servile and artisan classes supply recruits to the Subordinate Service. The Brahmans, Kshatryas, and Vaisyas supply the largest numbers; the Shudras and the Mussulmans the smallest number. The Parsis, in proportion to the extent of their population, supply a very large share.

2232. To what extent do Natives of good family and education in your province offer themselves as candidates for subordinate judicial and executive appointments?—Freely and in considerable numbers.

2233. Do Natives who have been to England for purposes of study on their return to India willingly accept such appointments?—They do not.

2234. How far are such appointments in your province restricted to persons *bonâ fide* resident in (and connected with) the province?—Officers in the presidency of Bombay are chiefly *bonâ fide* residents of the presidency or of Native States connected with it. But no one is excluded on the ground of residence abroad.

2235. How far are the professional classes represented in the subordinate executive and subordinate judicial services, respectively, in your province?—Very few people are appointed to the subordinate services from the professional classes. Such appointments are extremely rare.

2236. Do members of the professional classes in your province readily accept employment in those services?—Members of the professions are thriving and eschew such appointments.

2237. Whatever system or systems may at present be adopted for the purpose of regulating appointments to the subordinate executive and subordinate judicial services, respectively, are any class or classes of persons expressly or practically excluded from such appointments?—Except Mahomedans and the lowest classes of Hindus, no classes are particularly excluded; but none are expressly excluded.

2238. Is it the case that certain classes of Uncovenanted appointments are practically reserved for Natives of pure descent owing to the fact that conditions are imposed which have resulted in

Mr. Stewart—continued.

shutting out Eurasians and other Statutory Natives of mixed descent?—I do not think that the exclusion of Eurasians and other Statutory Natives of mixed descent has led to the practical reservation of Uncovenanted appointments to Natives of pure descent. Eurasians, except in extremely rare instances, have never sought Mamlata, and have voluntarily preferred to seek employment in the Survey, Customs, Salt, Akbari, and other departments. Their capacity and taste have led them in that direction, and not any conditions imposed upon them. It has been said that the European community, whose sons are educated in India, is essentially a poor community, and that very few parents can afford to give their sons a University education under any circumstances. If that is so, the major portion of the Hindu and Mussalman community is poorer still, and the difficulties of educating their children are proportionately greater. A large proportion of school-going Brahman children beg for cooked food from door to door, seldom getting more than a couple of ounces of rice and dâl from one house. When I say that in Bombay or Poona such children can be counted by hundreds, I give but a moderate estimate of their number. Regarding domiciled Europeans and Eurasians as Natives, I do not think that there is any rule which operates with exceptional harshness in excluding them from any class of appointments or reserving them exclusively to Natives of pure descent.

2239. Is it, in your opinion, necessary that there should be a proportion of Europeans either in the subordinate executive service or in the subordinate judicial service, or in both of those services?—I do not think that it is necessary. The Europeans who are likely to be so employed are inferior in many respects to the Natives, and their presence will only serve as a bad example.

2240. Are you in favour of laying down a rule that high educational capacity should be regarded as an essential qualification for appointment to the subordinate executive and to the subordinate judicial services?—I am decidedly in favour of such a rule. It operates to a great extent in regard to appointments in the judicial branch and has secured its present state of high efficiency. In the executive branch high educational capacity is utilised to a limited extent, and is sometimes viewed with disfavour. The rules which existed previously to 3rd September 1835 reserved all Mamlata to graduates. The rules of this date assign two-thirds of the Mamlata to University graduates and one-third to men in the service. In regard to Deputy Collectorships power is reserved to Government to select either from the class of Mamlatdars or outsiders, and the educational test is superseded by that of the departmental examinations. What I should wish for is a combination of the educational and departmental tests in regard to the selection of Mamlatdars as well as Deputy Collectors. No age restrictions would seem to me to be required.

2241. Is it possible to devise any one system which would be equally applicable to all provinces, having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several provinces and the varying conditions prevalent therein?—I do not think so.

2242. Do you advocate the requirement of a probationary period, and if so, what should be the incidents of such period as to duration, pay, and in other respects?—In the case of judicial appointments the Bombay system approaches per-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

fection. It does not require any probation. In the case of executive appointments, the appointing authority should be given a discretion to require a probation or dispense with it.

2243. If an open competitive examination were held in India for the Covenanted posts reserved for Natives, would persons who gained high marks in that examination and showed decided proficiency, but who failed to secure a place amongst the successful candidates, form suitable nominees for subordinate judicial and executive appointments in the Uncovenanted Service?—I would strongly object to it.

2244. You would restrict the recruitment to the men of each province?—For the Uncovenanted Service I would. It would be better for the people to know these officers and for the officers to thoroughly understand the people around them.

The President.

2245. Can you explain why there are so few Mahomedan subordinates in the service?—Because they are backward in education.

2246. Can you explain why there are so many Brahmans in the subordinate services?—For the very opposite reason. They have hereditarily acquired the habit of learning.

The President—continued.

2247. Do you think it right to give 50 per cent. of the appointments to one particular class?—The appointments should be given to the men best fitted to do the work.

2248. Has it been found that the Mahratta Brahmans do not do their work efficiently?—No.

2249. Has there been a marked improvement in the Mamlatdar service?—Yes, since the graduates have come in.

2250. Do you think a University degree the best guarantee for fitness?—Undoubtedly so.

2251. You would exclude from the service all domiciled Europeans?—Yes.

2252. Are you aware that a large class of Europeans have virtually made India their home?—I think the expression "born and domiciled in India" should be modified so as to include those who have made India their home.

2253. Supposing a man was eventually to go to England?—In that case I would exclude him.

2253½. Have you anything to say as to furlough?—As regards furlough, I would encourage Uncovenanted Servants to go to England, for it is very desirable that they should be given the same privileges as the others.

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WITNESS XXXII.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of K. R. BAMANJI, Esq., Statutory Service, Assistant Collector of Kaira.

The President.

Vol. IV. 2254. You are Assistant Collector of Kaira?—
 Sec. II. Yes.
 Bombay. 2255. Of what service?—Statutory.
 K. R. 2256. When were you appointed?—In 1882.
 Bamaji, 2257. On what pay?—I got R200 at first.
 Esq. 2258. What are you drawing now?—R320.

2259. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The people do not approve of it. The principal reason assigned is that the appointments are not enough according to the views held by several people here.

2260. Is the Statute approved as it stands?—I am not able to give any opinion in that respect, as I have not had an opportunity of speaking to anybody as regards the Statute.

2261. How would you alter the rules so as to meet that objection?—If the views of the people are to be met, I do not think anything but open competition will satisfy them, a simultaneous examination held in India and England.

2262. That would abolish the Statutory Service altogether?—That would abolish the Statutory Service altogether. That is what people want, as far as I can make out.

2263. What is your own opinion?—I do not know that the people are yet prepared for open competition. You may get very good men intellectually; but here we have nothing like the public schools in England, and unless people who pass in an open competition here are forced to go to England and kept there for two or three years at least, and undergo a special training there, I do not think open competition will work in India at all. I certainly do not think you will get very good men if the system is to be adopted without sending candidates to England. If candidates are sent to England after selection, you would get as good men as are now in the Statutory Service.

2264. Do you hold a University degree?—No.

2265. Supposing there had been no Statutory Service, would you have been unwilling to have entered the Uncovenanted Service?—I do not know that I should have cared to enter the Uncovenanted Service. My reason is that it is not such a good service as the Statutory Service is. Of course there are some good appointments, but it is not everybody who can get them; whereas in the Statutory Service, up to a certain grade, every one has a chance of a good appointment, provided he is not disqualified in other ways.

Mr. Ryland.

2266. Your only objection to entering the Uncovenanted Service is that there are not sufficient good appointments?—No; they are few, and there are, so to speak, a good many men to compete for them.

2267. If the Uncovenanted Service was improved?—I do not say it would not be as good as the

Mr. Ryland—continued.

Statutory Service in that case. I do not think the Service of itself gives rise to any objection. There are appointments in the Uncovenanted Service as good as Statutory Civilians are likely to get.

2268. The class of men you get for the Uncovenanted Service are as good as you get for the Statutory?—There are so many grades in the service. If you took the lowest, you could not say a man who is in that grade in the Uncovenanted Service is equal to a Statutory Civilian.

2269. Take Mamlatdars?—I do not think they would come up to the men you have in the Statutory Service in any way. I have had some little experience of Mamlatdars, graduates of the University here, and I think, certainly, they are very inferior to men you have in the Statutory Service, socially, intellectually, and in every way you can think of.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2270. Did you say inferior to Statutory men?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

2271. Were you even in England?—Yes, for three years. When I left India the limit of age was twenty-one. I went home in order to compete for the Covenanted Service. After I got there the age was cut down to nineteen. I lost the two best years of my life and had to give up the idea. I suffered by the reduction of the limit of age.

2272. Have you cause to complain that you have been treated by the members of the Civil Service in any manner differently to the way in which they treat members of their own body?—No, I have no reason to complain personally. I think they have treated me well. I do not think the pay is sufficient. I think it is decidedly low. It does not matter whether a man is Native or European, he must spend a certain amount at the beginning; when he gets higher up the two-thirds scale will work well enough, but at the beginning the pay is too low.

Sir Charles Turner.

2273. Where were you educated?—In Bombay. I was in a proprietary school here, and I was in St. Xavier's School for some time. I then went to England and worked under Mr. Small for one year for the Civil Service.

2274. Your English accent is very good?—Perhaps the reason I speak English so well is because when I was a youngster I went to our English girls' school where Parsi boys were admitted, and I commenced the study of English at an early age.

2275. Is it common for Parsis to commence the study of English at an early age?—They commence at a very early age, much earlier than they used to do. I dare say they do amongst Hindus too. I do not know much of the Mahomedans, but I should think Mahomedans of better position commence the study of English at an early age.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

2276. Do you think it is any drawback to Native candidates who now desire to compete for the Civil Service if they do not acquire the study of English at a sufficiently early period of their lives?—It is a drawback. I have experienced this with members of my own family; little boys I should have liked to have placed in English schools where English is taught were found backward and not able to understand what they were being taught, and therefore it was necessary to teach them English first to enable them to understand what they were taught in those schools. It would not do for a lad to attend English schools, even primary, unless he understood something of English.

Mr. White.

2277. Will you kindly tell me whether that reduction in the age of candidates for the Civil Service in England was not a very sudden measure?—I am not sure as to dates, but I think it was prescribed in 1876, and it came into force either in 1877 or 1878. I believe there was one year or two years' notice given, but I am not sure which now.

2278. You are aware, of course, that other persons were in your position, Eurasians and others who were studying for the Civil Service at the same time?—As far as I am able to remember, only one man was studying at the time, Mr. Badshah. He got in.

2279. Dr. Kees' son?—I do not know of his case.

The President.

2280. Coming now to the Covenanted Civil Service. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—There is certainly the objection to sending people to England. There are also other disadvantages.

2281. Will you enumerate them?—The Indian lad has to prosecute all his studies in a foreign language; then there is a long stay in a foreign country of which he knows nothing, and the heavy expense of sending boys there, and the limit of age.

2282. What change would you make in regard to age?—I think twenty-one would be a fair limit as the maximum.

2283. What other changes would you make to minimise these difficulties?—I would give higher marks to Sanskrit and Arabic in the examination than they now carry.

2284. Are these all the changes you would make?—I think so. I do not think scholarships of much use so long as the limit of age is kept as at present. Of course, if we come to the next question of simultaneous examinations, there can be no doubt, if you consult the wishes of the majority of the educated few, they desire open competition in India; but any system of open competition, if not accompanied by special training in England, will be a failure as far as I am able to judge.

2285. How would you meet these difficulties about going to England, *i.e.*, the expense, and the religious and social prejudices?—Successful candidates in the open examination in England now get something like £150 a year. If a similar allowance were made to candidates who passed the open here, the difficulty as to expense would be greatly reduced. Caste objections are not insur-

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mountable. There have been instances where men in the service and private persons have gone to England and been re-admitted into caste. In process of time caste objections will be removed. Those who desire to obtain the higher appointments should be compelled to go to England. It is a kind of contract—on the one hand the people of India want to get into the higher posts in the Civil Service; on the other hand Government must see they get the best qualified men, and the condition is that the men who desire such posts shall go to England. If they do not they must go without them.

2286. Are you in favour of an examination in India accompanied with the condition that the men should go to England?—Yes, I am in favour of it.

2287. If that system is adopted, would you hold the examination in one place?—Yes, in one place only; the place might be changed every year; if it were held, say, this year in Calcutta, the next year it might be held in Bombay. I do not think that would inconvenience candidates or examiners.

2288. If you held an examination in India, would you apportion the appointments between the Indian examination and the English examination, or would you have one list?—I would make no difference. I would give half or two-thirds of the appointments to men in England, the remaining number to men in India, throw both open to all in England and India; and to provide against any chance of a majority of the Natives getting in, Government should reserve to itself the power of assigning a limit whenever they like.

2289. If you allot a certain number of appointments to one examination and so many to the other, what is the advantage of having the examinations identical. If you say one-third is to be reserved for the examination in India and two-thirds or half for the examination in England, is there any advantage in having the examinations identical? Why should there not be two examinations?—It would change the standard to some extent. If you have two examinations the test would not be the same.

2290. If you adopt the same standard, by your principle do you not run the risk of having to exclude men who in the one examination might be better than certain men who passed in the other?—You cannot legislate for a class; you must legislate for the whole of India.

2291. Suppose you say half the appointments are to be reserved for competition in England and half in India: it might so happen that there would be a very large number of men in the English competition or Indian competition who were better than the half who got in by the other examination?—If you had different tests.

2292. Suppose there were forty appointments, twenty to be competed for in England and twenty in India, and suppose there were twenty-five candidates in India who gained 3,500 marks and upwards, and supposing there were only ten candidates in India who gained 3,500 marks and upwards, you would have to exclude a certain number of better men in India in order to put in the proportion of Englishmen: is that not a greater objection than changing the standard?—There might be some objection on that score, but I do not see how it could be remedied.

2293. Would there not be a sense of injustice?—I do not think so. Men who competed would know

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what they were going to get, and they should take all the consequences.

2294. Have you met any of the young men who have succeeded in the competitive examination in England?—Yes, I know one in Bombay, one in the North-West Provinces, and I knew one in Madras who is now dead.

2295. Do you think if an examination were to be held in India you would get better men?—Certainly not better men, because the men I know were in England for a very long time, and, if I remember rightly, two had had the benefit of education at public schools there.

Mr. *Ryland*.

2296. As I understand the view you have now propounded, you would prefer the competition in England exclusively as the better scheme of the two?—Certainly.

2297. It is only an alternative scheme that you know propose?—Yes.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2298. I think you say you would have two lists?—Two lists for the two examinations.

2299. You say that a simultaneous examination in India would not result in getting better Native Civilians than are got now: is that your opinion?—Yes, you certainly will not get better men than you get now by competition as it at present exists. A man who passes the competitive examination goes to England at an early age, attends a public school there, and has the benefit of six or seven years' education.

2300. That involves the opinion that, under no scheme, can a man educated in India be equal to one educated in England?—I am talking of India as at present. You have no high schools, you have no training colleges as in England. If you had, then the necessities of the case might be different; but as education exists in India, the men you obtain by open competition in England are certainly better than you would get here.

2301. We are now talking of Native candidates. Supposing a simultaneous examination were held in India, would not that result in affording a larger field of selection than is open at present?—Of course it would.

2302. Is it not the fact that the larger the field the greater the chance of getting the best men?—That must be admitted to a certain extent.

2303. If the field of selection were extended to India, is there not a chance or even a probability of getting better Natives?—I do not know if you bear in mind what I said a little while ago. If you have open competition followed by a special training in England, I admit you would get quite as good men as you do now. But I am asked if the men you get at present, as the system exists now, are good enough for the service, or if you will be able to get better men hereafter. I answer you cannot get better men than now; you may get equally good men but not better.

2304. Supposing the field is extended to India, and those who pass are sent to England to finish their training, probably for two years, as English candidates have to do now. Under those circumstances, would not the field of selection be extended, and consequently the chances and probabilities of getting better men than are now obtained from

Mr. *Nulkar*—continued.

the present limited field be increased?—No, I do not think you will get better men, for this reason, any advantage you may get in numbers will be more than counterbalanced by the special training a man would get under present arrangements. I think six or seven years' study in England is a great advantage for a Native lad.

2305. That training is not now absolutely necessary in all cases. Some clever lads may go there and pass in a year?—I do not set much store on passing the competition alone. What I mean to say is that the competition is one of the tests; training in an English school is another test. Combine the two and you get very good men; with one alone I do not think you get good men.

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*.

2306. Why would you fix the maximum age at twenty-one? We have heard an objection that Indian parents dislike sending their children early to England as there is a want of supervision over them. At what age would you have to send candidates to England in order to enable them to compete at twenty-one?—I went at seventeen, and without egotism I think I may say I had a very fair chance if I could have gone up.

2307. But you may have been steady. Do you think Indian parents, as a rule, would be willing to send their boys home at seventeen?—It all depends upon what education they had before they went home. If their education was backward, they would have no chance if they went to England at seventeen.

2308. I mean the absence of supervision as regards the boy's conduct in England, the want of people to look after him, to keep him straight and from the chance of falling into bad ways and bad company?—I do not know that a year or two would make much difference in that respect. If a boy is inclined to vice, he may acquire vicious habits at whatever age he goes to England. I think it would require four years to enable a boy to pass in England, if he went at seventeen.

2309. If you had this examination in India simultaneously with the English examination, what would be the effect on the appearance of Native candidates in London? Would any go to England for the open competition?—I do not know what view other people would take; but, for my own part, if I had a boy, I should prefer to send him to England, unless you have here the same institutions that you have there.

The *President*.

2310. Did you live in England with friends?—Yes: I lived with European friends in a private family.

Mr. *Stewart*.

2311. Will you tell us how much it cost you to live at home?—The first year I was reading for the Indian Civil Service, I think it cost me £350.

2312. Including books and education?—I think so. I do not think there would be much difference in the case of a Hindu. He would have to put aside all his caste prejudices and caste restrictions, and to accommodate himself to the circumstances he found there.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2313. Do you know the number of appointments given to competitors annually?—Yes, about thirty-five to forty over the whole of India—five for each presidency.

2314. If you divide by half as you propose?—I do not propose one-half exactly. I would not take more than a half.

2315. Do you think the prospects of getting twenty appointments would be sufficient to induce people to establish better schools and places of education?—I do not think that you would have better schools; but I think, certainly, the demand would create a supply. You would get men out here who would train youths for the Indian Civil Competition just the same as you have in England.

2316. Do you think the offer of twenty places would be enough?—The number of pupils would be very much greater.

2317. Do you think the offer of twenty appointments would attract sufficient pupils?—Yes, the competition here for those twenty places would, I think, be very great; and though, of course, it is difficult to give an opinion, I should be inclined to think that anybody coming from England to train men for the Indian Civil Competition would certainly find it worth his while if you had twenty places given to India every year.

2318. Do you think by that system we should get as good men as we get now?—Yes, as good men as you get now, but I would not say better men.

2319. You do not think it would affect the efficiency of the men obtained in England?—No, I do not think so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2320. Are you in the Revenue branch?—I am.

2321. How soon must you make your choice whether you will go into the Judicial or not?—I do not intend to go into the Judicial so far as I am concerned.

2322. Coming now to the Uncovenanted Service. Would you recruit only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I should leave it as it is.

2323. Would you recruit by nomination, competition, limited competition, or how?—Just as it is done at present. We have certain educational tests and certain departmental tests.

2324. Would you recruit by provinces only, or in India generally?—No, from each province.

2325. Supposing the Statutory system was abolished, what would you do with the appointments now held by Statutory men? The one-fifth of appointments given to the Statutory, would you give them to the Uncovenanted Service?—That all depends on whether you have open competition here or not. If so, the men should enter by competition, and competition alone. If not, those places at present given to the Statutory Service should be given to the Uncovenanted Service. If there is an open competition, I would give them to the Covenanted.

Mr. Ryland.

2326. You are aware that there is a large class of Europeans and East Indians living in the country,

Mr. Ryland—continued.

and so far as can be judged, intending to remain here: would you exclude them from entering the Uncovenanted Service?—No, I would not. There are many in the service who are Europeans, whether domiciled here or not.

2327. At present they are excluded? I do not at all see why they should be excluded.

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K. R.
Bamanji,
Esq.

Mr. Stewart.

2328. You have several Mamltdars under you at present: are any graduates?—Only one; the rest are not graduates.

2329. Are you in favor of the present system of recruitment of Mamltdars more or less directly from graduates?—Certainly, intellectually they are a better class of men, as far as work goes: it is a great help to have a Mamltdar who can write a decent English letter and send in a decent report in English.

2330. Do you find that they do their work, the current work and matters affecting the collection of revenue, with the same accuracy?—As far as that goes, I do not think the old men were a bit worse than the men you have now.

2331. Were they not better in some ways?—They were, in some matters. I have had some exceptionally good men who were not graduates.

2332. Have you heard that the preference given to graduates caused great dissatisfaction to men who aspired to become Mamltdars?—Yes, certainly, there are men who look forward to Mamltdarships now who are not likely to get them under the rules. There was a Tahsildarship in my own office vacant. I wanted a man from the Account and Revenue Department. This man was passed over and a graduate put in, who did not know the work as well as the other man did.

2333. Do you think the period of probation for a Mamltdar is sufficient?—I do not think it is.

2334. In the district where you are serving now how many European officers are there?—In the Revenue Department none except the Collector.

2335. You are the only Assistant?—I am the only Assistant.

2336. Of what caste is the District Deputy Collector?—He is a Parsi; the Huzur Deputy is a Parsi too.

2337. There are four officers Parsis and one European?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

2338. Have you supervision over the Revenue work of the Mamltdars?—Yes.

2339. You say there was a case in which an old official was passed over in favor of a young graduate. Was the old official active?—Yes, I had him on trial for a few days in my office.

2340. Was he able to do the out-of-doors work?—Oh yes.

2341. You say in some respects the old Mamltdars were better than the new men?—They certainly were men who had a greater insight into the work than the graduates; they knew all the work except the Criminal. I think graduates are well up in Criminal work, but in Revenue work they are certainly not better than the old Mamltdars.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

2342. Have you had any complaints made to you as to the moral character of the Mamlatdars—their official morality: I am now speaking generally?—That is a question which I cannot very well answer. Personally, I have had no knowledge except rumour.

2343. As to the general opinion, what do you say about it?—The general opinion about Mamlatdars—there may be exceptions—is that they are not entirely above board in everything.

2344. Is the general opinion more unfavorable to the old or to the new candidates?—I think there is not much difference as to that. I am talking about the question of honesty. I do not think there is much to choose between them.

2345. You do not think there is much improvement?—I should not say so.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2346. This new class of Mamlatdars, the graduate class; how long is a graduate under training?—About one year. He serves for six months in the Treasury Department and six months on general duty.

Mr. Stewart.

2347. He becomes Revenue Karkun six months, Treasurer six months, and general duty Karkun six months?—He must be a long time out-Karkun before he gets the appointment.

2348. The old Mamlatdars were men of great experience, were they not?—Yes, they were.

2349. You would hardly expect a graduate Mamlatdar after a short training in accounts and general duties to equal in experience the old Mamlatdar?—No, but you asked how I found them.

2350. Yes, but in your opinion is that the reason? To a great extent that is the reason.

2351. Do you think, as an officer of some experience, that is a good way, a sufficient way, of training Mamlatdars?—It all depends upon how long he works as out-Karkun before he gets a Mamlat. Sometimes he works eighteen months as

Mr. Stewart—continued.

out-Karkun before he gets his Mamlat; in that case he is a better Mamlatdar than a man who only puts in six months.

2352. Has not the Mamlatdar many out-door duties?—Yes, he has a great deal to do with *Jama-bandi*, the collection of revenue.

2353. Are there any complaints against Mamlatdars as to corruption. I believe in your district there are hundreds of false complaints?—Any number of them.

2354. Unless fully investigated, you would not take much notice of them?—No, certainly not.

Sir Charles Turner.

2355. Have you any landed estate?—None whatever.

The President.

2356. You have already said the initial pay of a Statutory Civilian is too low, but for the higher grades sufficient?—Yes.

2357. Would you make any difference in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer who was promoted to a Covenanted post, or would you apply the two-thirds rule? Suppose, for instance, there was a District Officer who happened to be an Uncovenanted Servant, would you give him the same pay as the Covenanted Officer?—Yes.

2358. Would you make any difference in regard to the Furlough rules?—Statutory Civilians have different Furlough rules to Covenanted Civilians. I think those for Statutory Civilians are not sufficient. I think all men you get in now would like to go to England, and it is very advisable they should have as many opportunities for going as possible, as much for their mental benefit as for the benefit of health to Europeans.

2359. Do you consider the privileges as regards pay, promotion, and retiring annuity for the Covenanted Service suitable for the Statutory Service?—Certainly.

2360. Have you anything else you would like to add?—No.

WITNESS XXXIII.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of SYDENHAM SMITH, Esq., Pleader, Poona; Representative of the Poona Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

Mr. Stewart.

2361. On behalf of what Association do you appear?—The Poona Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

2362. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The majority of the people do not concern themselves about the matter. Amongst those who do, there is a general feeling of disapproval. The grounds of disapprobation are—there is no guarantee that the nominees are worthy; there is a general impression that they are nominated as the result of influence and favoritism rather than merit and ability; the Eurasian body have been overlooked. As a means of recruiting for the public service, I am not in favor of the continuance of the Statutory provisions. I would retain the power for the purpose of rewarding proved merit and ability in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. If retained, I would amend the Statute by eliminating the words "born and" in the definition of Native of India. I would add to the rules by providing that only certain persons should be eligible for nomination. Their eligibility to be ascertained by a Committee. Each candidate should (unless for special reasons which should be stated) have passed the First Arts examination in any University in India, Great Britain or Ireland. This Committee should examine into the intellectual, moral and physical fitness of candidates by exhaustive enquiries, and report to the Governor in Council or chief representative of Government, who would not be bound to recommend all or any of such to the Governor-General in Council: provided he recommend none other but such as had so passed. This portion of the rules should not be made applicable to persons appointed from the Uncovenanted Service for proved merit and ability, but none such should be appointed who had not been at least ten years in the service, otherwise the Uncovenanted Service would be made the means of easily evading the tests above required. When the nominee has been provisionally appointed by the Governor-General in Council, I should require him, save in the case of those promoted from the Uncovenanted Service after ten years' service, to pass two years at least in an English University. During his residence in England the nominee should receive a stipend for his support and his passage to and from England, and, on leaving, obtain a testimonial of his moral behaviour during his residence. On his return to India he should be placed in a position similar to that of an officer who had entered by the competitive test. I would modify the third paragraph of the rules by requiring that all who thus enter the Civil Service should be appointed to places, I would say provinces, other than those of their birth and early residence, for the obvious reason that they would be beyond the influence of friends and relatives. They would thus develop self-reliance; they would not be subject to the constant temptation to try and get their people into office; they would be conscious that they were closely watched and would thereby be required to

Mr. Stewart—continued.

put forth their best effects. Perhaps after ten years they might be entitled to ask for a transfer to their native place.

2363. On the whole, are you in favor of the retention of the Statutory system?—No.

2364. Are you in favor of the appointment of approved men of ability in the Uncovenanted Service in substitution for it? Would you substitute that for the Statutory system?—Yes.

2365. You have said that if Statutory Civilians, except those selected from the Uncovenanted Service, should be appointed they should proceed to England?—Yes.

The President.

2366. You say eligibility is to be ascertained by a Committee, and that each candidate should (unless for special reasons which should be stated) have passed the First Arts examination in any University in India, Great Britain or Ireland. Do you mention Great Britain, India or Ireland as indicating the general character of University examinations; or do you mean it exclusive of the Universities of other countries?—Exclusive of other Universities.

2367. You would exclude Colonial Universities?—Yes, I would.

2368. There are some Englishmen who study at German Universities?—I do not know that I had that in my mind. I may say, with all due respect to American Universities, that I would not accept such as had been passed there, or perhaps in other parts where the degrees are easily obtained; therefore I would restrict it to those Universities that have an established reputation.

Mr. Stewart.

2369. Is any dissatisfaction felt with regard to the recruitment in London for the present Civil Service?—No; not that I know of.

2370. Then it is generally approved?—Yes.

2371. Is the limit of age approved at present?—No; as I mention further on, it should be increased to twenty-one.

2372. Leaving the minimum limit the same, namely, seventeen?—Yes.

2373. Do Natives of India labour under any disadvantage with regard to the place at which the competition is held? Do they find any hardship in going to England to compete?—Yes, Natives of India labour under the following disadvantages—(1) distance from the seat of examination; (2) the chances of success are small as the tests are high and the expense of going to England great, consequently the risks of failure are such as to discourage many from running them; (3) the youthful age at which candidates have to leave their homes; (4) and, in the case of pure Natives, by having to study in a foreign language; (5) religious scruples against leaving India.

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Sydenham
Smith,
Esq.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

Vol. IV. 2374. How do you propose to mitigate these
Sec. II. hardships: would you give passage-money or not?
Bombay. —Not by establishing scholarships, as it would be
a waste of public money in every case of failure
and would create the idea that the appointments
Sydenham were of little value and Government had to offer
Smith, inducements to obtain men to qualify for them.
Esq. By altering the limit of age to twenty-one. By no
means lower the standard or lessen its probative
value. Political Economy and Indian History
should be added. By holding simultaneous identical
examinations in England and India. This is
the opinion of the Association—personally I am of
opinion that there should be only one examination,
and that in England, for the following reasons:
the danger of the examination papers being tampered
with; the question whether the schools could afford
sufficiently high culture; the necessity of having
different *vis a voce* examiners; the different degrees
to which education has attained in the different
provinces; and the advantages to be derived by a
residence in England, by seeing English home life,
and imbibing its principles.

2375. You say that the Association is in favor
of a simultaneous examination in India as well as
in England?—Yes.

2376. Do they mean the examination in India to
be identical in every way with that in England?—If
an examination is held in India it should be identical
with the one held in England.

2377. Would you have it at one centre for the
whole of India?—It should be held at one centre.
The candidates should compete one with another:
there should be only one list, and the names appear
in the order of merit. I should deprecate the
apportionment of appointments to the respective
examinations, as it would assuredly be the cause of
invidious comparisons and disparaging remarks.

2378. Should there be an apportionment between
the residents in the territories of the several
administrations, respectively, or between the members
of the principal religious sects?—I should not
make apportionments either to religious sects
or to territories, but would leave the appointments
in the hands of the Governor-General, who would,
of course, be guided by the local Governments as
far as he thought expedient. I would put it in
the hands of the Governor-General in Council
rather than the Secretary of State, as if the
Statutory provisions are retained he will have the
appointing of some and should have of all.

2379. If an examination is held in India, should
the successful candidates be required, as a condition
obligatory, to proceed to England to complete
their training?—If the examination is held
in India, the successful candidates should be
required to spend two years at least in an English
University, as suggested for nominees under the
Statutory provisions if retained, and be five years
in actual work before being invested with appellate
jurisdiction or first class magisterial powers,
be he European or Native.

2380. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service,
by which we mean Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors
and Subordinate Judges, how would you propose
the recruitment for those posts?—The
Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only
from Natives of India as defined in the Statute 33
Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, if amended as proposed

Mr. Stewart—continued.

by the elimination of the words "born and." I
should divide the Uncovenanted into two classes—
placing those drawing less than R100 into the lower
and those drawing over R100 into the higher grade.
There should be an elementary examination for the
lower and a severer test for the higher. Then I
should provide that heads of departments might
select from successful candidates, but not necessarily
in the order in which they passed, for some
may be more suitable in one office and others more
suitable in other offices. That in order to pass
from the lower to the higher grade, the aspirant
must pass the severer competitive test of the
higher grade; besides these there may be departmental
tests if required.

2381. Whatever system be adopted, should the
recruitment be made by the several Administrations
only from persons resident in the territories
under such Administrations, respectively, or with
a preference for such residents?—I would make
no rule with reference to the residence of candidates
in the territories in which they desire to serve—
provided they pass the competitive tests provided
for that territory: to do otherwise would be to
introduce unnecessarily lines of separation,
instead of removing them as far as possible.

2382. If the existing Statutory Service is
abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned
to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted
Service?—I hold that the posts now allotted
ought to be given to the Uncovenanted Service,
together with as many others as can possibly be
removed from the Covenanted Service, which
should be reduced to a mere directive controlling
service, and that the rest be included in one
Public Service in which the Natives of India as
defined in the Statute, *viz.*, Chapter 3, section 6,
and modified as suggested, shall have equal rights.

2383. With reference to the pay of the
Uncovenanted Service, should any distinction be
made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for
the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts
are held by members of that branch of the service,
or by the members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted
branches?—I should make no distinction
between European and Native. For to become a
member of the Uncovenanted Service, one must
be a domiciled resident of India, and while it may
be that a European's personal expenses are greater
than the Native's, it is true that the Native has
many more persons dependent on him; and I
would avoid the friction that would ensue by a
difference of pay, as being more injurious than the
comparatively little extra expense.

2384. You would give a Statutory Civil Servant
the same pay as the Civilian who has won his post
by competition, provided he was in the same post
on the same pay?—I would give Statutory Civilian
the same pay as the men who had passed the
competitive test, because I think the friction
which would otherwise ensue would be more costly
in the end than the additional expense.

2385. With regard to Furlough rules, would you
make any distinction?—I do not think I should
make any distinction.

2386. Have you any other question you desire
to refer to?—No: I think my opinion has been
fully expressed.

WITNESS XXXIV.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of J. F. FERNANDEZ, Esq., Manager, Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay.

The President.

2387. You were for some time Deputy Collector and City Magistrate of Ahmedabad: what are you now?—I am a pensioner; I retired from the service on the 1st of July.

2388. Can you say whether the present Statutory system is approved?—No; so far as my information goes, it is not at all approved by the people.

2389. What do you mean by the people? By all classes, or only those who have thought about it and the educated classes?—Generally by the educated classes, people of the districts. They think members of the Statutory Service do not hold the same position as Covenanted officers.

2390. Is the objection to the Statute or is it to the rules made under the Statute? I think the objection is to the mode of appointment.

2391. What are the objections to the mode of appointment?—That all classes are not admitted. Among the Statutory servants selected for the Bombay Presidency, there are three Brahmans, two Dekkanis, and one Guzerati: that excludes all other castes of Hindus, and that is the grievance felt by Hindus.

2392. How would you obviate that?—I would obviate that by a system of selection. I have prepared a scheme.

2393. State generally the principles you would adopt.—I do not advocate any amendment in section 6 of the Statute, and would maintain it in its integrity. But I would propose the total abolition of the Statutory branch of the Civil Service as introduced by Lord Lytton's Government, and substitute for it a service to be called "The Secondary Civil Service." This service would, in a great measure, correspond with the present Uncovenanted Service, and appointments to it should be made by nomination. I do not see in what other way concessions could be made to the growing clamour of the educated classes of Natives consistently with a due regard to the interests of India generally.

The Statutory Service is, in my opinion, a failure. It is fundamentally opposed to the provisions of section 6 of the Statute, because the men appointed to it are not men of "proved merit and ability." There is already a feeling of discontent showing itself among the Statutory servants in consequence of the difference in the pay given to them, and this bodes no good. India is not a Colony, and cannot be treated as such. In the Colonies the population has risen from European immigration, and the people there possess all the characteristics of their parent stock—characteristics which make a people great in resources and self-reliant in difficulties. The population of India is widely different in every respect. It is deficient in all those characteristics, speaking in a broad sense. At any rate, these characteristics cannot be said to be the national characteristics of even an infinitesimal portion of India. To transfer men from the Uncovenanted Service to the Covenanted Service—and it is in the Uncovenanted Service alone that it would be possible to find men of

The President—continued.

"proved merit and ability"—would be tantamount to trampling upon the rights of the existing members of the Covenanted Service and depriving some of them of promotion justly due. The effect of the scheme I propose would, as regards the Bombay Presidency, be that the maximum number of men drafted into the Covenanted Service from the Secondary Service, say two or one every year, according to the requirements of the public service would, allowing for casualties, amount to about forty, or, say, about a fourth of the total number of Covenanted Servants kept up in it; and this ought to more than satisfy all reasonable expectations, considering, as matters at present stand, and must stand for many years to come, that the highest and most important posts in the administration are to be reserved for Europeans. The annual (additional) cost to the State would barely amount to Rs. 18,000, which is much less than the amount which scholarships, to be created as inducements for proceeding to England, inseparable from other schemes, are likely to cost; so that my scheme may be viewed as being not only economical, but also as ensuring an efficient staff of "Natives" in our administration.

The Secondary Service men drafted into the Covenanted Service would be of a fairly mature age and of some experience of the world, and they may, in the majority of cases, be considered to be old enough to rise above the faults to which youths are liable when elevated at one bound to a position of honour and social standing, and we should be providing a practical field for obtaining, for the administration of the country, "Natives" of "proved merit and ability"—a matter of some moment, bearing in mind that we have no such guarantee in the case of the young men who come out in the Covenanted Service through the channel of competition in England, whether Europeans or Natives.

I calculate that a Secondary Civil Servant drafted into the Covenanted Service will, if his health does not fail him, be able to put in at least about twenty-three years in that service, so that by the time he retires he will have attained the post of a Collector or District Judge or Accountant General.

The entrance door to the Covenanted Service will still be open by the competitive system in England to all young "Natives" who may desire to get up the ladder all at once. If a concession in respect of age were considered advisable in their case, the limit might be fixed at twenty years, and this should be extended to Europeans as well.

The following is a sketch of my scheme for the Secondary Civil Service, which I submit, with all deference, for consideration:—

I. All persons, whether "Natives" as defined by the Statute, or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty owing allegiance to the British Crown, should be eligible for this service, provided they are above the age of eighteen and under the age of twenty-one years. (The service might be made accessible to the subjects of Native Chiefs in subor-

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dinate alliance to the Government of India under certain conditions.)

I make "allegiance to the British Crown" an essential condition, because I do not see why, in a service of the British Government, the subjects of other European Powers in India should have admission, more especially when employment in it is to lead to high posts in the administration of British India.

II. The test for admission should be a University degree with a certificate of moral character from a person of some standing in society, or a Government officer. (In the case of Eurasians and Mussulmans it might be advisable to lower the University standard to the first B. A., for, say, five years from the date of the organization of the service. This concession might perhaps be carried a little further in the case of Eurasians since English is their mother-tongue, the matriculation test being considered sufficient.)

III. Twenty persons, or, say, one from each district as regards the Bombay Presidency, inclusive of Sind, may be selected for the first year, care being taken to bring under selection a diversity of castes or sects. After that the number may be regulated according to public requirements, the range of selection being maintained as in the first year. If a district has not had a chance of coming within a year's selection, it should be allowed preference in the next year's selection.

IV. The stipend to be given to the person so selected may be, for the 1st year, R50, for the 2nd year R60, for the 3rd year R70, and for the 4th year R80 per month.

The stipend proposed will hardly be enough for a Eurasian or European subject of Her Majesty; but I would not advocate any distinction between them and the Hindus, Mussulmans, or Parsis in the matter of emoluments. Considering the prospects held out by the Secondary Service, their friends would no doubt be glad to help them.

V. During the first year they should be attached to a Collector's Office to learn the routine work as carried on in the correspondence and account departments; they should be placed under the orders of the Head Clerk and the Head Accountant.

VI. During the second and third years they should each be appointed to a Mamlatdar's Kacheri to do duty as Treasury Karkun and General Duty Karkun, the person so appointed receiving the pay of the Treasury Karkun, *plus* the difference between this pay and the stipend he may be entitled to under rule IV., the pay alone counting towards pension.

As a rule, a Treasury Karkunship is always available every year in a Collectorate.

VII. During the third year they should be required to pass the Lower (Departmental) Standard Examination. In case of failure, one year's grace may be allowed. Failure to pass within this period of grace should be attended by removal from the service.

VIII. After passing the Lower Standard Examination, they should be appointed to Head Karkunships in Mamlatdar's Kacheries as vacancies occur, the person so appointed receiving the pay of the Head Karkun, *plus* the difference between this pay and the stipend he may be entitled to under rule IV., the pay alone counting towards pension.

As a rule, a Head Karkunship becomes vacant every year in a Collectorate.

The President—continued.

IX. Within a year from passing the Lower Standard Examination, they should be required to pass the Higher Standard Examination. In case of failure, one year's grace may be granted. Failure to pass within this period of grace should involve a forfeiture of the stipend and a forfeiture of promotion to a Mamlatdar.

X. After the passing of these examinations, they should become eligible for promotion to Mamlatdars, a list of the passed men being kept for the whole presidency in the Offices of the Divisional Commissioners according to the date of passing, but no appointment should be made except on the recommendation of the Collectors under whom they may be serving, the Commissioners referring to the Collectors before making an appointment. If any of the passed men desire to join the Judicial Department, they should be required to pass the District Pleaders' examination before being declared eligible for a Subordinate Judgeship, and their names should be entered in a separate list, to be kept in the office of the Registrar, High Court, or in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

A District Pleader's test ought to be sufficient. It is very desirable, for obvious reasons, that our Sub-Judges should have some practical knowledge of the working of the Revenue Department. Such a training is given to Covenanted Civil Servants before they are appointed Assistant Judges.

XI. Three years' service in a Mamlatdari or a Sub-Judgeship should entitle a Secondary Civil Servant to be selected for the Higher or Covenanted Civil Service, provided he is under his thirty-first year of age, but no appointment should be finally made unless the person selected has spent two years in England, undergoing a course of training, as well as studies, laid down by Government. The number for selection every year may be regulated by the requirements of the public service, say two for Bombay, three for Madras, and so on; sometimes less.

I consider a residence and a course of training and instruction in England most essential in giving tone and strength to character, and inculcating in the minds of our future administrators a sense of duty and honour, as well as honesty of purpose.

XII. No Secondary Civil Servant should be selected for the Higher or Covenanted Service unless he has been reported by the Collector or District Judge as being, from his general character, ability, and industry, fit for promotion to it. Each Collector or District Judge should be required to send to Government every year, through the Divisional Commissioners or the High Court, the name of one Secondary Civil Servant whom he might recommend, the selection resting with Government. Preference should be given to men who shall have shown a creditable proficiency and facility of expressing themselves in the English language, to ascertain which an examination might be held in Bombay.

XIII. After two years' residence and training in England, provided he has been favourably reported upon by the authorities under whom he has been placed, and has passed the tests laid down by Government, a Secondary Civil Servant should be appointed finally to the Covenanted Service of a presidency different from that to which he belongs, or from which he might have been sent. If not favourably reported upon, or found deficient at the examinations held in England, he should be allowed to go back to the post he held before leaving India, and he should, like his fellow-servants in the

The President—continued.

Secondary Service, become eligible for promotion to a Deputy Collectorship, or to the higher grades in the Subordinate Judicial Service, as the case may be.

A Native in power would scarcely be a free agent if surrounded by his kith and kin and caste influences. Besides, he would, in his own province, fail to command the respect he would have in another province.

XIV. On appointment to the Covenanted Service the person appointed should begin from the bottom of the list, and be made eligible for promotion in the same way and receive the same pay and allowances* as the members of the service receiving their appointments direct in England. He should be allowed six months† to learn the language of the district to which he might be attached, if unknown to him, and be given a charge on passing. If appointed to the financial Department, he should be required to pass the ordinary departmental tests.

XV. The two years spent in England should be reckoned as leave on half-pay, the extra money required during a Secondary Civil Servant's residence there being given to him as a loan without interest, repayable by him on return to India by instalments which might be fixed by Government according to the circumstances of each case.

I do not advocate any State aid beyond these loans and payment of passage-money to and from England. Any further aid would cause discontent among the other servants of the State.

XVI. Furlough or leave after date of appointment to the Covenanted Service, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, not to exceed three years during the whole course of service from that date. This besides the ordinary privilege leave. Two of these three years, if spent in Europe, America or Australia, to count towards pension, otherwise the whole of the three years to be non-qualifying.

XVII. Retirement to be compulsory from the date of the completion of the fifty-fifth year of age.

XVIII. As regards pension, if regulated by the rules of the Covenanted Service, no distinction should be made. If otherwise, the scale might be as under:—

| | Per annum. |
|--|------------|
| (1) For 20 years' actual or qualifying service and upwards in the higher Covenanted Service | 5,000 |
| (2) For 15 years' actual or qualifying service and under 20 years in the higher Covenanted Service | 4,000 |
| (3) For 10 years' actual or qualifying service and under 15 years in the higher Covenanted Service | 3,000 |
| (4) For 7 years' actual or qualifying service and under 10 years in the higher Covenanted Service | 1,800 |
| (5) For service under 7 years | |

A gratuity according to the pleasure of Government.

By these means a Secondary Civil Servant will be able to put in about, say, twenty-five years in the Covenanted branch, and during that period of course he will be able to get to a Judgeship or Collectorship or Accountant-Generalship.

* I would make no difference whatever as regards pay and allowances.

† During this period he should be attached to the Collector of the district, or the First Assistant Collector, to acquire a knowledge of the peculiarities of the district.

Mr. White.

2394. You said the compulsory retirement should be made at the age of fifty-five. Do you think there are any men in the public service at that age who are in good health, who necessarily have great experience, the retention of whom would be an advantage to the Government and the State?—If European Officers as Civil Servants are made to retire after the completion of fifty-five years of age, I do not see why a Native should not be made to retire at the same age as well. If you give these concessions, the Natives of this country will remain in service up to sixty or sixty-five years. There would then be a block in the service altogether.

2395. It would be a very costly system to Government if that was introduced: you would lose men of great experience?—That is the rule with the Civil Service just now, and I do not see why it should not be applied to all other persons.

2396. As a matter of principle, would it not be as well to allow their retirement to be deferred to the age of sixty?—If you do that for Natives, I would go further and make it applicable in the case of Europeans as well. Then you would have to abolish the rule affecting Civil Servants.

2397. You are aware that in the Civil Service, although some men are allowed to stay on to sixty, it depends on the will of the department to recommend them for further service. But after fifty-five, men are not allowed to take any leave?—So far as Europeans are concerned, it may be a grievance that they are not allowed leave. But to persons belonging to this country, domiciled in this country, it would be no hardship if they did not get leave after the age of fifty-five years. I have known of people who have gone from the beginning of their service to the end of it without one day on leave.

2398. But when a man is over fifty-five he may stay away for a week owing to illness: if he stays away he loses his appointment?—That depends on whether his absence is reported.

The President.

2399. The theory being that after fifty-five years a man is not fit for service: that he is kept on is only on the ground of efficiency. If he falls sick he is regarded as not efficient?—If he happens to be sick, his absence is reported to the head of the department. If a gentleman occupies a high post, say a Deputy Collectorship or a Subordinate Judgeship, and he happens to be sick, all that he has to do is to remain away from his Kacheri or Court.

2400. If the present limit of fifty-five is kept, you would apply it to all classes?—Yes.

Mr. Ryland.

2401. You have no objection to the age being increased so long as the man is efficient?—No; and then it should be extended to both branches; to persons recruited from the lower service into the Covenanted Service, as well as to those who enter the Covenanted Service in England.

Mr. Nulkar.

2402. You said you would apply a somewhat lower standard to certain classes who are backward?—Yes.

2403. Who are they?—Mussulmans and Eurasians. Among Hindus I would apply it to

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Mr. Nalke—continued.

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Kunbis, provided they could produce a certificate as to the time they attended school.

2404. You have served in Guzerat a great deal. A good portion of the Brahmans there are also backward, are they not, as compared with the Deccan?—With regard to the Deccan, you have only two sects as among the Brahmans.

2405. Are they not backward?—In a certain sense they are. In Guzerat there are two classes, who, from time immemorial, have monopolised all the services: they are Nāgars and Kayasths. Brahmans are divided into eighty-six sects, but the other classes simply devote themselves to the professions of their forefathers, or they do not think of Government service. Recently, there has been a tendency for people from those provinces to come forward and seek Government employment.

2406. Would you include them among the backward classes?—Yes.

2407. If you apply a low standard to all these backward classes, amounting to 8 per cent. or more, does not the service run the risk of being deteriorated? I advocate this concession only for a short period, five years, not beyond.

2408. Does not the service run the risk of being swamped, flooded in these five years?—If they were found inefficient, that is to say, if they did not come up to the standard requisite for appointment to a branch of the Covenanted Service, they would remain where they were in the Uncovenanted branch.

2409. What is the object of fixing these five years? Simply to enable them to make up for their deficiencies. If they saw that Government was inclined to extend its patronage to them, they would take advantage of education, and five years would be sufficient to enable any of them to see their sons properly educated, if they were inclined to fit them for the Government service.

2410. How many years have they had the knowledge that Government schools have been open to them? For the last fifty or sixty years. That has done nothing so far; they are very conservative in their ideas. People who do not belong to what are called classes serving under Government are the labourers. They simply think they are not eligible; they do not belong to the class from which selections are made for appointments.

2411. Now about the Judicial branch of the service. You said you would consider the qualifications of a District Pleader sufficient to qualify a man for a Subordinate Judgeship? That would be in addition to the test required in the Revenue Department as the basis. Up to this point, officers qualifying for the Covenanted Service would have to undergo a probation before they were appointed to a charge. It is not until they have been in the Revenue Department at least four or five years that they would become eligible for Assistant Judgeships; and I think that persons holding Subordinate Judgeships should have some practical knowledge of the working of the Revenue Department.

2412. You know the present qualifications?—Bachelor of Law and High Court Pleaders' examination.

2413. Would not your plan sacrifice that legal training?—That would be the object of their training. Men selected for the higher branches would be men who would be trained in England.

2414. Has a District Pleader got that legal training? If selected for the Civil Service or higher

Mr. Nalke—continued.

branches of the service, he would go to England and receive a training.

2415. I am referring to Subordinate Judges who are included in the Civil Service, one of the branches that is now the subject of our enquiry. If your plan was adopted, these high legal qualifications would be lost?—I do not do away with the present system of appointments to the Judicial branches. I do not exclude LL.Bs. and men who have passed the High Court Pleaders' examination. If any of those trained up in certain departments chose to go into the Judicial Service, they probably would be few—not 10 per cent. certainly—I would make a concession in their favour.

2416. You are probably aware that candidates for Subordinate Judgeships' appointments are now considerably in excess of the vacancies? Government have lately passed a rule that after two or three years they will not be appointed unless they have served for three years at the Bar. That is, the standard will be still further raised. They have three years' actual experience in their profession at the Bar, and your plan would do away with this?—Officers of the Covenanted branch of the Judicial Service would exercise powers of the third class and second class Magistrates, and that would enable them to gain some knowledge of Criminal Law.

Mr. Stewart.

2417. What is the salary at which your graduates would enter the Service?—I would begin with R50.

2418. Do you think that would always secure the services of graduates?—Those who graduate now are taking service on R20 or R30 a month.

2419. In what period would a graduate become a Mamlatdar according to your scheme?—Four years is the limit, provided there is a vacancy, of course.

2420. Under the present system, what is the usual period of probation for a Mamlatdar graduate?—I have known of graduates who have been five or six years in the service before appointment. The minimum is 18 months.

2421. Is that sufficient?—No, certainly not.

2422. You would put the limit at four years?—Yes.

2423. Have you ever had Revenue charge of districts?—No, but I have been Assistant Commissioner of the Northern Division. I know a great deal of all Revenue matters, and have come in contact with the work of Mamlatdars.

Sir Charles Turner.

2424. I presume you would allow that men of cultivated intellect would acquire a knowledge of a Mamlatdar's duties very much more rapidly than one who had not?—Certainly.

2425. When you speak of four years, you speak of Mamlatdars with whom you are acquainted?—Among trained men, who would be graduates as a rule, I think four years necessary.

2426. What are the duties of a Mamlatdar?—A Mamlatdar is in a way Collector of his own taluk.

2427. He collects the revenue?—Yes.

2428. How long would he take to learn that?—It is not only the collection of revenue that is concerned; there are many other things.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

2429. What branch of his duties is it that it would take him four years to learn?—The system of administration.

2430. What part of it would take so long to learn?—The Bombay Presidency system is very different from other systems, except certain portions of the Madras Presidency. Here one has to come in contact with the cultivating classes. The work is very various for a Mamlatdar. He comes in contact with the Vaccine Department; in fact all the departments.

2431. His duties in connection with other departments are regulated by orders?—He must have some experience in the district; it is not learning the work that is in question, but it is the experience that must be added to the learning.

2432. Would not fairly educated men acquire a knowledge of their business in less than four years?—Yes, I do not see why they should not sooner, and a knowledge of a district in less than a year even.

2433. You propose four years then, only in case you have the graduate system?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

2434. Is not the Mamlatdar superintendent of a large system of accounts?—Yes.

2435. Not only has he to understand the system of accounts in his own office, but in the villages too?—That is so.

2436. How many forms of accounts are there altogether?—They are very numerous I know.

2437. How many tenures are there in a district like Ahmedabad?—A great many.

2438. Would it not take some time to learn how to keep the various systems of accounts?—Yes, quite so.

2439. Over how many years does your Revenue experience extend?—Over nearly thirty years.

2440. You were an Assistant Commissioner?—Yes, for fourteen years.

Sir Charles Turner.

2441. Are there many different rent-tenures in each taluk?—Many.

The President.

2442. Have you any thing you wish to say further?—No, nothing.

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WITNESS XXXV.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of Khán Bahadur KAZI KAMARUDDIN, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 2443. What appointment do you hold?—
 Sec. II. Assistant Settlement Officer at Ratnagiri. I
 Bombay. belong to the Southern Konkan.

— 2444. What pay do you get in your appoint-
 Khán Bahádur Kazi Kamarud-
 din. ment?—₹300 net pay.

2445. Is the existing system of appointing Na-
 tives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the
 Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The masses
 of the people are not sufficiently advanced to
 form any opinion on the subject, but there are
 certain classes who do not approve of the system.
 Firstly, the educated Natives disapprove of the
 system; and, secondly, those persons who have
 been long in the Government service in its subor-
 dinate branches, such as Mamlatdars, Deputy
 Collectors, and Subordinate Judges, do not approve
 of it.

2446. Is dissatisfaction felt with the rules passed
 under the Statute or with the Statute itself?—I
 do not think with the Statute itself, nor do I see
 that there are good grounds to complain of the
 rules framed thereunder: the only cause I can see
 for complaint is that the law is not strictly carried
 out.

2447. What part of the rules are not strictly
 carried out in your opinion?—The object of the
 Statute is to have nominations from among persons
 of proved merit and ability and high integrity.
 Now since the passing of the rules, at least to
 my knowledge, this has not been done: nomina-
 tions are not made from among persons of proved
 merit and ability.

2448. What do you take to show proved merit
 and ability?—Long standing and faithful discharge
 of one's duties in a responsible post, although the
 post may be a subordinate one. I should think
 the best test of one's merit and integrity would be
 service in the lower grades.

2449. Would you confine nomination to the
 Statutory Service to members of the Uncovenanted
 Service?—Yes.

2450. You would not extend it to Pleaders and
 other distinguished men?—No. I give a large
 field for the operation of the rules in limiting
 it to persons who have done good service,—service
 in which they have shown honesty, integrity,
 merit, ability, and so forth.

2451. Must that be service of Government?—
 Yes, such as the Subordinate, Revenue or Judicial
 branches, and so forth.

2452. Supposing the Statutory Service to be re-
 tained as now, would you have the selected officers
 sent to England to undergo a period of training?—
 I would encourage them to go.

2453. With regard to the Covenanted Service,
 have you heard any dissatisfaction with regard
 to the present means of recruitment, that is, by
 competition?—Yes, but I do not think the dissatis-
 faction is felt universally by the Natives of India.
 There are certain classes who feel that they are

Mr. Stewart—continued.

excluded because there is not a simultaneous ex-
 amination in India with that held in England,
 but the chief complaint is on the score of the
 limit of age. That is the general, universal com-
 plaint.

2454. What do they wish it to be raised to?—
 I would not hesitate for a moment to say that it
 should be raised, especially in the case of Natives
 of India, from nineteen to twenty-three.

2455. Is that the general opinion of Natives
 you have spoken to on the subject?—I am con-
 fident I am representing my own province.

2456. Do the Natives of your part of the coun-
 try complain of the hardships they would under-
 go by a journey to England?—There are persons
 who complain on that score too. I would divide
 them into two classes, those of limited means and
 certain Hindus who have caste prejudices against
 crossing the water; but with the progress of edu-
 cation, I believe, those prejudices are dying out.

2457. Suppose the competition were to be con-
 fined to London, would you advocate the giving
 of scholarships and payment of passage-money
 in order to facilitate young Natives proceeding to
 England to compete?—I think it is advisable to
 do so.

2458. Do you advocate a simultaneous examina-
 tion in India and in England?—No, I do not.

2459. What are your reasons?—By having an
 examination in England only those candidates
 who succeed in passing successfully will get the
 benefit of high training, high associations, and
 political knowledge; if a simultaneous examina-
 tion be held in India, or if that examination is not
 confined to England as now, these advantages will
 be lost: it matters not whether a candidate suc-
 ceeds or not, if he goes and returns unsuccessful,
 he will return with these advantages.

2460. You consider the training in England is
 most advantageous?—Yes, most advantageous, in
 my opinion.

2461. For what period would you advocate that
 training—for how many years?—I would leave
 that question to be answered by those who have
 actual experience.

2462. Would you make any apportionment be-
 tween Natives and Europeans if a simultaneous
 examination be held in England and in India?—
 Under the present system I do not advocate that
 such an apportionment should be made,

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2463. Is that your only objection to having an
 examination in England and India?—That is my
 chief reason.

2464. Are not many people prevented from
 going to England because they have no certainty
 of succeeding. They may not think it worth their
 while to run the risk and incur the expense merely

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

on the chance?—Training in England must be taken to involve all these disadvantages.

2465. As a matter of fact, do they not deter many people from going?—They do. I cannot deny it.

2466. In the next place, those who go to England and are not successful, will they not come back with all their prospects blighted?—No, though disappointed of the main aim, Government service, they have many advantages.

2467. Must they not go very young if they want to pass the examination?—As to the question of age, if they go after nineteen I do not think the Indian youths will suffer, if physically fit. The age for Indian youths must necessarily be raised from nineteen years to twenty-three.

2468. Supposing a Native youth goes at twenty-two or twenty-three and comes back without having been able to succeed, are not his prospects seriously affected?—He may be looked upon as having been disappointed in one principal aim; but there are many additional advantages resulting from his visit to England.

2469. Which he himself does not see very often?—His age would not allow him to see that at first but in after-life he would.

Mr. Stewart.

2470. Would you recruit the Uncovenanted Service from the Natives of India as described in the Statute only; or would you open it to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I see no objection to let it be open indiscriminately to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

2471. We are talking now of Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges, Munsiffs, &c.?—Yes.

2472. How would you recruit, by nomination or by competition?—It must be left to the local administrations to make nominations because they are the best judges.

2473. Would you nominate three or four men and allow them to compete for one vacancy?—No, I prefer simple nomination.

2474. Would you recruit provincially, *i.e.*, would you admit only residents of provinces, and would you deter the residents of other provinces from coming into the service?—In many respects it is proper to recruit from among the persons who are residents of the province; but I cannot recommend that they should be allowed to serve in their own provinces within the limits of India. They might be sent to different places.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2475. In their own districts or their own provinces?—We call districts zillas, places where one has to administer justice, magisterial or judicial; that is a zilla.

Mr. White.

2476. You have said you would have a simple system of nomination to fill up appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. How would you secure fitness?—I do not understand you.

The President.

2477. How would you make sure that the persons nominated were fit?—There are already in

The President—continued.

India tests, *i.e.*, departmental examinations. Persons may be appointed subject to a period of probation.

2478. What, if they do not pass their departmental tests?—They have no claim to remain in the service.

Mr. White.

2479. Then your system, after all, is a system of nomination combined with passing an examination?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

2480. You say you would nominate to the post of Mamlatdar?—Yes.

2481. From what classes would you nominate?—At present there are rules framed by the different local Governments. The rules framed by Sir Richard Temple allow only graduates to be appointed in the Revenue Department.

2482. Do you think, in reference to the present system of nominating graduates to Mamlatdarships, that the training a man gets is sufficient to enable him to undertake the onerous duties of Mamlatdar and to give him that close intimacy with the work that is required of a Mamlatdar?—Yes.

2483. You are engaged in the Khoti enquiry at present?—Yes.

2484. Is not that a question of which different Europeans have been endeavouring to gain the mastery for the last forty-five years?—Yes.

2485. Could a Mamlatdar master the Khoti tenure in a year?—No, not in the Ratnagiri district especially.

2486. You have been many years engaged on the enquiry into Khoti tenures. For how many years have you been so engaged?—This is my fifth year.

2487. Do you not find every day fresh questions arising?—Yes, it is most complicated.

Sir Charles Turner.

2488. What period of training do you think would be required by a graduate to acquire experience of the duties of Mamlatdar?—Not less than three years to make him a competent Mamlatdar.

2489. Have you had any experience of graduate Mamlatdars?—I have seen something of late of the work of graduate Mamlatdars.

2490. How are they doing their work?—I have no fault to find with them. They are doing their work, I should say, satisfactorily.

Mr. Stewart.

2491. They entail great labour on their subordinates at first?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

2492. And do not also Assistant Collectors at first entail more labour on their subordinates than more experienced officers?—Yes.

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din.

2493. Do you think there should be any difference in the pay of Statutory Civilians and those who enter the service by competition in England?—The so-called invidious distinction between the pay allowed to Natives of India and Europeans appears to be based on the principle that Europeans have to come from England to a far distant and foreign land. That is the principle, if I understand it aright, for the distinction in pay. I think that a little more should be given to Europeans coming from a distant land to India. The Natives should be satisfied with the power and privileges of the post held by both, provided no distinction is made. If a European is appointed to a post which a Native could fill, there is no distinction in power and privilege, and on principle the pay should be the same.

Mr. White.

2494. You say you would make a difference in pay in regard to Civilians, those coming out from

Mr. White—continued.

a distant land to serve in this country. Do you mean to restrict the difference in pay to such persons as come out under the sanction of the Home Government; that is, who get their appointments there and come out to this country? Do you mean to restrict that difference of pay to them or to any body who comes from Australia or anywhere else merely for an appointment and on his own account?—No, I would confine the difference entirely to Civilians who have entered the Civil Service of India by competition, and to all Europeans who come out here for the educational department under appointment by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Stewart.

2495. Is there any other point you would like to refer to?—No.

WITNESS XXXVI.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2496. What are you?—I am Magistrate of Ahmednagar and Deputy Collector. I have been nearly nineteen years in the service.

2497. In what capacity did you enter the service originally?—As Assistant Commissioner.

2497½. Of Ahmednagar?—No, with the Revenue Commissioner here.

2498. What pay do you draw now?—£700.

2499. Were you born in India or in England?—Born in India, but educated in England.

2500. Have you had any acquaintance with Statutory Civilians appointed in this Presidency?—I know some of the men personally.

2501. Have you heard any dissatisfaction as to their appointment?—Considerable dissatisfaction.

2502. Is the system approved or not?—It is regarded with different feelings by different classes. The educated class, a rapidly increasing class, do not approve of the Statutory system; they consider that all the appointments should be given only by competition. Other classes, such as the landed gentry, the trading classes, and the Mahomedan community, consider it is a sign of weakness on the part of Government to appoint any one of the subject race to an equality with English officers. The Mahomedan community especially consider the policy to be weak and dangerous, and they would view a large influx of Natives into the highest offices with genuine alarm. Even in the case of Uncovenanted appointments, such as Mamlatdars, the preponderance of Brahmins has caused great dissatisfaction; and in Dharwar an association of Lingayats has been formed to advance Lingayats to such posts and higher appointments. The feeling seems to be that the gradual promotion of Native officers would be just, especially those who have proved by their work that they are honest and intelligent.

2503. Do they disapprove of the statutory system?—I think they do on the whole.

2504.—They disapprove of the system of appointing men?—As they have no chance of being appointed themselves, not having sufficient education, naturally they have a dislike that any one like themselves should have more privileges.

2505. What is your opinion?—That the Statutory system is a good system.

2506. Do you say that from experience of the results? Do you think the men who have been appointed are as good men as you would get?—They are certainly not better men than the men of the Civil Service.

2507. Do you mean the Covenanted or the Uncovenanted? Are they superior to the latter in social condition?—I should not say so; so far as my experience goes, they are drawn from the same classes. I should say, on an average, their social condition is no better. There are just as good men in the Uncovenanted Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

2508. Do you think the men who have been appointed under the statute in this Presidency would have been willing to accept Mamlatdarships or Deputy Collectorships?—One of the men was originally a Karkun on R35 a month; he was made a Statutory Civilian. He was serving with a Mamlatdar under me at the time on R35, and was appointed at one jump on R200 a month to the Statutory Service. He was not a man of bad family; he was a very respectable man; it was rather family interest that induced Government to appoint him.

2509. Was he a R.A.?—He was. I might say he entered the service of Government under the conditions laid down that graduates would have preference in the Mamlatdars' examination, but that they must first serve in a subordinate capacity until they had passed the departmental examination, when they would be promoted.

The President.

2510. Did he enter on the understanding that he would be made a Statutory Civilian?—No, but under the ordinary rules, that he might look forward to a Mamlatdarship.

2511. Is there anything in the rules as to the mode of appointment that might be remedied? I think the rules are very good too. They allow perfect latitude to Government to employ any one it thinks right. Such a power is necessary in a country like this, where you have so many different classes to provide for.

2512. As regards the Statute, is any amendment necessary?—I should make an alteration in the Statute, so far that I do not see any reason why Englishmen should be excluded from the benefits of the provision. It seems to be extraordinary that in a country like India, which has been conquered by England, we, the sons of Englishmen, should be told that because we are Englishmen we should be disqualified for Government service except through one channel, *i.e.*, the Civil Service at home.

2513. Thus, you would alter the Statute so as to include Englishmen?—Undoubtedly, all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

2514. Would you also include in the definition Natives born in Feudatory States?—No; I think charity should begin at home; but there are good political reasons why you should import influence from Native States and amalgamate it with the Civil Service here. I would admit noblemen; for instance, the noblemen of Hyderabad or Kattywar Chiefs.

2515. Under the Statute as it stands these men are not eligible for appointment?—I would alter the Statute in that respect; I would enlarge the definition of "Native" so far.

2516. If the Statutory Civil Service were retained, would you send selected candidates to England for training?—No, I would not send them. I do not consider that the cost would be commensurate

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The President—continued.

with the object gained. You obtain your young men at rather an advanced age of life, and if you send them home, if you send them to college, you may keep them there for two or three years; but the education they receive is not commensurate with the prospects of these gentlemen.

2517. Were you at a University yourself in England?—I was not.

Mr. White.

2518. Would you not promote men of exceptional merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service to this Statutory Service?—Undoubtedly; the rules already provide for that.

2519. Is it your opinion that a better set of men would have been obtained for the Statutory Service if that system had been adopted of selecting men of exceptional merit and ability?—The difference between a proved man and an unproved man is patent. If you say men of approved merit and ability, you pre-suppose men who have served Government with distinction. If you nominate untried men at the bottom of the list, they may turn out good or bad men. As it is, I understand that one man who was appointed turned out rather a bad man.

2520. In extending the application of the Statute to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, I suppose you would approve of a rule which fixed upon a certain standard of attainments on the part of persons to be nominated to the service of Government, and that you would have them pass certain tests so that their qualification might be ascertained?—You mean an educational test?

2521. Yes, and other tests besides?—No, I do not consider mere education has any claim to advancement or promotion in Government service at all. I do not think, under present conditions, that you can do that in India. The country is not sufficiently advanced for competition, in any sense of the term.

2522. Would you not ascertain the fitness of persons?—Undoubtedly. If a man became a member of the Statutory Service, which is a service requiring a knowledge of English, where the examination must be passed in English, he must be conversant with the English language.

2523. You would ascertain his fitness for the office he is to fill?—He must understand English; he must read and write it as most gentlemen do. In the same manner that half a dozen selections have already been made so they should continue to be made. There should be no educational test; some of the men appointed have University degrees; others have not. They can speak English quite fairly and make themselves intelligible.

The President.

2524. You believe there is always a general amount of fitness that can be relied upon?—Undoubtedly.

Mr. White.

2525. You would have no specified test?—No; in the present condition of India it is not possible to have such tests for some time to come, considering the great disparity in education and the advantage one class has over another.

Mr. White—continued.

2526. I am talking of all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—Yes; if a man has sufficient ability in English, I should consider him eligible.

Mr. Ryland.

2527. You have said you approve of the present rules allowing a man of merit and ability to be appointed from the Uncovenanted Service to the Statutory Service?—Yes.

2528. As a matter of fact, have any such persons been appointed to the Statutory Service up to this date?—I am sorry to say I do not know of any, at least in this province. There have been six appointments; but I do not know that any have been of men of proved merit and ability in the Government service.

The President.

2529. Did not your friend take service on R35 and must he not have proved his merit and ability?—He was in the service only for six months at the outside.

Mr. Ryland.

2530. Would you retain the Statutory Service, or have you any other scheme for improving the prospects of the lower branches of the Uncovenanted Service?—I have a scheme: one of the very first principles is that you should alter the Statutory Service altogether. My scheme is that you should restrict the Civil Service to a few officers, which you might call the Direction. The Statutory Service must be very much enlarged and very much improved.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2531. You would include all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty: what is the reason for that?—On the ground of equality. I see no reason why a Native should be more favoured than an Englishman.

2532. As a matter of fact, the examination for the Covenanted Service is held in England and they have that door open?—So it is to Natives.

2533. No; a Native must go to England?—So Englishmen must come here to be appointed.

2534. The statutory definition includes all domiciled Europeans and Eurasians settled in India permanently: what is your reason for going further with the definition?—The definition in the Statute is narrower. It says born of parents who are domiciled.

2535. "Of parents habitually resident:" is it not?—I think not.

The President.—The wording is—"Any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only."

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2536. Why would you include Englishmen born in England and brought up in England who may be domiciled in India, seeing there is the competitive examination which is so favorable to them?—I do not see that is a reason why they should be excluded from the Statute which says "proved merit and ability" shall be considered.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

2537. The Statute says persons of proved merit and ability may be appointed to any post now reserved for the Covenanted Service. That service is open to all persons who pass the test. Why do you wish to include Englishmen in the Statutory Service and so get admission for them when there is another door open to them?—The same door is open to Natives: they have only to pass the examination.

2538. Do they not labor under great difficulties if they want to go to England?—There is, no doubt, great expense.

2539. I suppose that is one of the reasons why the Statute was passed?—No, I do not think so: I think it arose from a discussion that took place prior to the passing of the Statute. I remember that a general reason given was that they wanted to promote a great number of men in the Uncovenanted Service. Another reason was that, as far as the promotion of Natives was concerned, they desired to bring in men of distinguished families, men of territorial influence; they wanted to strengthen the backbone of the administration in this country: that is what they wanted to do. The qualification of proved merit and ability, &c., was, I believe, at that time intended to apply not only to Natives but to Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service. I know shortly after the mutiny high posts were held by Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service.

2540. The earlier Statute does not say that it would be confined to Natives: the Statute of 1870 applies only to Natives. Both Statutes must be read together now. Your reason for including Europeans is that you wish to promote men in the Uncovenanted Service, though they are Englishmen?—Yes.

The President.—The witness says that the Civil Service competition in England is open to Natives as well as to Englishmen: he therefore desires that the Statutory Service should not be confined to Natives of India, but be thrown open to Englishmen: that is, as I understand it, his object.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2541. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—As far as Englishmen are concerned?

2542. No, only so far as it affects Native candidates?—There is considerable dissatisfaction, which is very natural. First on the ground of age; next the insuperable expense and the uncertainty of the chance of success; next there is an objection as to caste which is very strong, which still exists, and is not yet eradicated: and there are other objections.

2543. Do you think these grounds of dissatisfaction ought to be remedied?—They ought to be minimised, if possible.

2544. How would you effect that?—So far as my scheme is concerned, I do not say they should compete at all.

2545. What is your scheme?—My scheme is generally, first, you should have a Direction to consist of European officers, and, secondly, a locally recruited Indian Civil Service embracing the statutory and upper uncovenanted services. It is a political necessity that English officials must predominate in the higher ranks, and as long as we hold the country, the Government of India

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

must be conducted by Englishmen and on English principles. Therefore it is altogether out of the question to promote Natives to the highest administrative posts, and all appointments above Collectors and District Judges should be reserved for Englishmen. An exception, but a very rare exception, might be made in appointing a Native to the High Court. Half the District Judges might be Natives, but they should confine themselves to civil work, and should not sit in a Sessions Court; for, as a rule, they do not make good Criminal Judges. One-fourth of the Collectors might be Natives. But these proportions should be worked up to very gradually. There should be a sufficient number of English Assistants, who will eventually become Collectors and Judges, and pass on to higher appointments, and these may be recruited from England by competition, as now. But they might be graded in a general list with the Statutory Civilians, although their pay might be personal.

The Statutory Service would then comprise appointments of Collectors and District Judges as stated above, Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges, Mamlatdars, the Police Department, Registration, Secretariat, Customs, Excise, Education, Survey Statistical and Agricultural,—in fact, all departments which do not require great technical knowledge. To these offices appointments should be made by selection, although Universities and Colleges might be asked to submit the names of young men whom they would desire to bring to the notice of Government, and these might be appointed by competition. The pay and conditions of service and promotion are details which need not be discussed here.

The President.

2546. What do you call Direction?—Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Collectors and Judges.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2547. And that Directive Service, how should it be recruited?—I should leave that to Parliament entirely.

2548. But we are supposed to be able to advise Parliament on this question. Should it be by open competition or nomination? You would have no Native in the Directive Service; how should it be recruited?—I object to competition in India. The circumstances of India are such that it is impossible to hope that any competition would be successful here: you might have a system of nomination; you might leave it to Government. Education is confined to certain towns; only a few forward cities have colleges. In this presidency we have a college in Bombay city and one in Puna, and these are the only places where the Natives of this country have any facilities for acquiring high education. The other districts are entirely in the back-ground. If you are going to have a system of competition for entrance to the Civil Service, then the result will be that residents of this city, those educated in the colleges only, will have an opportunity of entering the service. I have taken the trouble of ascertaining the class of persons who have passed their examination and taken degrees at the University and of persons called to the Bar, and for the last few years I have seen only the names of Mahratta Brahmans, Parsis, and just one or two Gujratis, but no Mahomedans.

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2549. You object to competition for the local service on the ground that it would be confined to certain classes who have accepted English education?—The only classes would be Parsis and educated Brahmans who would get all the appointments.

2550. Would the nomination be confined to the lower posts in the service, the persons to rise by promotion in the regular way; or would you nominate from time to time outsiders from that service?—No, a man should always commence at the bottom of the list. I would include Mamlatdars in what I term the Indian Civil Service.

2551. Would you appoint Mamlatdars by nomination, and then let promotion be made only from Mamlatdars?—I should say that there seems to be a feeling generally amongst Natives here, the Native educated classes, that they should have appointments by competition in order to exclude favoritism. I am quite willing that those who wish competition should have competition. Those people born or educated in Puna and Bombay might have facilities given them for competition. Commence with one-fifth by competition, four-fifths to be given by nomination. I am now speaking of the Bombay Presidency, but the principle would apply throughout.

2552. You would have one-fifth by open competition, the remainder by nomination?—Yes. The proportion should be raised until you come to half by competition and half by nomination. The proportion should be equal.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2553. You say that there are associations the object of which is hostile to Brahmans?—Yes.

2554. Are you sure that their object is hostile to Brahmans; or is it not that their object is to help themselves and ask Government to help them on because they are backward—simply that and nothing more—because we do not see anything in their proceedings, articles of association, papers, or anything else, hostile to other classes. What is your reason for saying they are hostile to Brahmans? We see nothing of this, so far as I know?—If the associations that wish to train up Brahmans should say these acts are hostile to Brahmans preponderance.

2555. They complain, from whatever cause, that they are backward. Is that a reason for what you say is the case?—

The *President*.—He says hostile to Brahman preponderance, not to Brahmans.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2556. So far as I understand, they want special help to bring them on to the same level as Parsis and others? Do not Mahomedans wish to come up to the level of Brahmans; they envy Brahmans rather?—Yes, they are exceedingly jealous, some of them, and wish them to have fewer appointments. They are envious of the position which they have monopolised.

2557. As regards Parsis, do you consider them foreigners?—Practically.

2558. Foreigners in the sense in which Frenchmen are foreigners?—Yes, I say they are quite as alien to the Natives of India as a Frenchman. The only difference is that they have been here a little longer time, but they are distinctly as alien to Natives as a Frenchman would be.

Mr. *Nulkar*—continued.

2559. How long have you been in India?—Twenty years.

2560. Do you really mean to say that Natives look on Parsis as being as much foreigners as Frenchmen?—It would be merely a matter of degree. I should say so. The Parsis might wish to identify themselves with the Natives of India, but they are distinctly apart.

2561. Are they, as a matter of fact, from your point of view, looked upon by the Natives of India or by any other class in India as Frenchmen would be looked upon?—No, it would be a matter of degree. Frenchmen would be looked upon as the greater foreigners. But the Parsis are not part and parcel of the people of India, in any sense of the term. If you refer to Frenchmen, there was a colony of Frenchmen settled in India some time ago. The only evidence of the colony that survives is in the names of certain persons and in the names of some of the streets; beyond that the Frenchmen have ceased to exist there as Frenchmen. Parsis have been here over two-thousand or three-thousand years, but they do not intermarry with Natives and have not become absorbed in the larger races.

2562. Do Parsis form a separate class? Is the difference between Parsis and Hindus any greater than between the different castes of Hindus themselves?—I think so; most decidedly.

2563. One of the differences you mention is an absence of intermarriage?—Yes.

2564. Do the other castes intermarry?—I do not think they do much; but I have had cases before me.

2565. I mean the general custom among Natives? As a general rule they do not intermarry.

2566. Do you remember when the Parsis came to India?—Six or eight hundred years ago.

2567. The Aryans also came to India as foreigners?—It is supposed so.

2568. You believe them to be Natives of India now?—Yes.

2569. When do you consent to consider a Parsi as a Native of India?—When Parsis have been absorbed more or less into the people of the country.

2570. You do not mean to say Brahmans are the same now as when they came here two or three thousand years ago? The difference between the different races is as great as between the Parsis and Hindus?—More so.

2571. That difference exists now as between the different castes?—But with this difference, they simply broke up: there are more sectarian differences than race differences. There is not much difference between a Brahman and a Mahratta.

2572. You do not admit Parsis to be Natives of India: you take them to be foreigners?—As much as Englishmen.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar*.

2573. You said you would have in the Directive Service only Europeans—Englishmen?—Cannot officials serving the Government of India appreciate and understand members of other populations as well as their own countrymen?—Yes; possibly; a Brahman is as foreign to a Kunbi as an Englishman to a Parsi in his thoughts and living.

2574. You think he labors under the same difficulties in understanding the habits and customs of a Kunbi as an Englishman?—They require information as much as Englishmen do. It is not every Brahman who enters a Kunbi's house. He knows nothing absolutely about a Kunbi.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar—continued.

2575. I suppose you will admit he has more opportunities of knowing than an Englishman?—A Kunbi would rather invite a European to his house.

2576. So he has a better opportunity?—But he does not accept these opportunities.

2577. A Kunbi is a caste—Hindu. Is it really the case that a Brahman would not enter the house of a Kunbi?—He does not as a matter of fact. Whatever his information, it is derived not from personal observation, but from what has been told to him.

2578. Is it the case that a Brahman does not enter the house of a Kunbi?—I do not wish to say he would not enter the house of a Kunbi.

2579. Would he consider himself polluted if he entered the house of a Kunbi?—He holds himself aloof entirely.

2580. Do you think it would be a great advantage in carrying on the government that the British Government should have the assistance of some Natives who are in the confidence of Government and who can give advice in the management of its affairs?—If you just give me an illustration of what you mean, in what points Government would wish to have advice. Do you mean taxation? I should say the very worst person to advise would be a Brahman.

2581. I simply want to know whether, in your opinion, it would not be a great advantage to Government to have the assistance of a Native of the country in whom they have perfect confidence in administering properly the affairs of the country?—You give opportunities to the Natives of India to rise to Collectors and Judges, and such positions would authorise them to give their opinions to Government. I do not see how Government is in the dark at present: it can have the advantage of any advice as it is.

2582. You spoke about education being confined to a few, and Mr. Quinton asked you if you were talking of the Bombay Presidency only. What I want to know is whether you spoke of other presidencies also; whether you have any personal knowledge of the state of things in other presidencies?—My personal knowledge is confined to Bombay. The other presidencies I only know by repute. I have no personal knowledge either of Madras or Calcutta. I have been to these places, but I do not know much about them.

2583. You would not even have a qualifying test for admission?—Into the Indian Service which I propose, I should say one-fifth to be given by competition confined to persons recommended by the University or Colleges.

2584. As regards the four-fifths?—I would leave it entirely to Government. They have already appointed many hundreds to the Uncovenanted Service, and I do not see that they have abused their trust, or believe that they would appoint a bad or improper man. The Uncovenanted Service has no qualifying test.

The President.

2585. Mr. Mudaliyar is speaking of the Uncovenanted Service: he refers only to Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges. Are there many preliminary tests in regard to appointments to these?—As far as regards Subordinate Judges, there is an Act of the Bombay Legislature. The fact is, no one can be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he has passed the Subordinate Judge's

The President—continued.

examination held by the High Court. For Deputy Collectors it is not necessary to pass any test, and there is no test for Mamlatdars.

2586. There are no tests at all?—There is a Public Service test—an ordinary test.

2587. Would you have any such qualifying test; or would you omit that even?—I should leave it entirely to the Government. The kinds of persons we want Government to get hold of are landowners, the Native aristocracy of the country: they enjoy generally the natural affection of the people, and they are the natural leaders of Native society. I believe if we get these men on our side, we should confer a great boon on the British administration; but as long as you appoint persons on the ground of their education, you are doing more harm than good. I should leave the hands of Government entirely unfettered. If any claims are to be satisfied, they can be met without that four-fifths, and the matter may be safely left with the Government.

Mr. Stewart.

2588. Has not our policy been lately rather to abandon the scheme you advocate, and to throw the onus of Revenue work specially on to imported agency rather than to take advantage of the agency on the spot?—Our system of administration has changed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2589. Your Indian Local Service includes the present Uncovenanted Service, and some of the appointments reserved for the Covenanted Service?—Yes.

2590. Would you have that Provincial?—Yes.

2591. You said you would have Mamlatdars nominated by Government: should they undergo any training?—Yes; they should be on probation for a certain time, and they should pass the usual tests that Government always insists upon its officers passing.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2592. Do you think a young untrained man could carry on the office of a Mamlatdar? Would you entrust a man with a Mamlatdar's post on first appointment?—Not at first, perhaps, but in a little time he would learn his work and would do very well.

2593. In how long?—His duties would consist of a mass of little details, and it would take some time.

2594. Have you been in Revenue work?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

2595. Have you experience of graduate Mamlatdars?—Yes.

2596. How do they do their work?—Very well.

2597. As well as the Mamlatdars of the old school?—I should say better.

Mr. Ryland.

2598. Are you an Uncovenanted Officer?—Yes.

2599. And a European?—Yes.

2600. Were you appointed by nomination?—I was.

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W. R.
Hamilton,
Esq.

Mr. Ryland—continued.

Vol. IV. 2601. Do you not consider it desirable there
Sec. II. should be Europeans in the Uncovenanted Ser-
Bombay. vice?—I think it would be a very good thing if
there were: that is one of my reasons for saying
W. R. you should throw open the appointments to
Hamilton. Englishmen also. It gives a healthier, higher
Esq. tone to the service in India.

2602. In your experience have Europeans serving in the subordinate, executive and judicial service any cause of dissatisfaction as to their pay and promotion?—I should not make any difference of pay.

2603. As it exists at present, have they any cause for dissatisfaction as regards their promotion?—As far as Europeans are concerned, I should say they have.

2604. You think that greater opportunities of rising should be accorded to them?—Undoubtedly; and that is much more necessary when you see little boys promoted over their heads and put into the Statutory Civil Service, while they themselves are left behind.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2605. Under your scheme would you make any distinction in pay, whether a man passed in England for the higher service or passed in India?—Of course you must pay heavier for an imported article.

2606. Should any distinction be made in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other and what ground?—Undoubtedly.

2607. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service suitable to Natives obtaining office under the Statutory rules?—I think the Statutory Service, commencing on Rs. 200, enormously overpaid. Rs. 200 represents the average pay of a Mamlatdar: he does not get it until after about ten years' service. It is very derogatory and unfair to a Mamlatdar to give Rs. 200, in the first instance to young men, which, for a Native, is a very high salary. He can live on very much less. A probationer learning his business should get only nominal pay. Persons article to Solicitors pay large fees for experience: a man going in for the Bar has to pay large fees, and his education costs a great deal. He has also to maintain himself during his course of education, and I do not see why the same rule should not apply to probationers here. I should simply pay them a subsistence allowance until they had passed.

Mr. White.

2608. You would draw no distinction in pay between a man coming to India from the India Office at home and a man coming here on his own account?—I am not talking about Educational Officers: I am speaking of Covenanted Civil Servants.

2609. Persons coming out under appointments by the Secretary of State and persons coming out here on their own account: Covenanted Servants, if appointed at home, should they be paid higher than Uncovenanted Servants appointed here, both being Europeans? I am not referring to any

Mr. White—continued.

particular service, but to principle. Would you pay the same salary to a man coming out under a regular appointment from the Secretary of State and a man who came out here to get an appointment on his own account?—I would make a distinction in the one case, and on this ground; in the one case it is a political necessity to appoint Covenanted Officers, and therefore I would give them the pay which the political necessity of importing them demanded; the other I would not regard as an imported article, but one that could be got in the country, and I would give for it what it was worth. I would draw that distinction. In the matter of leave, I would allow the same rules to Natives and Europeans alike.

Mr. Ryland.

2610. As regards pensions to the Uncovenanted Service, do you think the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year should be fixed for all officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and upwards, and not, as at present, as a matter of special indulgence?—I think Rs. 5,000 a year a very liberal pension.

2611. It is not one-half?—I think Rs. 5,000 a year a very good pension indeed.

2612. Those who draw Rs. 12,000 a year and upwards may receive Rs. 6,000 a year as a matter of special indulgence, that is, Rs. 500 a month. Do you think that it should be limited only to those who draw Rs. 1,000 and upwards?—I see no objection to it, except on account of financial economy. All these proposals that we make are just as much in the interest of financial economy as anything else. Imported Service is expensive, and it is necessary to minimise its numbers.

2613. Would you have the more favourable Furlough rules of the Uncovenanted Service applied to the service generally?—I would fix the scale for Furlough according to the nationality of the individual.

2614. According to the furlough rules certain furlough is made more favourable to some officers than to others: would you make these rules applicable to all?—Yes.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

2615. Do you think Rs. 200 a month to a Statutory Civilian too much?—Yes, I think so.

2616. Because he can live on less?—Yes.

2617. How much can he live on?—Rs. 50.

2618. And, in your opinion, Rs. 50 would be enough for a Statutory Civilian?—He is a young man: he is learning his business: he is hardly of any use to Government; and if you give him that, you give it to him as a matter of grace.

2619. An Assistant Collector, when he comes out, has to learn his work for about two years?—Should his salary be reduced to the scale you have suggested?—We have imported him. He is a passed officer, although he wants a certain amount of knowledge. Moreover there is no reason why he should not be made use of at once on arrival. I have a gentleman under me: he is doing my work now; he only came out to India about a fortnight ago. He is now doing his work. Of course we do not consider it safe to give him charge of important administrative posts at once on his arrival, but still he is useful.

Sir Charles Turner.

2620. How long is it before a Covenanted Civilian obtains full powers?—Within two years, some of them before; but that is the rule. The average is about two years.

2621. Is there anything to prevent their obtaining full powers in less than one year?—There is no rule. The difficulty is merely about the language: they have to learn to read and write it fluently. As far as the Law is concerned, I think they might pass the examination before. Language gives them some difficulty.

Mr. Stewart.

2622. How long is it since you were in charge of a Revenue Office?—Ten years. I am a Deputy Collector now, but have no Revenue charge.

2623. Graduate Mamlatdars have only been in existence nine years. You have not seen any of their work?—I may have occasionally had charge while a man has been on leave. I have not been in regular charge for a long time.

Mr. White.

2624. You said that you did not consider Parsis Natives of India?—No.

2625. As a matter of fact they are Natives of India by law, and if you carry that reasoning a little further you might include certain other classes—Eurasians and domiciled Europeans?—I do not consider Eurasians are Natives of India.

2626. The law is on their side; they are Statutory Natives of India. According to you, Parsis would have no right to hold offices under Government. Have you considered what the effect of your reasoning would be if you carried it still further? There are many different races in India, have you thought of the political and other difficulties which might arise if Government declined to take advantage of the intellect of the country? How it would affect the administration and the progress of the country?—I do not intend to ignore them at all. Every natural-born subject of Her Majesty has a right to employment in the service. A Parsi, in my view, is not a Native of India, but he is a natural-born subject.

Mr. White—continued.

2627. The policy of Parliament has been to give additional facilities for the employment of Natives of India in their own country, and if any obstruction was put on the free employment of the educated classes, no matter what nationality they belonged to, would it not be rather unfortunate for the country?—I do not put on any restrictions; I put all in the field. I do not see why you should give a preponderating influence to one class and exclude another. Government has something more to do than to look to mere matters of education. We in our position here are a foreign power.

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The President.

2628. Do you consider that the one-fifth you reserve would be sufficient?—Yes; and as you progress you would increase it until it came to one-half.

Mr. White.

2629. As you know, by Act of Parliament no person who is a Native of India or natural-born subject of Her Majesty is in any way to be debarred from public employment. Do not you think that any restriction you would desire to put on any class who desire to look for public service in India would be against the policy of Parliament?—Yes, I think it might be deprecated if any class was excluded, especially Englishmen.

2630. Considering the progress the country has made since 1858, and in view of the very intelligent expressions of opinion and the progress of the country, the people, the very liberal ideas that permeate all classes—Brahmans, Parsis, domiciled Europeans, &c.—do not you think that any obstruction placed in the way of bringing the whole of these vast populations in India into cordial relation with each other in regard to this employment would be most disastrous?—I decidedly think all limitations should be removed.

The President.

2631. Have you anything else you wish to add?—No.

WITNESS XXXVII.—22nd January 1887.

Examination of PHIROZSHAH MERWANJI MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Municipal Corporation; Fellow of the Bombay University; Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

The President.

Vol. IV. 2632. You are a Barrister-at-Law and Justice
Sec. II. of the Peace and a Member of the Municipal Cor-
Bombay. poration?—Yes, and I was twice elected Chairman.
Phirozshah 2633. And a Fellow of the University and Joint
Merwanji Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency
Mehta, Esq. Association?—Yes.

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2634. What is the feeling in your Presidency regarding the present Statutory System?—The feeling in this Province regarding the existing Statutory System is one of dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction is not confined to particular sections of the community. It prevails very largely among the official as well as the non-official classes of the Anglo-Indian community as was made manifest at the time of the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill (popularly called the Ilbert Bill). As regards the Indians themselves, it is general among those members of the sections—Mahomedan, Parsi, Hindu—who at all think or speak about public affairs. The only exceptions have been of those—and they are very few—who have hoped or hope that they might secure a share of the patronage under the system. Since very recently, some of the members of what are called the backward races have begun to be less emphatic in their condemnation of the system, but I believe this has not originated from themselves, but it is owing to its being suggested to them that the advanced classes will otherwise have a monopoly of admission to the Civil Service.

2635. What are the grounds upon which such feeling is based?—The grounds upon which this feeling of dissatisfaction is based will be best understood by a brief reference to the circumstances under which the measure originated and the action adopted from time to time to carry it out. By Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., C. 85, Clause 87 (Government of India Act of 1833), it was enacted that no Native of India nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company. This clause was deliberately enacted as a measure of sound policy, and in an explanatory despatch the Court of Directors interpreted the clause in the following words:—"The Court conceive this section to mean that there shall be no governing caste in British India, that whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted, distinction of race or religion shall not be of the number; that no subject of the King, whether of Indian or British or mixed descent, shall be excluded either from the posts usually conferred on Uncovenanted Servants in India or from the Covenanted Service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible." The same policy was reaffirmed by the Government of India Acts of 1853 and 1858, and in throwing open admission into the Covenanted Civil Service to public competition, Parliament recognised the right of all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty to enter the lists. In 1858 when the paramount

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necessity of maintaining the stability and permanent security of British rule in India was prominently present to all minds, this policy was further enforced by Her Majesty's Proclamation in which she announced her will that—"So far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." A general knowledge of these pledges and promises contained in these enactments and declarations has been far more widely spread than is usually imagined, and has not been confined to the educated classes only, but has penetrated very low down among the peoples of India. In those days when the formation of a distinct English service, or, to speak plainly, the establishment of a governing class is advocated in one form or another in the name of the paramount necessity of maintaining British rule, it is well to remember that the declaration of this broad and liberal policy has been a potent factor in forming and consolidating Indian loyalty to British rule, while the discontent arising from the non-fulfilment of the pledges has spent itself on the local administration; which alone has been held responsible for not carrying out pledges given in all honesty and good faith by the English people and their Sovereign. In process of time, experience commenced to make it evident that the Natives of India were heavily handicapped in the race of competition as against English competitors—firstly, in consequence of the examinations taking place through the medium of a language foreign to them, which however was right and proper under the circumstances of the case, and secondly, in consequence of the examinations being held in England, which was not considered fair or essential. Representations with regard to this latter point continued to be made from time to time by public bodies in India, till at length, about 1865, it began to be admitted by successive Secretaries of State for India that the complaints and grievances in this respect were well founded, and measures should be adopted to remedy them. What was urged by Native public opinion, such as it was, with regard to the grievance and its remedy was clearly embodied by the late Professor Fawcett in the motion of which, as member for Brighton at that time, he gave notice in the House of Commons in 1868. "That this House, whilst cordially approving of the system of open competition for appointments in the East India Civil Service, is of opinion that the people of India have not a fair chance of competing for these appointments as long as the examinations are held nowhere than in London, this House would therefore deem it desirable that, simultaneously with the examination in London, the same examination should be held in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras." After long correspondence and consultation with the Government of India, the measure that was laid before Parliament and passed was as different as it was unexpected; and Cl. 6 of 33 Vic., C. 3, after reciting that it was expedient to afford additional facilities for the employment of the Natives of India of

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proved merit and ability, gave power to the authorities in India to appoint Natives of India to places in the Covenanted Civil Service. This measure was received with the greatest dissatisfaction by all Natives who at all thought on the subject; and I believe I have correctly given the reasons for that dissatisfaction in a paper which I read before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association when the Act was being passed through Parliament, and which is published in the Journal of the East India Association, Vol. V, No. 1 (a copy of which I beg to lay before the Commission herewith). Those reasons briefly stated, were, 1st, that when they had asked to enter the service in the way pointed out by Lord Macaulay, "in the most honorable manner, by conquest, as a matter of right, and not as a mere eleemosynary donation," they were invited to enter it by a backstairs door, that would stamp them as inferior to and different from their English colleagues; and 2nd, that the power of nomination, however attempted to be safeguarded by rules, was inevitably destined to degenerate into favoritism and jobbery through the combined operation of the forces of interest, ignorance, insufficient knowledge, and prejudice. It was further felt, as pointed out at the time in the "Hindu Patriot," then I believe under the guidance of the late Mr. Kristodas Pal, that though the measure might benefit individual Natives, it could not raise the status of the people of India. The feeling of dissatisfaction with which the Statutory provision was received was intensified by the events that followed, realizing all the forebodings that had been entertained regarding it. For a long time nothing was done under the Act except the occasional exchange of dispatches between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy in Council. Then a spasmodic effort was made to give effect to it, in the sense that Natives of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Civil Service might be promoted to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service. In the Bombay Presidency, one such appointment was made, and the person designated by the entire Native public as exceptionally and eminently qualified for it was passed over through misconception and prejudice. In 1878, Lord Lytton's Government framed rules under the Act, and what Sir Charles Wingfield had said at the time of the passing of the Act, that "he had every reason to believe from what he had been told by the members of the Council and the Under-Secretary of State for India that the power of appointing young men to the lowest grades in the Civil Service would hardly ever be exercised at all," was actually proposed to be done systematically by these rules. What he had predicted as the result of such an attempt actually came to pass. He had said that—"He did not think it would be desirable to give the Governor General power to appoint young men to the Civil Service at the bottom of the list, because he thought it exceedingly probable that the selections would be made merely by favor and interest." What took place in the Bombay Presidency was summed up by Principal Wordsworth in a letter which he addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 16th June 1884, in the following words:—"The people now selected are in reality representatives as little of the aristocracy as of the intelligence of the country. They are members of respectable families who happen to enjoy the favor of some elevated official, a Secretary to Government, a member of Council, or a Police Commissioner. In this Presidency a College education and a University Degree appear to be regarded as positive disqualifications for selection. A young man of

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independent character and high talents cannot now hope to enter the Civil Service by competition, and he has generally no wish to enter it by the back-door of favor. Every one, again, who knows India also knows how far the official world here appreciates the independence of educated Natives and what chances it is willing to give them. Deferential ignorance, conciliatory manners and a plentiful absence of originality and independence are now, and always will be, at a premium." The feeling of dissatisfaction against the Statutory system has grown and formed itself through these circumstances. At one time it had almost grown into a feeling of alarm which has not yet altogether subsided. That was at the time when the blue-book containing the papers relating to the admission of Natives to the Civil Service of India was published. Just before the rules were framed by Lord Lytton's Government, the limit of age for the open competitive examination was reduced to nineteen. Ever since the limit of twenty-three fixed on the recommendation of Lord Macaulay's Committee was gradually begun to be reduced, suspicions had been entertained and complaints made that the object was to render it difficult for the Natives to go to England to compete. This was very much so at the time when a Parsi candidate offered himself, but just as he was going up the limit of age was lowered. There was a long discussion in Parliament, intimating that it was done for the purpose of excluding Natives. That was the very first Parsi that offered himself, sometime in 1862-63, a year before I went to England. When in 1876 Lord Salisbury, in opposition to the advice of the majority of the members of the Government of India, including the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, of a majority of the officials consulted in India, and of the Civil Service Commissioners in England, and against the opinion of Professor Jowett, the only surviving member of Lord Macaulay's Committee, decided to lower the limit of age from 21 to 19, it was felt in India, that, whatever the object, the competitive door of entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service was very nearly practically closed against them, and the failure of the Indian candidates who still presented themselves confirmed this view. The publication of the blue-book I have mentioned above followed soon after, and it was perceived, with dismay, how near the Natives had been from being altogether shut out from the English Covenanted Service; the pledge of free equality guaranteed to them so often and so solemnly being taken away, and a Statutory Civil Service somewhat extended given in its place. Lord Lytton's proposal, which was only given up because there was no hope of obtaining the sanction of Parliament to it, virtually amounted to reversing the old declared policy of the Company and the Crown and forming a governing class. It was felt that all this arose out of the policy of having a Statutory Civil Service for Natives, and the feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to it deepened accordingly. This feeling is not entirely allayed, as it is apprehended that the existence of the Native Statutory Service will always be suggestive of the revival of such an impolitic and unwise course. I may add that the evidence before the Commission to a certain extent supports this apprehension.

2336. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder?—It will be seen from what I have said that the feeling of dissatisfaction is mainly against the Statute itself. In so far as the rules establish the system of selection by nomination,

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they contribute also towards fostering the feeling of dissatisfaction.

2637. Is objection felt to the Statute also, because its provisions admit persons to specific appointments only and not to membership in an organized "Service"?—The Statute is partly objected to in consequence of the circumstances mentioned in this question. My main objection to the Statute is because it has the indirect tendency of constituting and introducing a governing class; that it provides a race qualification for the first time. The Court of Directors decided that no governing classes should be introduced in India; now a race qualification is to a certain extent introduced.

The reasons for the desire felt for enrolment in a general service cannot be better described than in the words of Lord Macaulay in his remarkable speech on the Government of India Bill of 1853:—"I can conceive nothing more unfortunate for the people of India than that you should put into the Civil Service a Native because he is a Native, if he is to be the worst man in that service, a man decidedly inferior in attainments to all the members of that service, and who would be looked down upon by his European colleagues. Under the proposed system, it would depend on the Natives themselves, and upon them alone, at what time they should enter into the Civil Service. As soon as any Native of distinguished parts should, by the cultivation of English literature, have enabled himself to be victorious in competition over European candidates, he would in the most honourable manner, by conquest, as a matter of right, and not as a mere eleemosynary donation obtain access to the service. It would then be utterly impossible for his European fellows to look down upon him; he would enter the service in the best and most honourable way; and I believe that in this mode, and this mode alone, can the object which so many friends of the Native population have in view be attained in a manner at all satisfactory."

2638. What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute?—I consider no amendment, short of the abolition of Section 6 of the Statute, sufficient. It will be remembered that so far as cases of exceptional merit or administrative exigencies are concerned, they are provided for by clauses 3 and 4 of 24 and 25 Vic., C. 54, which are still law.

2639. Do you consider that Section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words "Natives of India" as describes with sufficient clearness, fulness, and accuracy the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is desirable to provide?—The definition of the words "Natives of India" in Section 6 seems to me to be sufficiently clear and full. If all inequalities and anomalies were removed, I should consider it just and proper to include all domiciled Europeans in the term.

2640. If the objections are directed against the rules framed under the Statute, do they relate to the mode or modes of selection actually adopted? Do they relate to the general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices?—The system of nomination is certainly regarded as very objectionable, as it undoubtedly is. So far as the rules as to pay, promotion, &c., are concerned, they also contribute to accentuate the position of inferiority in which the Statutory Civilians are placed or find themselves.

2641. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the rules with a view to remove any reasonable objec-

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tion, which may be felt to them?—I cannot consider that any amendments in the rules will remove the worst and most objectionable features of the Statutory Service, above all, its political unwisdom.

2642. Are Statutory Civilians regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel?—So far as my experience goes, Statutory Civilians are regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel, the reasons being that they are regarded as not having given the same proof of merit and ability; as having got in through interest and favor, and as not enjoying the same position, rights, and privileges.

2643. Do the general public view with any difference the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted Officers?—No comparison, so far as I am aware, has been actually made between the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted Officers.

2644. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your Province? How would a system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation be regarded by the same classes?—It is difficult to answer this question, as different meanings are attached to the term "influential sections of the Native community." On the whole, however, the system will continue to be regarded by all influential sections of the community with a feeling of disfavor and dissatisfaction, except by those individuals indicated by me in my answer to the first question. The military and aristocratic classes dislike a position of inferiority and inequality even more than the other classes, and this is likely to deepen more and more in time. The feeling will be much the same whether nomination is followed by a period of probation or not.

2645. Would a system of nomination, with or without probation, be likely to secure well-qualified persons? Has experience actually shown such a system to secure well-qualified officers?—A system of nomination with or without probation will never, as a rule, be likely to secure well-qualified persons, and the likelihood is sure to continue to diminish with time. I do not deny that occasionally not only qualified persons, but exceptionally superior persons, may be appointed even under the worst system of nomination. We all know how even in the Anglo-Indian Service in the days of the grossest jobbery and patronage even a few great men, or men who turned out great, were unwittingly nominated. But, as a rule, the system would not succeed. And the difficulties of a system of nomination for the purpose in question are greater in India even than in England, inasmuch as English authorities are necessarily obliged to rely and act upon second-hand information, and upon very imperfect knowledge of the relative positions of people in Native communities and the circumstances and tests by which they are regulated. English people hardly realize to what extent their knowledge is thus imperfect, and their information unreliable, and even positively misleading. I believe these observations are justified by actual experience of the working of the system, at least in this Presidency.

2646. Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?—Different significations have been attached to the words "persons of proved merit and ability"

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by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy in Council at different times.

2647. Are you in favor of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil or Statutory Service? If so, how would you connect such a scheme with selection of Natives for employment in the higher administrative posts in India? Do you think any distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees or selected candidates who have been trained in England or have gone to England to add to their qualifications and those who have not?—I consider the existence of the Statutory Service to be of so disastrous and retrograde a character for the true interests of the peoples of India, that rather than that it should be retained, I should be in favor of the foundation of numerous scholarships—and they would have to be very numerous indeed—tenable by Natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service, provided these scholarships were not bestowed by any system of nomination of any kind or sort whatever, but by free and open competition in India.

2648. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system?—No, but I do not think that such a revision as is put in the question is very feasible. I should certainly not be in favor of lowering the standard or character of the examination.

2649. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favorably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—If the question refers, as I suppose it does, to an examination held in England, I believe competition for such examination in England has more and more come to be regarded with disfavor. Among numerous other causes, it has come to be considered that there is more or less risk in sending youths at an early age to England where it is very difficult to secure for them safe guidance, control and supervision.

2650. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition? If so, what form or forms should such facilities take?—What conditions, if any, should be attached to them?—I do not think that any additional facilities that could possibly be suggested would prove satisfactory or meet the real demands of the question.

2651. What is your opinion as to giving Statutory appointments to Natives who, though they may have failed to secure a place amongst the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition?—If such a thing were generally done, it would still further degrade the Statutory Service.

2652. Can you say what number of Natives belonging to your Province have presented themselves annually at the competitive examination in England, and what degree of success they attained?—I believe one Hindu, one Mahomedan, and three Parsis have hitherto succeeded in passing the competitive examination in London from this Presidency.

2653. What class or classes of Natives in your Province readily go to England?—Parsis come first, then Mahomedans, then Hindus.

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2654. Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—All classes have two objections in common—first, the great expense, and secondly, the risk attendant on a visit to England, especially for young lads, in consequence of the circumstance already mentioned. Hindus have a special objection on the score of caste and religion, but it is gradually wearing away.

2655. Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?—I know of no reason or justification for such a proposal or suggestion. I should be strongly against any such distinction, as all other distinctions regarding free and fair competition between Natives and Europeans.

2656. If the standards and conditions were different, how would it be possible to compare the results in the two examinations so as to bring out one list in order of merit?—It would in my opinion be practically impossible.

2657. Would it, under such circumstances, be desirable to allot a fixed proportion of appointments to each of the two examinations?—To do any such thing would be as undesirable as the circumstances contemplated.

2658. If a fixed proportion of appointments were allotted for a Native examination in England, do you consider that in view of the objections against a voyage to England and life there, the cost thereof and the chances of failure, a sufficient number of suitable candidates from your Province would be available to make the competition a real competition?—My answer to this is involved in the above answers.

2659. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination and the conditions as to age and other matters in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?—They certainly do.

2660. If so, in what respects are Native candidates placed at a disadvantage, and what alterations would you recommend with a view to remove that disadvantage?—The present limit of age is one of the most important of the circumstances which have placed Natives at a disadvantage. It has gradually operated so as to be almost prohibitive, so far as Native candidates are concerned. This has been shown conclusively by the late Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon, in his minutes of the 28th September 1883 and 10th September 1884, and it is needless to do anything further than to refer to them for the reasons and causes of this prohibitory operation. Another circumstance which has placed Native candidates at a disadvantage is the value assigned to subjects connected with Oriental history, languages and literature as contrasted with that assigned to Greek and Latin. The limit of age for both Natives and Europeans should be the same, and what that limit should be cannot be more effectually stated than in the words of His Excellency the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles Aitchison: "I would have the maximum limit of age fixed at twenty-three; for I believe that the nearer we can return to the position of 1854" (that adopted on the recommendation of Lord Macaulay's Committee) "the

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better will it be for the country, the more just to the people, and the less need there will be to have recourse to the Statutory arrangements, which, if defensible at all, are only defensible as a temporary means of admitting Natives of India to appointments now practically closed to them by the present rules for the open competition."

2661. What is the average age at which Natives at the Indian Universities pass the examinations for F.A., B.A., and M.A., respectively?—There is no F. A. Examination in the Bombay University. The average age at which our students take their B. A. Degree, I believe, ranges from 20 to 22, and their M. A. Degree two or three years later.

2662. From what classes of Native society are the persons who graduate at the Indian Universities usually drawn in your presidency?—From the middle classes of the Parsi and the Hindu communities. Mahomedans have recently commenced to come in in larger numbers than before, and a strong desire is growing up among them to advance in the path of education.

2663. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations?—I advocate very earnestly a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations. I have given my reasons in detail for so advocating the measure in a published paper (East India Association Journal, Vol. V, No. 1). It is the only course consistent with a sound and far-sighted political policy, without which the pledges given by the Crown and Parliament will never be fairly or adequately fulfilled. Political danger there is none in adopting it; and it is, again, the only course which will secure full administrative efficiency, for it will bring into play in the best manner the knowledge which comes naturally and intuitively to a Native of Native feelings and modes of thought; and the inability to grasp and comprehend which, so often neutralizes the highest talents and accomplishments of Englishmen. In advocating this measure, I would suggest safe-guarding it in three ways: (1) I would insist upon the successful candidates proceeding to England, and spending there their probationary two years in further qualifying themselves for the service. I consider it preferable that the stay and training in England should be subsequent to the competition than prior to it, because I do not think that Natives of India should be entirely Anglicized and their distinctive nationality lost and submerged in Anglicism, as would be more or less the case if they stayed and were trained in England at too early an age. I would however have them thoroughly familiar, almost saturated, with English thought and culture, so as to be properly qualified and fully equipped to act their part in an administration which must be guided by the principles of English civilization and culture. (2) I would raise the maximum limit of age to twenty-three, so as to secure, not precocious boys, but young men well grounded in English culture. (3) And thirdly, I would raise the character of the examination as high as possible in the direction of requiring a thorough acquaintance with English literature, history and science, such as will secure both a high moral and intellectual training. And I would be prepared in such a scheme of examination to be satisfied with having a comparatively much lower value placed upon a knowledge of Oriental languages and literature.

2664. How would this method of selection be

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regarded by the Native community generally?—I believe this method of selection is likely to be regarded with satisfaction by the Native community generally.

2665. If you advocate such a system, would you restrict the competition in India to Natives, and that in England to English candidates, or would you admit both classes freely to either examination?—I would admit both classes freely to either examination.

2666. Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system as introduced in 1855 to secure?—I do not consider that the educational institutions in this Presidency are at present capable of giving the very high class education in question, but I think they are fairly progressing towards it, and the demand which would arise in case competitive examinations were held in India as stated by me, would give this tendency a further strong impetus.

2667. Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular class or classes of the Native community over others?—For a time the Parsis and those classes of the Hindus among whom education has already made considerable progress may have some advantage over the Mahomedans and what are called the backward classes among Hindus. So far this may lead to a preponderance of the members of the former classes over those of the latter. But this preponderance cannot be designated as undue. Education and training have always been recognized both by the aristocratic as well as the backward classes, and by Mahomedans in relation to Hindus, as giving a legitimate right to employment in the public service. It has not been resented in the past, and I do not think it will be in the future, except to the very desirable extent of creating that healthy and stimulating sort of jealousy which may be potent in drawing the classes I have named towards the path of improvement and education.

2668. Do you think there are any objections on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India?—No political measure can claim to be perfectly free from all objections, but I believe the proposed system of open competition in India is free from objections on political or administrative grounds. The fear that Natives will inundate the service is not justified by the reasonable probabilities of the case. I do not believe that if the maximum limit of age is raised to twenty-three, and the character of the examination raised and strengthened in the direction indicated by me above, Native candidates will be able to beat their English competitors in any very large numbers for a long time to come. As to the jealousy between the different classes of the Indian people I have stated my view above. I do not believe that there will be any such jealousy or resentment as would constitute a political danger. As to objections on administrative grounds, I do not think there are any which cannot be obviated by administrative arrangements, as, for example, with respect to officers who may be required for Frontier Districts. I would much prefer that Natives of one Province be appointed to serve in another.

2669. Would the introduction of an open competitive examination in India have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service?—Up till now, "cadets of leading families" have seldom aspired to enter the ranks of the Civil Service. If

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the introduction of an open competitive examination is likely to have any effect upon them in the future, it will not be of a deterrent but of a stimulative character. It will be remembered that in India, leading and aristocratic families have always been recruited to a considerable extent from people of the lowest ranks and positions in life as soon as they have forced themselves into power.

2670. Under such a system how would it be possible to provide against Natives of a Province in which education is comparatively backward being excluded from appointments in their own Province?—I have partly answered the question already. I would trust to the influence of time, and, if necessary, afford educational encouragement and facility to enable them to qualify themselves for the service.

2671. Would a system of provincial examinations be preferable to one examination for the whole of India?—One examination for the whole of India would be preferable.

2672. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—The system will be viewed as objectionable, as there would not be equal and common competition.

2673. If an open competition were established in India, what should be the preliminary qualifications required on the part of candidates in regard to age? and in regard to minimum educational attainments? and in regard to moral, social and physical fitness? and in other respects (if any)?—The maximum limit of age should, I think, be twenty-three. The limit of minimum educational attainments should be so framed as to ensure in the lowest successful candidate a thoroughly broad and liberal education of the character indicated by me in my previous replies. The usual certificates required by the University, for example of moral character and respectability, may be demanded. With regard to physical fitness, such an examination as the candidates for the competitive service have at present to undergo, would, I think, suffice.

2674. Circumstances being different in the case of persons who enter through the examination in England and of persons who enter through the examination in India, is there any reason why the rules in regard to pay, leave, pension, &c., should not also be different?—I should say, as a matter of principle, that the same service should be remunerated in the same way, whether rendered by a Native or a European. If there are political considerations I am quite prepared to say some difference should be made.

2675. Should successful candidates go through a period of special study in India like the English candidates who spend two years in special preparation?—It would not only be preferable, it would be necessary to require the successful Indian candidates to go to England.

2676. Should successful candidates at the Indian competition be required to pass through a probationary period before final appointment?—I think successful candidates should be required to go through a probationary period before final appointment, such probationary period to be passed in England. The duration of the probationary period should be about two years.

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2677. What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointments to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?—Clauses 3 and 4 of 24 and 25 Vict., C. 54, are, I think, sufficient for the purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2678. You say you would abolish the Statute altogether. You would substitute for it competition in India and in England simultaneously?—Yes, both.

2679. Who are the classes you think most successful in the open competition at present?—At present Parsis and the educated classes among the Hindus.

2680. Do you think the result of your system would be to establish a governing class?—No, not a hard-and-fast distinction between different races; but in the scheme which I recommend it will remain for Mahomedans and the backward classes themselves if they choose to exert themselves to obtain entrance into the Civil Service. Among Mahomedans in this Presidency a strong impetus has set in already. I know of schools that have been started for the education of Mahomedans, to which help is given from all quarters. The Corporation in which there is a large number of Hindus makes a special annual grant for this purpose. I know that a very strong impetus has set in among the Mahomedans, and I think within a short time they will compete largely and compete successfully with Bráhmans and Parsis. They are a very intelligent race of people, and with education no doubt will obtain their proper places in that scheme.

2681. Within what period is that likely?—I should say within ten years.

2682. During the interval of ten years the abolition of the Statute would really establish a governing class?—No, not a governing class at all because the service will be open to all. Governing classes can only be established when certain people are kept out in spite of their wish to come in, and when admission, if they desire it, is not open to them.

2683. Would not the Mahomedans, a backward class, be excluded in that way?—No, not by rules having that operation, but simply in consequence of their own backwardness. There will be some Mahomedans even now competing, but not in very large numbers.

Mr. Stewart.

2684. Supposing the Statute to remain in force, would you amend the definition so as to include Natives of Native States, such as Baroda?—I should be rather in favor of including them; but I think there are good reasons for saying they must not be included, these reasons being that subjects of Her Majesty in British India are not as freely admitted to Native States.

2685. They are very largely?—Then I would do so: I know they are now pretty freely employed in Native States.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2686. What does Section 6 of the Statute do?—It recites but does not enact that it is intended for the purpose of giving additional facilities to men of proved merit and ability for entering the higher ranks of the service.

2687. What race of men?—It means people who are Natives, natural-born subjects of Her Majesty in India, or who have made themselves Natives by residence or domicile there.

2688. How does that create governing classes?—I am afraid what I have said about a governing class has not been quite understood. I pointed

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Phirozsháh
Merwanji
Mehla, Esq.

Mr. Crookwaite—continued.

Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, Esq. out in my reply to a previous question that it will have such an effect in an indirect and suggestive manner. If you indirectly exclude Natives from posts in the Competitive Civil Service and wish to give them only to Englishmen, then that class becomes a governing class, and something different from those whom you introduce surreptitiously.

2689. But that has not been done?—Yes, because the Statute practically comes to that. It is a special measure for Natives of India, as Natives.

2690. It gives Government power to appoint Natives of India to posts hitherto reserved for the Civil Service; therefore, so far as it has any operation at all, it does away with any governing class?—It does not.

2691. I understood your argument to be that Natives are practically excluded from competition?—Yes, excluded as Natives.

Mr. White.

2692. You refer rather pointedly to the creation of a governing class in India; and the question was put to you whether by giving a monopoly of the appointments to certain classes of the Natives of India you would not also raise up a governing class. Now, taking into consideration that the population of India is made up of many different nationalities—in fact it may almost be considered as parallel to Europe with different countries—is it possible for a governing class to spring up in India, with all these nationalities holding office, of the same influence and power in the country?—I do not quite understand you. I am afraid what I said about governing classes has been misapprehended. I do not quite follow your question.

2693. Just now by the appointment of Englishmen, by holding the examination in England, there is what we may call a governing class?—Yes.

2694. You say that the specific object of this Act you quoted was to perpetuate a governing class, race in India. If the appointments were distributed among the different nationalities in India under those circumstances,—if the service was recruited from all these classes,—will there be any possibility of a single governing class arising?—No, decidedly not, if there are no race distinctions made.

2695. Do you not think that in view of all these circumstances the policy of those Acts of Parliament and the policy generally of Parliament is to give additional facilities to the Natives of India to be employed in the public service? Do you not think that by a liberal system of dealing with the whole of the Natives of India as well as with Europeans settled here, there would be more political cordiality between the Natives of India?—Certainly.

Mr. Ryland.

2696. When you say you would not have a governing class, do you mean to say that the British Government is not to be a governing class?—No, but it has been enacted by Statute that under British rule there is to be no governing class even of Englishmen; that is what was explained by the Board of Directors in their Minute as being meant by the Act of 1833.

2697. Is it not a necessity of the situation that there should be one governing class of Englishmen?—No; admitting even, as I fully do, that India is to be governed by England, and that the permanence of British rule in India is a paramount consideration over every other, I say still there ought not to be an English governing class in

Mr. Ryland—continued.

India, and that is what was intended by the Statutes and by the Court of Directors.

2698. How then do you secure an English administration?—Very often people think that when there are evils the remedy should be a direct one. In social matters the remedy is generally an indirect one. The predominance of Englishmen will be retained not by employing them largely in the civil service but in other ways. India is dependent on England in numerous other ways, which are likely to endure for an indefinitely long period of time, so far as we can see at present.

2699. Do you mean through the Army?—No: the Civil Service, for one thing, does not include all the highest posts in the country; there will still be appointments entirely open to the governing body in England who may appoint any person they may think proper for political purposes. And the free admission of Natives into the Civil Service will not for a long time mean that there will not be a large number of Englishmen in it.

Mr. Nalkar.

2700. You mean by a governing class that the servants of Government should not be confined to one race, to one class, or to one religion?—That is what I mean, and that is what the Directors meant.

The President.

2701. You mean there should be no exclusion by reason of descent, birth, color, or any one of them?—Quite so.

2702. But of course it is open to Government to lay down such tests of qualification as they may think suitable for special classes of service required?—Certainly.

2703. And laying down such tests would not be exclusion in the sense meant by the Statute?—So far as the general question is concerned, my answer is, No.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2704. You have said in answer to one of the questions, "I would much prefer Natives of one province to serve in another." What is your reason for that?—I answered that question briefly; but I bore in mind a discussion at a meeting of the East India Association in England where a number of high Anglo-Indian officers were present. It was pointed out that Native Civil Servants should be as little as possible placed in a position where they should even be exposed to the imputation of local influence being exerted over them. It is very desirable that a Bombayman, for example, should be free from all tempting influences in appointment to a province other than his own. His usefulness is not impaired thereby; he is a Native and can understand a Native, whether he comes from Bombay or Bengal. There are differences in Natives, but, as a Native, he will understand a Native; and placing him in a province different from his own will save him from all possibility of temptation and from all local influence, and from the possibility of any imputation on that account. He will also learn to be national and not narrowly provincial.

The President.

2705. It will also deprive the Government of the support which, in case of difficulty, would be expected from his influence in the place of his birth and family?—I think those times of difficulty will not occur if a liberal policy be steadily pursued.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2706. Have you ever resided in any other place than the Bombay Presidency?—No; I have

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*—continued.

been through almost all places in the presidency and some outside it, and have come in contact with all classes; but I have never resided in any other presidency in India.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*.

2707. You think that holding an examination in India will not result in the success of a large number of Natives at first?—No; if it were carried out in the manner I pointed out, the limit of age must be raised to twenty-three, and the competition should be, not between precocious boys, but between educated young men.

2708. The dissatisfaction with the present system is that the Natives do not get in in sufficient numbers?—That is so.

2709. Suppose the result of the examination in India is that no more Natives get in than at present?—Still there would be no ground for dissatisfaction, and there will be none. I anticipate that for some time to come, if there be a simultaneous examination in England and India, a smaller number of Natives will come in than under the one-sixth rule. Even in that case I say there would be no ground of dissatisfaction.

2710. Would not the same clamour continue?—No, distinctly not. If you watch all the agitation and dissatisfaction, you will find it is not on that ground, though in all public discussions there is a certain amount of confusion of thought and expression: it is not generally put on the ground that there is not a large number of Natives in the service, but that a fair field is not given to us. That is the main ground of the dissatisfaction. If you do not put it beyond their power to get in by free and equal competition, no dissatisfaction will exist.

Sir *Charles Turner*.

2711. Do you consider the European Covenanted Judges possess the confidence of the people?—Most certainly.

2712. To a greater extent than Native Civil Judges enjoy the same confidence?—Ever since the Subordinate Judges' service was recruited from the educated classes they possess the entire confidence of the people, but the previous service did not.

2713. About the magisterial work: do the European Magistrates enjoy the confidence of the people?—Yes, they do, though I will not speak about it so emphatically as I did about the Judges. Perhaps I had better say now what I intended to say later. I want to make a remark about what has been said regarding European and Native Magistrates. It is said that Native Magistrates do not do their work as efficiently as Europeans. As a rule that is so, because the present Native Magistrates are drawn from less educated classes than European Magistrates; but if they were drawn from the same class of educated Natives as the present Subordinate Civil Judicial Service, I have very little doubt they would do their magisterial work as efficiently as the Native Civil Judges do their civil work at present. Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars are not drawn from the educated class of people.

2714. Do you consider that European Magistrates receive full magisterial powers at much too early an age? What is the result?—That, so far as their findings on evidence are concerned, they are very seldom received with satisfaction. I misunderstood the word "confidence" in my previous answer. So far as confidence in their integrity is concerned, nothing ought to be said against them; but in regard to confidence in their appreciation of evidence in cases placed before them, there is no such confidence until they attain a much later age. It is sometimes said Native

Sir *Charles Turner*—continued.

suitors like to go before European officers rather than Native officers. It is a fact, in this way: that Native suitors do sometimes say they would like to be placed before a European Magistrate; but the reason is, that a dishonest suitor thinks that he can bamboozle the European Magistrate much more easily than a Native Magistrate. That is my actual experience. When his case is weak, he wants to go before a European Magistrate who does not understand the people, their ways and habits and peculiarities, the circumstances of the case, and he thinks there is a greater chance of success before a European than before a Native Magistrate.

2715. In matters of civil dispute, does a Native prefer to have his case decided by a European or Native Judge?—Since the Judicial Service has been recruited from the educated classes, I think they prefer the decisions of Native Judges; at the same time I must not be understood to say there are not very distinguished men in the higher grade.

2716. Do you consider that the Native judiciary do not also enter on their office at too early a period of life?—Not as a rule—not as appointments are at present made; but I should certainly prefer a little more experience in Courts. One defect which I have to find with Native Subordinate Judges is, that they have not had much of actual practice in Court before being appointed Judges.

2717. Are they skilled in the ascertainment of facts?—They are very good indeed at that, and many things come easily and naturally to them.

2718. Are you speaking of men who had practised in the Bar or men who have had no such practice?—The Judges recruited from men who have had such practice certainly appreciate evidence better than those who have not.

2719. Have you practised before any Mamlatdars?—Yes, I have appeared before Mamlatdars in important cases. People would not take Counsel and pay high fees in small cases. When drawn from the educated classes they do their work well; when not, sometimes they do their work well, sometimes not.

2720. Are educated Mamlatdars better Magistrates than those who are uneducated?—Decidedly; a Deputy Collector, who generally enjoys the powers of a first class Magistrate, when educated, makes an excellent Magistrate. I can give instances if asked. If not of living men, I can give an instance of an officer who is dead. He was a Deputy Collector, exercising first class magisterial powers. He did his magisterial work to the entire satisfaction of both Natives and Europeans, official and non-official. He was acting in a large district town—Broach. I am speaking of the late Mr. Entee. He was afterwards transferred to a still larger and more important place—Surat. He did his work so well in Broach that when he was sent from Broach to Surat the whole community, European and Native, held a public meeting for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of the way in which he had done his work. That was an educated gentleman, a Parsi, not a graduate, but a man who had had a liberal education in Bombay. He belonged to a very good Parsi family in Surat, and had been well educated.

Sir *Charles Turner*.

2721. That gentleman did his work in a way which left nothing to desire?—He did.

2722. There are also other educated gentlemen in charge of considerable towns?—Yes, of towns larger even than Broach.

2723. Who do their magisterial work exceedingly well?—Yes; and I can give instances of Hindus of that sort.

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Mr. Stokes.

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2724. How many cases have occurred in which your clients have asked you to take their case before a European Magistrate because they are so easily bamboozled?—I am not speaking of cases in which my clients asked me to do any such thing. I have drawn my own inferences from circumstances within my knowledge. When a man comes to you and says he would prefer to go before such a Magistrate and you cross-examine him upon it, you can find that his real object sometimes is what I have stated above.

2725. Can you give me any idea of the number of such cases?—I did not make a note of them, anticipating I should one day be required to give the total number. I have known of a great many such cases in the course of a practice extending over seventeen years, and I went on forming my inferences and generalising as they occurred, without caring to note down the details concerning them.

2726. Did you ever tell your client it was quite possible for the other side to bamboozle him also?—The other side, having a strong case, would not need to resort to bamboozling.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2727. You never consent to the transfer of a case on such a ground?—I never encourage an application of that sort. I always tell them to rely upon the merits of their case, irrespective of the Magistrate who has to hear it.

2728. In the case of the Malegaum riots the other day application for transfer was made to the High Court?—Yes. The application was refused; the High Court unhesitatingly rejected it.

2729. Who was the Magistrate hearing the case then?—He was a Hindu gentleman; I forget his name.

Sir Charles Turner.

2730. How would you recruit the Uncovenanted Service, would you confine it to Natives of India?—If the pledges of equality given in Acts of Parliament and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1853 are fairly redeemed by holding simultaneous competitive examinations in England and India, then I think that the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, should be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who may possess the prescribed qualifications. If, however, the Covenanted Service is wholly or partially practically closed to the Natives, then there is justification for restricting the admission into the Uncovenanted Service to them. There is another ground also for carefully guarding the admission of Europeans to the Uncovenanted Service, inasmuch as the patronage being in the hands of European authorities it is more than likely to be abused and exercised unduly in their favor.

2731. Is it not a safeguard of liberty that you should not have an official class of Judges depending entirely on the State for their promotion?—It is, certainly.

2732. Does not that make appointments from the Bar preferable?—I am quite prepared to admit that it does.

2733. In countries in which the system exists of constituting an official class of Judges is there not a danger that the Judges, looking to the State for promotion, may be influenced by the desire for promotion?—Quite so.

2734. And might almost in such a case unconsciously be inclined to favor the State?—Yes.

The President.

2735. Have you ever found in your experience, on the part of Judges in India who depend on the service for promotion, any tendency to favor the State?—I have; but I would rather be excused from answering this question fully.

2736. Can you put your hand on any case in which a Judge has decided in favor of the State?—As it happens there has been a very important case in which the whole Parsi community thought so. But I should not like to go into details for more reasons than one.

Sir Charles Turner.

2737. Do you think it on this ground desirable that Government should have a free hand to introduce a different element into the Judicial Service and to appoint members of the Bar to Judicial appointments?—I should certainly say so, except for one difficulty I feel in my own mind, whether the power of nomination in some cases may not be abused: that is my only difficulty in emphatically answering the question in the affirmative.

Mr. Stewart.

2738. You have no experience of Mamltdars?—In my early days I appeared pretty frequently before Mamltdars in criminal cases; not now very often. In civil cases I have also appeared before them where the property has been large. There are possessory suits triable by them, and we have sometimes to appear before them in such cases.

2739. Have you seen the new rules that are to come into force in 1890 with regard to appointments to Subordinate Judgeships?—I have not.

2739½. There is a qualification now that all officers must have practised for three years. Do you approve of that condition?—I do; most emphatically I do.

2740. There is no competition at present for the office of Subordinate Judge?—No, except that they must all pass an examination.

2741. And that system has produced Judges with whom you are perfectly satisfied?—Yes.

2742. How would you appoint Mamltdars?—I have appeared before them in possessory suits and revenue matters; beyond that I have no intimate knowledge of them as regards their revenue work. I think they should be appointed in the same way—a qualifying examination for eligibility of entrance; then nomination, if you will.

2743. How would you appoint Deputy Collectors?—In the same way.

2744. Would you not reserve a certain number of appointments for deserving Mamltdars?—There are the same qualifications required for both, and Mamltdars may rise to Deputy Collectors.

2745. Do you not think that it is always desirable in the service in any grade to hold out to the men occupying that grade the expectation of promotion if they do their work well?—Yes, I think it is.

2746. You have given us your opinion about the Statutory Service. What would you do with the one-sixth of appointments if you abolish the service?—Hand them back to the Covenanted Service.

2747. You would not throw them into the Uncovenanted Service?—No.

Mr. Stokes.

2748. If Government do appoint their Judges from the Bar, from Barristers, do you think they would get the first-rate or second-rate Barristers?—From local Barristers?

2749. Yes?—They will get some good men.

2750. If Government has to appoint Barristers of the local Bar to be District Judges, would they

Mr. Stokes—continued.

be likely to get first rate Barristers or second rate Barristers?—I think you would be able to get very good men.

The President.

2751. Would those enjoying the best practice be willing to give up their career to become District Judges?—No; but men who have the largest practice are not always the best lawyers.

Sir Charles Turner.

2752. Do you get good Pleaders to take Subordinate Judgeships?—Except the highest, all the rest would take up the posts.

2753. Are there not often very good lawyers who make very poor advocates?—Yes, I know of several such cases. To give one, the late Mr. Justice Green, who made one of the best and soundest Judges we have ever had on the Bench.

2754. The most able advocate usually gets the most practice?—Quite so; but a man who does not obtain practice may be a very good and sound lawyer.

Mr. Ryland.

2755. I believe you hold the view that if a simultaneous competitive examination is not allowed, you would exclude Europeans from the Uncovenanted Service. On what principle would you admit men of other nationalities, say Parsis?—A Parsi is a Native of India just as much as a Hindu or Mahomedan. If a residence in India for twelve hundred years does not make a man a Native of the country, I do not know what will; and Parsis have been settled in India for now over twelve hundred years.

2756. On what principle would you exclude Europeans? The Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation admit all?—Because, in spite of that Act, you give facilities to Europeans which you do not give to Natives. You give them facilities to enter the highest posts which you do not give to Natives. Therefore I say in the Uncovenanted Service it is not unfair that Natives should have the preponderance and preference over Europeans.

Mr. Nulkar.

2757. You are a graduate of the Bombay University?—I am an M.A.

2758. You went to England?—Yes, I went at a rather early age, when only nineteen years old. I went after taking my M.A. degree. I happened to pass at a rather early age.

2759. How long did you stay there?—Four years.

2760. You have stated here that you do not consider the educational institutions of this province at present capable of giving the very high class education that is necessary for success in competition. What are the best colleges in this presidency: are they private?—The best are the Government colleges, without doubt.

2761. Suppose Government withdrew its direct connexion with these institutions, would the present standard of education fall?—It would fall: it would degenerate.

2762. Now as regards the treatment of Parsis by other sections of the Indian communities. Are they treated by other sections as foreigners?—Certainly not.

2763. Is the difference between Parsis and Banias, Hindus or Mahomedans very much greater than the differences amongst the latter classes?—So far as Hindus are concerned, they belong to the same religion, and therefore they are more closely related to each other. There is no more difference between Parsi and Hindu than between Hindu and Mahomedan.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

2764. Parsis may be found in all parts of India?—They are spread out over all parts of India; very sparsely, however, in the other presidencies.

2765. As regards the sections of the Native community who are advanced in point of education, who practically monopolise the appointments: how are they looked upon by the other classes?—Not with jealousy. Take the Subordinate Judicial Service, for instance, in which Hindus of certain classes preponderate. I never heard they were looked upon with jealousy by Hindus of the other classes or by Mahomedans.

2766. In the Subordinate Executive Service, we find not a single Mahomedan: have Mahomedans less confidence in the members of that service?—So far as my experience goes, they have said nothing of the sort. They are perfectly satisfied.

2767. Take the number of the population—there is a preponderance of Bráhmíns, Parsis, Parbhus, and such other official classes. Do the masses look upon the members of the service with mistrust or want of confidence?—Certainly not: I have never met with any expression of want of confidence, so far as my experience goes.

2768. You have had practice in Mofussil Courts?—Yes, for the last seventeen years.

2769. There are some Associations started of late years among the backward classes. There is one in Bombay called Anjuman-i-Islam. Are you acquainted with the promoters of those?—Yes, I am.

2770. What is their chief object?—The object is for the purpose of encouraging members to enter on the path of education, not on account of any resentment against Hindus or other classes of people. They feel Mahomedans have been backward in education, and that it is for the good of their community to exert themselves. Their object is to advance in education, and the Associations have started schools for which they have asked for help from all quarters and it has been duly given to them.

2771. Are any but Mahomedans members of the Institution?—The Association is formed of Mahomedans. In the schools part of the education is religious.

2772. The motive is healthy emulation and not resentment?—Certainly, I am acquainted with the Directors of the Association and their object is such as you have stated.

2773. As regards the rule that men who got into the Covenanted Service should be sent to some other presidency or province: would you make it a strict law, or would you leave Government to readjust any preponderance of the classes obtaining appointments in the province?—I would leave Government to decide that. I would not make it a disqualification for a man to serve in his own province.

2774. As regards Subordinate Judges, you say they are not recruited by a system of competition. Are you aware how they are appointed?—Lists of those who have passed the qualifying examination and who wish to take up appointments are kept, and appointments are made from that list in order of priority.

2775. Is any person superseded?—There have been instances.

2776. On first appointment?—On first appointment. They keep a list of all persons who apply; out of that some who have some little influence are selected first: all are eligible in the list. If any one of them has special influence he gets the start.

The President.

2777. Have you anything else to submit?—No.

WITNESS XXXVIII.—24th January 1887.

Examination of JAMES McNABB CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Acting Collector, Panch Mahals.

The President.

Vol. IV. 2778. You are Acting Collector in the Panch
Sec II. Mahals and Editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*?—I
Bombay. am.

James 2779. You entered the Civil Service by competi-
McNabb tion, I believe?—Yes, in 1869.
Campbell.
Esq.

2780. And have risen up through all the grades of the Service, executive as well as judicial?—I have only served in the magisterial and revenue Service, never in the judicial.

2781. Have you given any consideration to the question of admitting Natives more freely to the public service?—I have always held more or less general opinions about it, though I have not had much time lately to give it any special study.

2782. Do you approve of the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Except in Sindh, parts of Guzerat, and parts of the Southern Maratha country, the want of any large number of families of special rank and position, and the fact that most of the higher class families have been slow to take to the present system of school and college training, combine to make difficult the choice of nominees to the Statutory Civil Service in Western India. As far as I can judge, Indian newspaper attacks on the Statutory Civil Service are chiefly due to the jealousy of the class from which the members of that Service are chosen. I have heard European officers speak highly of several Statutory Civilians. The praise given seemed to me to imply a type of man better suited to a Covenanted Civilian's position and duties than the Indian members of the Covenanted Civil Service whom I have known or of whom I have heard. I think there is in Western India a useful element which would be lost to the service of the State if the nomination system was given up.

My experience of the last twenty years is that almost all important improvements in the practical management of the country have originated with and have been worked out by Europeans, and that most of the practical improvements have originated with and have been worked out by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. As far as my experience goes, it is notable that, though for a generation they have had the highest available English training, no Indian has originated any important practical administrative improvement. I see no reason to expect that the next generation of Indians will show themselves more efficient than the present generation. Within the last thirty years the claims of Indians to especially high posts under Government have, in one important respect, diminished. Thirty years ago the questions connected with the alienation of land and with other special rights were so technical, confused, and complicated, that no European could master them. In almost all districts an Indian was required with skill enough to unravel the complications and with pay enough to be bribe-proof. The settlement of alienation and other special claims has left no branch of the administration which a European cannot master as completely as an In-

The President—continued.

dian. It seems to me that to provide for holders for the higher Government appointments the first need is to secure for the Covenanted Civil Service the ablest and most thoroughly trained type of young Englishmen.

In my opinion the words "as far as may be" in the Proclamation of 1858 are a sufficient qualification of the general promise to cover the proposal to reserve the Covenanted Civil Service for Europeans. Even though it may require special legislation, I think the change is necessary.

I think that the name "Statutory Civil Service" should cease. At the same time I would approve such an extension of the Uncovenanted Civil Service as would include the cleverest of the class from which the Statutory Civil Service is at present recruited. The members of this section of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, as is the case at present with certain European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, would be named by the Local Government. I would introduce an element of competition among the nominees by making the Government choose several, say four, candidates for each nomination. The available appointments would be given to the candidates who passed highest in a competitive examination.

As they would in almost all cases be the sons of well-to-do, if not of rich, parents, I think the nominees might be expected to go to England. In England they might be called on to pass the same or similar examinations with the selected candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. Special care should, I think, be taken of their physical training, and marks should be granted for athletic excellence. The standard of book learning required to pass out and gain an appointment might with advantage be considerably lower than the Covenanted Civilian's standard. Except that a share in the higher judicial appointments, that is, in District and High Court Judgeships, should be reserved for the European Covenanted Service, the appointments open to this class of Civilians would be the higher class Uncovenanted appointments and the Covenanted appointments open to Statutory Civilians.

I would fix the age for nomination to the extended Uncovenanted Civil Service at nineteen, as I consider nineteen the age most suited to secure the best type of European Covenanted Civilian. But I would not object to the age being raised to twenty if this is more convenient for Indians.

2783. Then you propose to reduce the Covenanted Service proper by the number of appointments which are now assigned to the Statutory Service whatever they may be, and to combine them with the higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, to which you would appoint by a system of limited competition?—Yes.

2784. And for these appointments you would recruit in India by a lower standard of examination than that which obtains in England, and send the successful candidates to England for training?—

The President—continued.

Yes. They would be the nominees who should take the place of the present Statutory Civilians.

2785. That would be, practically, abolishing the present Statutory Service and amalgamating the appointments at present assigned to it with those of the higher Uncovenanted Service, and appointing to this combined service by competition?—Yes, whilst retaining the principle of nomination for securing the special element of high family.

2786. Would you propose any, and what, change in the system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—As I hold that almost the whole burden of the highest and most difficult portion of the Civil Administration of India has been borne and must be borne by European Covenanted Civilians, I am of opinion that all considerations should give way to the necessity of securing the best possible type of Englishman for the Covenanted Civil Service. For this reason the class which, in my opinion, the Government of India should use their highest endeavour to conciliate is not the middle-class English-knowing Indian whose outcry no concession will still, but the middle class of England, to whom India owes almost all the administrative improvements of the last thirty years. Though less noisy, I believe the middle class in England is quite as dissatisfied with the present arrangements for Indian Civil appointments as the middle class in India. In my opinion the change that will do most to help the Covenanted Indian Civil Service to regain its lost popularity in England, and therefore to raise the type of English candidate, is to make the rule that no one but a European can be appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service. A second objection to which, in my opinion, the present system of choosing members of the Covenanted Civil Service is open, is that the final examination is not competitive, and that, therefore, there is no second straining of the candidates. That the Royal Engineers are as a body the best result of English training is, it seems to me, largely due to the fact that only the highest in the final examination, as a rule, become members of that corps. Similarly, I would limit entrance into the Covenanted Indian Civil Service to, say, the thirty or forty of the seventy or eighty selected candidates who pass highest in the final examination. Such of the remaining selected candidates as come up to a certain standard should be given places in some branch of the Indian Uncovenanted Service. Their training would fit them for the duties of the Revenue, Judicial, Political, Police and Survey branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and a short special course of instruction would prepare them for employment in the Forest and Agricultural departments.

In addition to the candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service who had passed the entrance competition, the same further examinations might be passed, and the same training given to the Indian selected nominees corresponding to the present Statutory Civilians. A third class might have the advantage of the same training—Natives of India, as defined in the Act of 1870, who had passed a competitive examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India. These successful competitors would in Western India in many cases be sons of poor parents. The best of them should, therefore, as far as possible, have scholarships or allowances to help them to go to England. I would not compel all who passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination in India to go to England, but I would encourage them to go—

(a) by offering scholarships or allowances to the most successful competitors;

The President—continued.

(b) by making the rule that, except as a reward for special services, the highest Uncovenanted posts should be reserved for those who had passed through the Indian Civil Service training in England.

2787. I suppose you are aware that your proposal to limit this Service to Europeans would be a departure from the principle laid down in the Act of 1833?—If that is the case, I say it is necessary to overrule the Act. In the Army it has always been the case. The Act applies as much to the Army as to Civil employment. Natives of India have never been allowed to enter the higher posts in the Indian Army.

2788. But still the measure you propose would be a retrograde one, and a distinct departure from the principle of the scheme?—I cannot admit that.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2789. Two wrongs do not make one right?—Neither is a wrong. My proposal is no more than what obtains under present conditions.

The President.

2790. Under the present existing conditions a man is not excluded from the Civil Service because he is a Native?—The fact that Natives of India are not admitted into the higher ranks of the Indian Army justifies the proposal to exclude them from the Civil Service to my mind.

Mr. Ryland.

2791. I understand that you would admit only Europeans to the Covenanted Service, and that there should be special posts reserved for them in the higher Uncovenanted Service?—For those who do not come up to a certain standard in the final examination. I have taken the Woolwich system as my model. For in Woolwich there is an entrance examination and only a certain number of the highest candidates are eligible for the Engineers, except under unusual circumstances.

2792. That would leave very little room for nomination out here by the Government?—I shall explain that in my answers under the head of Uncovenanted Service.

The President.

2793. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 8, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty? Should the recruitment be by competition, or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices? Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents? If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—The plan or idea of the English-knowing Indians who have raised the present outcry is that fighting, putting down crime, and the rough and unhealthy duties of the surveyor and forester should be left to the European, and that Europeans doing these necessary but unpleasant duties should be managed by Indians holding the higher and less physically uneasy position of controllers.

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As in the Covenanted Civil Service, though in a less degree, excluding the Judicial branch, the bulk of the heaviest and hardest work of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has in the past been done and is at present being done by Europeans. Many of these Europeans are Military Officers who in times of peace bring the much wanted elements of discipline and drill into certain branches of the Civil administration, and are a mainstay of English power in political troubles. If Indians are not only put on an equal footing with them, but are made their direct official superiors, the type of Englishman who is now the flower of the Uncovenanted Service will cease to join it. I see no trace of an Indian element that can fill his place.

To repeat my chief suggestions regarding the choice of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants, I think the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or at least its higher grades, might be recruited in fairly equal numbers from three classes,—

(1) Such of the selected candidates for the European Covenanted Civil Service as failed to gain one of the available covenanted appointments.

(2) Selected nominees from the upper classes of Indians.

(3) Successful competitors in competitive examinations held over India for the higher grade appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

As the age at which the European section of the Uncovenanted Civil Service would pass their entrance examination would be nineteen, I would prefer that nineteen should be the entrance age for all three sections of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. But if it is found advisable, there would, I think, be no serious objection to raising to twenty the age of the Indian nominees and competitors. Seniority among the members of the three English-trained sections of the Uncovenanted Civil Service might be determined by their position in the last departmental examination in India. Seniority between the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service with an English, and those with a purely Indian training, might be fixed by the date of passing their entrance competitive examination.

In England the physical training of the successful Indian competitors should receive the same special care as has been recommended in the case of the selected nominees.

Though most of the higher Uncovenanted posts would be filled by the three classes mentioned above, I would, for the reasons already stated, reserve to all Local Governments the right to appoint a certain number of European Military Officers to the Police.

2794. Why reserve to Government power to appoint Military Officers to the police; why not have the selection from among Europeans generally?—Because by taking a man from the Army you get a guarantee of his training. If you appoint Europeans in India, you have no guarantee of their efficiency at all, nor even of their character.

2795. But surely Government have the means of knowing the character of the agents they select?—I think it is a mistake to encourage European immigration to India in the expectation of obtaining appointments of this nature.

2796. Are you aware that there is a large class growing up in this country, sons of officers serving here, and others, who are not necessarily Natives of India in the Statutory sense?—I would run

The President—continued.

the risk of creating a hardship for such persons in order to get Military Officers for the police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quistow.

2797. Is it part of your scheme to introduce the European element largely, as Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars?—In the higher grades, yes.

2798. What do you call the higher grades?—Assistant and Deputy Collectors would be the lowest of the higher grades.

2799. But for Mamlatdars would you introduce Europeans to a greater extent than at present?—No, not for Mamlatdars. The nominees who have taken the place of the Statutory Civilians, the successful candidates in the open Indian competition, the men not finally selected for the Covenanted Service, should hold only the higher posts in the Uncovenanted Service, that is Deputy and Assistant Collectorships, and they should enter exactly in the same way as the Statutory Civilians do now generally in the Executive branch. They would not rise higher than Deputy or Assistant Collectorships. The Service would include all departments except the Engineers; that is to say, all the lower posts in the Political, Judicial, Agricultural and Forest Departments would form part of it.

The President.

2800. As regards pay and furlough, have you any suggestion to offer?—I am not in favour of the proposal to make the higher Judicial Uncovenanted appointments open to members of the Indian Bar. I think that no advantage which their training would give Indian Barristers would make up for the disappointment and heart-burnings which such appointments must cause in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I think Government should show no favor to a suggestion which tends to divert to the Bar talent which they might secure for their own service.

2801. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches? If such distinction should be made, on what principle should it be regulated? Should any distinction be made in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other, and what, ground? Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service suitable to Natives obtaining office under the Statutory Rules?—As the right of the European to fill the highest posts in the Government of India is greater than the right of the Indian, the right of the conqueror to govern over-ruling all other rights, and as the European has shown and shows himself fitter than the Indian to fill the higher posts, the less cost of an Indian agency seems to me its one advantage. In my opinion no such issue as 'should any distinction be made between the pay of an Indian and an European' ought to have been raised. The justice of making a difference and a marked difference between an European's and an Indian's pay in India seems to me clear, not only because as a class Europeans do harder and better work than Indians, but because of the extreme difference in the conditions of the two classes. An Englishman would be better off with £1,000 a year in England than he is with £2,000 a year in

The President—continued.

India. On the same pay an Indian, in India, would be twice, I believe more than twice, as well off as an Englishman in England. Roughly, as far as money and social ease in money matters goes, I believe that both being in India, an Indian of the present and future Western Indian official class is as well off as an European with five times as much pay. Similarly with leave. It seems to me beyond question that an European in India requires greatly more liberal leave rules than he would want if he was serving in England. At the most Indians in India cannot require more leave than Englishmen in England. As a fact their way of living and their interests in life make much less leave necessary. For these reasons it seems to me unjust to the finances of India and in every way one-sided and ill-judged to propose to extend to any class of Indians the special rules of pay, of leave, and of pension granted to European Covenanted Civilians.

As it is the object of first importance to secure

The President—continued.

the best possible type of European Covenanted Civil Servants, I think that the present rates of pay and the existing leave and pension privileges in the Covenanted Service should be in no way reduced. I would, therefore, continue much higher pay, leave, and pension inducements to Covenanted than to Uncovenanted Civilians. As regards the European and Indian members of the Uncovenanted Service, as the conditions in which the European lives in India are so different from those of an Indian in his own home, and as the cost of living in India is to a European so very much higher than to an Indian, it is, I think, necessary that the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should have a special foreign service allowance varying according to their grade in the service, and that in the matter of leave and furlough they should enjoy greater privileges than the Indian members of the same service.

2802. Is there any other point on which you wish to give evidence?—No.

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McNabb
Campbell,
Esq.

WITNESS XXXIX.—24th January 1887.

Examination of S. HAMMICK, Esq., C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Surat.

The President.

Vol. IV. 2803. You are District and Sessions Judge at
Sec. II. Surat?—I am.
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8. 2804. How many years have you been in the
Hammick, Service?—Eighteen and a half.
Esq.

2805. You have served in the Revenue as well as the Judicial departments?—Yes.

2806. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Service approved?—The great mass of the public know nothing about it. The educated class—the class which expect to gain by it—disapprove of it.

2807. Are those the only classes that disapprove of it?—Yes.

2808. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—The educated class do not recognize any superior merits in the nominees, but rather look upon them as interlopers occupying positions which they themselves might hope to occupy in a system of open competition.

2809. Are the defects of the existing system susceptible of remedy?—I think if the system is to be maintained it might be improved by requiring some educational qualification from candidates, such as the B. A. degree. Personally I would abolish the system.

2810. What are your objections to it?—I think it is an anomaly altogether. The members of the Service are neither one thing nor the other—Covenanted nor Uncovenanted. My opinion is that a Service should be maintained exclusively for Europeans, with a Service for Natives starting from the grade of Mamlatdars and rising to that of Assistant Collectors.

2811. You object both to the rules and the Statute?—Yes.

2812. How would you amend the Statute,—for instance, would you alter the definition of Natives of India?—No, I would not.

Mr. Nalkar.

2813. Are you aware that under that definition a son born out of India of domiciled persons, or even one born in India in a Native State, Baroda for instance, would be disqualified?—I was not aware of that; and if it is so, I would amend the Statute to the extent of striking out the word "born."

2814. If the Statutory Service is retained should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training or only be encouraged to go?—I would encourage them to go only.

The President.

2815. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—The educated classes feel dissatisfaction.

2816. Why?—Because they feel that their chance of entering under the present system is

The President—continued.

very unlikely. The difficulties in the way of passing are so great that few will undertake the trouble and expense of the journey on the mere chance of succeeding.

2817. What changes would you suggest in order to remedy these defects?—I think that perhaps the young Civilians arrive in this country a year too early, and I should like to see either the age limit for the open competition extended, or the period of probation made three years instead of two, as at present.

2818. Would you make twenty the age limit?—I should so arrange at any rate as to ensure young men coming out one year later than they do at present.

2819. Do Natives of India labor under any, and what, disadvantages in competing for employment in the Covenanted Service?—The disadvantages are obvious. There is the disadvantage of having to go to England at an early age, and the disadvantage which arises from there not being the same educational opportunities in India as exist in England.

2820. What changes would you advocate in order to remove or minimise these disadvantages?—None. I do not think it desirable either to remove or to minimise them; on the contrary, I think they ought to continue.

2821. If a simultaneous examination should be held in India, should it be identical in all respects with the one held in England?—I would not hold any examination in India for the Covenanted Service.

2822. But if an examination is held in India, would you compel the selected candidates to go to England for training?—Yes, I think they should be compelled to go.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

2823. Why would you not remove the disadvantages under which you say Natives of India labour in competition?—Because I think it is necessary at present, and will be for some years to come, to maintain this practical exclusion of Natives from the competitive service. I have made a good deal of enquiry in the matter, and I find that of all the Native gentlemen whom I have consulted, with one half-hearted exception, it was the unanimous opinion that the Collector of a district must be a European; and I think that, if that is to be so, it follows there must be a certain number of Assistants from whom the Collectors are to be recruited, and I think that can only be brought about by maintaining a practically exclusive European Service.

The President.

2824. If you would maintain a practically exclusive English Covenanted Service and at the same time abolish the Statutory Service, would you recede from the policy of making no race disqualifications?—My suggestion does not involve race disqualification. The Government requires an officer in each district upon whom it can abso-

The *President*—continued.

lutely rely, and it looks for him without asking what his caste, color or creed may be. At present the only man it can find is the European, and therefore I think the appointment of Europeans is not based on any race disqualification in the sense of creed or color, but is simply a selection founded on merit and political considerations.

2825. What object had Parliament in view in instituting the Statutory Service?—I cannot say, but I suppose the object in view was to gratify the outcry of Natives of India for employment.

2826. Probably you have read the literature of the subject more or less, and you are probably aware that the authorities in England have deplored that practical exclusion of Natives of India from a share in the higher posts of the service?—I am aware they have, but I imagine that those members of Parliament who deplore this practical exclusion do not fully realize the facts of the case.

2827. Then, practically, you would recede from the position taken up by Parliament?—Yes, but at the same time I have not suggested any caste or creed exclusion.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2828. Would you close the competition in England to Natives?—Practically so few Natives pass that it is hardly worth while. One or two of them might be appointed District Judges; one or two scattered about the country would make no difference practically.

2829. But if they should succeed in large numbers, would you adopt a policy of exclusion in their case?—Possibly when Natives have arrived at that stage of advancement that they can compete so successfully with English candidates in an open examination as to obtain a preponderance, the present necessity for European District Officers will have passed away.

2830. But at present you do not anticipate any such preponderance?—I should doubt it very much.

2831. And is that the only reason why you would not shut the door of competition against Natives?—Yes.

2832. But otherwise you would exclude them?—Yes.

The *President*.

2833. Would you recruit for the Uncovenanted Service from Natives of India only, or from all natural-born subjects of the Queen?—I would confine it to Natives of India.

2834. Would you recruit for this Service by nomination, competition, or by both systems combined?—With the proviso that I would maintain the present system for the Judicial branch as it is, the system of recruitment might be one of competition, the Government reserving power to itself of making special nominations to a certain proportion if it thought fit.

The *President*—continued.

2835. Would you recruit provincially?—Yes.

2836. If the existing Statutory system is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—I would throw open a much larger proportion of appointments to the Uncovenanted Service than is now held by that Service. I should restrict the Covenanted Service as far as I could to the Collectors of Districts and as many assistants and subordinate officers as might be necessary to recruit the Collectors from; and I would throw open all other appointments, including the greater portion of Assistant Collectorships, to the Uncovenanted Service.

2837. In your opinion is the present number of appointments subordinate to Collectors necessary as a recruiting ground for Collectors?—Yes.

Mr. *Ryland*.

2838. Would you specify the appointments to which the Uncovenanted Officers might rise?—Yes. It should be a first Assistant Collectorship; the pay of that appointment is usually R900.

2839. Would that be the extreme limit of his expectations?—I think so.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2840. Would you allot any judicial appointments to the Uncovenanted Service?—Not to the service I propose. I think, however, it might be advantageous to allow some Subordinate Judges to rise to Assistant and District Judgeships.

2841. How many Covenanted posts would you allot for that purpose?—I have not drawn up any detailed scheme, but I should think perhaps every third appointment. An officer who attained to the grade of an Assistant Judge would rise to a District Judgeship. In course of time the number would, I suppose, be larger.

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*.

2842. How long were you in the judicial branch?—I joined in 1872. Before that I had been five years in the Political department. I was a Judicial Assistant for one year and three months, and the rest of my time either a District or Assistant Judge. After I first came out, I was in the Revenue branch for two years. I have never been a Collector.

Mr. *Nulkar*.

2843. Would you assign Magisterial as well as Civil work to the Subordinate Judges who would become Assistant and, in course of time, District Judges?—I think so.

2844. Have you anything to say with reference to pay and furlough?—No.

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—
S.
Hannick,
Esq.

WITNESS XL.—24th January 1887.

Examination of MANCHERJI PESTONJI KHAREGHAT, Esq., C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

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Khareghat,
Esq.**The President.*

2845. You are a Covenanted Civilian, having entered by competition?—Yes. In 1882 I passed the open competition, and was posted in 1884. I have been two years in actual employment, my experience being confined to revenue and magisterial business. I am now Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad.

2846. On what points do you wish to give evidence?—On the Covenanted Service.

2847. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil service?—There is a great deal of dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. This dissatisfaction is of a two-fold nature:—

(a) The first is produced by the positive disadvantages under which Natives have to labor if they wish to enter the service as at present. This kind of dissatisfaction is felt most keenly only by the classes who feel that they are deprived of their chances of passing by the present arrangements, *i.e.*, only the most educated classes, such as the University graduates, &c., &c.

(b) The other kind of dissatisfaction, which is much more universal, is derived from the above, but not the same. It is the feeling of the apparent unfairness with which Native candidates are treated simply because they are Natives. The only answer which is given in justification of such unfairness is that Natives are unfit for higher administrative posts until they have thoroughly Anglicised themselves from dress upwards. This answer aggravates the feeling of dissatisfaction ten times more. It brings home the sense of foreign conquest and national degradation. It touches the tenderest feeling of all newly rising and aspiring nations—their national self-respect. This dissatisfaction is of course felt most keenly by the educated classes, and they naturally do not scruple to use their growing influence with the masses to leaven them with the same ideas. This feeling will be found to be one of the principal causes of dissatisfaction with the Statutory system, and it is also the key to those disinterested replies which would give no favor to either Native or European before the examination or after it, but a fair field to all.

Mr. Ryland.

2848. This feeling applies to the Statutory as well as to the Covenanted Service?—Yes.

The President.

2849. Do Natives of India labor under any, and, if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—The positive disadvantages under which Natives of India labor at present are various, according to

The President—continued.

the position in life of the parents of the candidate. What generally happens is that, if he has got rich parents whose means are equal to their ambition, they send him over to England at a young age. The latter varies, but is seldom above thirteen. The boy gets every facility and is placed under the best teachers. Intellectually and physically he is, as a rule, well taken care of, and if he is intelligent he stands a good chance of getting through. But in the meantime his recollections of India have become dimmer and dimmer; his affection for his parents and his connection with his fellow-Natives have become looser and looser: this is but natural with a child of tender years. But the result is most pitiable. When he returns to India after an absence of eight or ten years, or even more, he is no longer the child of his parents nor a Native of India as far as fellow-feeling goes, but a sort of hybrid who seeks to hide his origin in every way; and as is the case with renegades, treats his fellow-citizens very often far more offensively than many a haughty and hot-tempered Anglo-Indian. I know personally some cases where parents have regretted sending their sons to England in this way, because practically they have lost both their children and their money, whilst their fellow-Natives would much have preferred Englishmen in their places. Such is the case with those who are successful. As to those who are unsuccessful, of whom there is a much larger number, the case is still worse; the denationalization has taken place without even the compensatory advantage of a high place.

We will next take the rarer case of candidates whose parents are not able to afford a long stay for their sons in England. Such parents generally belong to the middle classes. They seldom incur the risk unless their sons have shown some marked aptitude or ability in their school or college career. The boy is generally hard-working, intelligent and conscientious, one whom his parents can trust, otherwise he would not have been sent up. As a rule, he gets to England no more than one or two years before the examination. As soon as he arrives he comes into contact with those who are to be his competitors. He perceives what a neck-to-neck race it will be. Then commences a hard, hard struggle. He knows that if he does not stretch his powers to the utmost, there is nothing but failure for him, and failure in his case would mean disgrace, debt, and all the consequent miseries to himself and his family for years and years. On the other hand, if he succeeds he will be able to hold up his head before the highest in his Native land. The consequences of placing such awful alternatives before a boy of lively imagination, as he most likely will be, may be imagined. He has to adapt himself to a very trying climate, to foreign food, to foreign habits of living, to foreign modes of thought in every detail of life, and at the same time to use his intellectual powers to the utmost in as short a time as possible. No

Mr. Ryland—continued.

doubt by dint of a firm will, and the goading of the awful alternatives before him, the mind may triumph over the body, but at a very sad cost to the latter. Even if he suffers no worse disease, the nervous and physical exhaustion, and their consequent evils, leave traces behind them for years together, and perhaps last him all his life. If, in spite of all, he has the misfortune to fail, the consequences are apparent. Of course, in this place, I lay no stress on the greatest disadvantage the Native suffers from, *viz.*, the necessity of mastering a completely foreign tongue before he can seriously proceed to study anything else, because this, under present circumstances, is an unavoidable disadvantage.

2850. By what changes may these disadvantages be minimized or removed, *e.g.*,—

- (a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage money to Native candidates?
- (b) by altering the limit of age?
- (c) by adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects?
- (d) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?

—I would recommend the adoption of all the measures under the heads (b), (c) and (d). This would leave no room for any measures under head (a).

(b) I would recommend that the maximum limit of age be raised to twenty-two both for Europeans and Natives. I am confident such a rise would be good for the Europeans themselves, and it is absolutely necessary for the Natives in order to give them some breathing time to compensate for the difficulty they have in the very beginning of their career of mastering a foreign tongue. As to the ingenious argument that the lower limit draws in the first class school-boys and therefore inherently better minds than the middle class University men to which the higher limit would restrict the supply, I have only to point to past experience. Are the gentlemen who passed under the twenty-one years' limit, or even under the twenty-four years' limit, in any way inferior to those who have passed under the nineteen years' limit? Comparisons are always odious, but to speak the truth, does it not strike most people that those who have passed under the higher limit are really abler men? Perhaps time may prove the contrary, but our present experience tends to that conclusion. To look at the same question from another point of view, is it really true that the lower limit of age attracts only the first class school-boys? If such were the case, all the best talent of England since the year 1879 would be concentrated in India; in other words, neither English parents nor English schoolmasters have the discrimination to see whether a boy possesses talent enough to prosper in his own country or not.

(c) I would propose that Persian be added to the number of subjects. I would also propose that 800 marks be assigned to Sanskrit, 600 to Arabic, 500 to Persian, *i.e.*, respectively the same number assigned to Latin, Greek, and French or other modern languages. With regard to the standard of examination in each of these three, I would certainly advocate that they should be as high, or even higher than that fixed for the M.A. Examination by the Indian Universities. I know from personal experience that the present paper in Sanskrit aims at a very moderate standard, and

Mr. Ryland—continued.

I have heard the same thing stated of Arabic. This does not produce much injustice at present, owing to the small number of Natives who compete, but it would certainly never do if the examination were to be held in India. With regard to Sanskrit, I would advocate that, besides the general questions in grammar and history, with translation into and from that language, 300 or 400 marks should be set aside for a special paper or papers. The student should be allowed to select one out of a number of subjects, such as (1) Grammar and Philology, (2) Poetry, and (3) Philosophy, which he has made a special study of, and in which he should be examined as thoroughly as possible. Those who know Arabic can recommend as to what special branches could be selected; they might be (1) Law and Religion, (2) History, and (3) Philosophy. As to Persian, the number of marks is too few to assign any for special subjects. Yet, as in English, particular books or particular periods of literature and history may be prescribed. I set great store by these special studies, because they test more than mere linguistic abilities. Poetry would test the imagination and taste, History a knowledge of men and manners and an appreciation of social and economic laws, whilst Philosophy would try the reasoning powers.

I have intentionally omitted the vernacular languages, because, as far as I know, they at present possess no literature of a character to train the young mind as the classical languages above mentioned.

(d) I also advocate the holding of examinations in India. In fact, that is required above everything else.

2851. If an examination is held in India,—

- (1) Should it be identical with that held in England?
- (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations?—
- (1) The examination held in India must be identical with that in England. The sense of national self-respect requires only the fittest men and no favor.
- (2) This is a question of mere detail. To facilitate matters the examination might be held at all the three Presidency Towns as that for the Gilchrist Scholarship used to be. The candidates must compete in England as well as in India with one another on the same terms and be selected in order of merit.

2852. Should the candidates in England and India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit from one general list?—The candidates at both examinations would compete with one another on equal terms and be selected in order of merit.

2853. Should there be an apportionment of appointments between the residents of the territories in the several administrations respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—That would be impossible under the circumstances.

2854. Would you require the successful candidates at the Indian examination to go to England

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Mr. Ryland—continued.

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to complete their training?—I should certainly recommend that the successful candidate be required as a condition obligatory to proceed to England to complete his training. The real defect of education in India is that it limits the horizon of the young student. It is everywhere of the same character, and is certainly not the highest that is possible in modern civilized society. It produces minds of an uniform nature. Nothing is so beneficial to such minds as to show them their own level, to show them that minds trained in other ways are just as good as their own. Going to England will show them how far the wholly subjective education that they have received falls short of what a true all round education, subjective as well as objective, ought to be. Moreover, the young men who wish to be the leaders of their community must know by personal observation the type at which they should aim to bring up their fellow-citizens. I would recommend three years of probation, as that will enable them to be called to the Bar, or go through a full University course, or an agricultural course, or other educational course.

Mr. Nulkar.

2855. In case an Indian examination is not held, would you by scholarships and passage-money give assistance to candidates in going to England to compete?—Yes.

2856. How many do you think would be required?—I should not like to say. They should be given by competition. I have considered the matter as an alternative one.

2857. Would you have a competitive examination in India for these scholarships?—Yes.

2858. And would you give passage-money also?—That would be included in the scholarships. I would give as much monetary assistance as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2859. Where were you educated?—I am a Native of Bombay and was educated in Bombay up to the matriculation standard in the Local Proprietary School. I have passed through a college course in the St. Xavier's College, being disabled from appearing at any of the Universities in point of age. I went to England at sixteen, one year before I passed the competitive examination—that is, between the years of seventeen and eighteen.

2860. Did you take up Sanskrit and Arabic?—I took up Sanskrit. I had been studying it only about four months before I left for England; that is why I have stated that the Sanskrit standard is much too low.

2861. You found that you were able to obtain high marks in Sanskrit for a proficiency which in Latin and Greek would be considered merely elementary?—Yes.

2862. How many marks did you get in Sanskrit?—I got about three-fifths of the total number, 500.

2863. Did you continue your study of Sanskrit in England?—Yes, by myself.

2864. What place did you take in the list?—I was twenty-sixth out of thirty-seven or thirty-eight, but I was saddled with other studies at the same time for the Gilchrist Scholarship and the B. A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

2865. Have you ever resided elsewhere than in Bombay?—I went to Madras in order to pass the Matriculation examination. Since my return to India I have lived at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Chittivale.

2866. What classes do you say are dissatisfied with the present system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—The positive disadvantages affect only those who are fit for it, that is, the most educated class; but there is a general feeling of inferiority produced by these disadvantages which extends throughout India.

2867. Do you share that feeling?—Yes.

2868. Who considers that they are not fit?—The English. The reason which is alleged for our continuing to labor under these disadvantages is that we, politically and administratively, are not fit, as Natives of India, for self-government.

2869. But surely the Service is open to Natives of India if they can pass the examination?—Yes, but why should they be under greater disadvantages than Englishmen?

2870. Are certain qualifications necessary or not? Do you, for instance, consider a knowledge of English necessary?—Yes.

2871. You will admit that a Native of India has a greater difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of English than an Englishman?—Yes.

2872. And he is at a disadvantage in that respect?—Yes.

2873. A disadvantage we cannot remove?—I admit that.

2874. I suppose you admit that a certain degree of European training is necessary for the higher appointments of the Service?—Yes, and one must go to Europe to know what it is.

2875. Then the Native of India is at a disadvantage in that respect also, because the education which the Englishman can acquire in his own country the Native of India cannot at any rate so easily acquire in his own country?—Yes.

2876. And therefore there are some disadvantages which you must labor under?—It is so.

2877. Then why do you say you are supposed to be unfit?—Because you add to these disadvantages by placing us under the disadvantage of going to England before we are sure of our success. You could just as well hold the examination here.

2878. Would you get men as well qualified here as there?—You will, so long as there is the subsequent training.

2879. Then Government is to accept the risk of the subsequent training being thrown away?—Yes, and it is a very small risk.

2880. You say this feeling, which you to some extent share yourself, is general throughout the country. How do you know that it is?—Everybody can see it who reads the newspapers and takes an interest in the matter.

2881. Have you been in the interior of the country at all?—Yes, in connection with my official duties. I have been an Assistant Collector.

2882. Have you done *Jamabandi* work?—Yes.

2883. And have you mixed a good deal with the village population?—Yes.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*—continued.

2881. And do you mean to say that they share this feeling?—Of course they know nothing about it.

2885. Approximately are the people who, you say, know anything about it a small or a large proportion of the population of India?—Numerically it may be a small proportion, but it is the leading portion, and therefore will be the strongest in the end.

2886. But at present it is very small?—Not very small. Small compared with the others of course, as it will always be.

2887. And what is it that this growing class wants?—Simply a fair field.

2888. What do you call a fair field?—That the examination should be held in India.

2889. A fair field in what?—In competing for the Service.

2890. Supposing they were enabled to compete on more easy terms than at present, do you think it would secure as efficient men as the present system, setting aside nationality and race and looking only to the efficiency of the Service?—If you mean excluding Englishmen, I say it would secure more efficient men, because the area of selection would be extended. The English candidates might have to work harder than they do, because they would have to contend with better candidates in India, and you could get none but the fittest here. There would not be the slightest risk of the service being swamped. Perhaps for years to come you would hardly get more than five Indian candidates annually.

2891. Then what would be gained by it?—The Natives of India will gain very little; the British Government will gain very much, because it will have allayed that sense of unfairness and partiality which now obtains, whilst as a matter of fact the number of Natives in the service will be lessened as compared with the number who now get in through the Statutory Service.

2892. But do you imagine that the class who, you say, are asking for this fair field will be satisfied supposing the arrangements you propose should actually lead to a decrease in the number of Natives in the service, as you say it will?—Then dissatisfaction would be removed, certainly. Of course more Natives would get in by the competitive examination, but far less than now get in through the competitive examination and the Statutory Service combined.

2893. Do not Mahomedans form a large proportion of the population?—Yes.

2894. And you are possibly aware that they have, and always have had, a large share in Government employment in Upper India?—Yes, of course. It is their country.

2895. Under your scheme do you imagine that Mahomedans would get into the service in any numbers?—I do not know the Mahomedans of the Upper Provinces, so cannot say. A Mahomedan has just been admitted into the Service here.

2896. As a class do you think they would succeed?—Yes, if they tried for it. They have just as good intellectual powers as ourselves.

2897. Are they as well educated at present as the other classes?—No.

2898. Would it not take them some time to bring their education up to the standard attained by other classes?—It would.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*—continued.

2899. And in the meantime would they be at a disadvantage as compared with those other classes?—Yes; certainly.

2900. Do you know anything of the Rajputs?—Yes. I have had a good deal to do with them.

2901. Of the Sikhs?—No.

2902. Of the Mahrattas, excluding Mahratta Brahmans?—Not in their own country, but in Bombay I have seen something of them.

2903. Do you think Rajputs and Mahrattas would succeed at present in competition for appointments with the other classes?—Certainly not, because they have not advanced so far in education.

2904. Do you think that the people of India generally would benefit most by having an efficient administration, or by having more places in the service open to them?—By all means have the most efficient administration you can get, whether of Englishmen, Americans or Frenchmen. It is for the good of the country.

Mr. *Ryland*.

2905. You would even admit foreigners?—I was merely laying stress on the word efficiency. Of course a foreigner would have to throw off his foreign allegiance before he could be considered efficient.

2906. You were in England and you passed the competition there; consequently you will be able to tell us whether, in your opinion, a man who would pass in a competition here would be of the same calibre as yourself?—I think so.

2907. Take yourself as you were after your two or three years' training in England, whatever it was, and any two or three of your contemporaries of equal capacity with yourself who have remained in India, and suppose them competing with yourself, do you think they would have any chance as against you?—Certainly not. But when they had been to England and undergone a probationary period there, I should say they would have just the same chance as myself.

2908. You went to England at your own expense?—Yes, assisted by scholarships.

2909. But without Government or any assistance of that kind?—Yes.

2910. But in the case of other candidates, if you require them to undergo a three years' training, who would pay for it?—They would have the same allowance made to them as is now given to English candidates, £150 a year, I think. They would be very glad to get it.

Sir *Charles Turner*.

2911. You say you know a good deal of the feeling of your fellow-countrymen; can you tell us whether they still respect what is known as "good family"?—Some do and some do not.

2912. Taking the majority of the people, do you think they have lost the regard they are said to have for men of high birth and good family?—I am afraid the feeling is too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be entirely eradicated, although it may have undergone modification to a certain extent. Local men will always enjoy local influence.

2913. Do you think that in selecting officers to carry on the administration the Government should

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Sir Charles Turner—continued.

have respect to that feeling?—Yes; I think it ought.

2914. And by what methods would you secure that result?—As a rule, considerations of birth have no force except in the place where the man was born. Local self-government would give scope for the exercise of that influence, which it would be very desirable they should have as members of Local and Municipal Boards; and as regards descendants of warriors and military families, I would find them employment in the Army.

2915. You would not give them posts in the higher administration merely on the ground of family and local influence?—No; such posts should be kept for men who are intellectually distinguished.

2916. You are aware that in England a great deal of the local administration of the country is done by persons who give their services gratuitously. Would you have public administration in India progress in the same direction?—Yes.

2917. It would be an advantage to the country from an economical point of view, would it not?—Yes.

2918. And in England there are very few of what we call executive officers at work in the counties?—I know the work is done by the county gentlemen. I have seen a good deal of their magisterial work.

2919. As soon as Natives of this country have shown that they are fitted to carry on local administration, would it not be better to give them an opportunity of offering their services voluntarily to the State?—It would be the best thing that could happen for India, and we should encourage it by all means when such a time arrives.

2920. So that we might gradually withdraw the paid administration in certain places?—Yes.

2921. Is it your object in sending candidates to England to give them a special or a general training?—For general training, in order to expand the mind.

2922. Then you admit that the men you would get by competition in India would be men who by their general training would not be qualified at once to serve?—They would be unqualified, because their mental horizon would be limited.

2923. And you would give them a special training to fit them for their particular line of duty corresponding with the two years which English candidates now undergo?—The general training I would give them would be in itself a special training.

Mr. Ryland.

2924. The necessity for an English general training being admitted, do you not think that the very fact of men having the self-reliance and enterprise to go to England for competition affords a better guarantee of their possessing those qualifications?—I would say not. The disadvantages in the other direction are too great.

2925. Have you not known Indians who have gone to England for purposes other than Government service, for instance, to be called to the Bar?—Yes.

2926. And of their having come back with other advantages fitting them for their calling in life?—Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinlan.

2927. What is your age?—I was twenty-two last December.

Mr. Ryland.

2928. How would you recruit for the Uncovenanted Service, from Natives of India only or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I say there ought to be no legal restriction. The Service should be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, although by force of circumstances it would practically be restricted to Natives, they being the best fitted for the work which is required to be done.

2929. Would you recruit by competition or nomination, or by both systems combined?—It depends on the branch of the Uncovenanted service to which you refer. As regards Subordinate Judges, the nature of their work makes it desirable that they should have undergone a competitive examination, and I believe that system is now in force as regards them through the rule which requires them to have passed the LL.D. But with regard to Deputy Collectors it is a different matter. The qualifications which are required of them are not such as can be tested by a merely scholastic examination, and for them there must still be a great deal of nomination from deserving servants of Government—Mamlatdars and others. As regards Mamlatdars, the system which has been recently introduced of recruiting two-thirds of them from the Graduate class is, I think, working rather unfavorably. The Mamlatdars are the class through which the English Government comes in contact with the poorest, lowest and most ignorant of the people. Some of these Graduate Mamlatdars are averse to mixing with the ordinary agriculturists, and therefore I say they are not the most fitted men for Mamlatdars, although they may make very good Deputy Collectors.

2930. How then would you appoint your Mamlatdars?—As they were usually appointed originally,—by nomination from the fittest and most experienced servants in the subordinate ranks.

2931. Would you have your recruitment provincial?—I would have no hard-and-fast rule to that effect, but practically it would come to that.

2932. Would it be desirable?—No, but it would be the natural consequence of this process of nomination.

2933. If the Statutory Service is abolished, what would you do with the posts at present assigned to that Service?—I would re-absorb them in the Covenanted Service.

2934. Would you not give the Uncovenanted men a chance of rising to the higher posts?—It would be desirable that they should have some encouragement of the kind, but I would not make it a regular system. I would give power to the local administrations to promote Uncovenanted men in exceptional cases, that is, provided there was no better means of rewarding them. To make it a regular thing would be to introduce a system worse than the present Statutory one.

Mr. Nulkar.

2935. Would you altogether exclude graduates from Mamlatdarships?—No. I would not exclude any class.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

2936. Then on what system would you appoint them?—I should prefer to see the best of them appointed Deputy Collectors.

2937. How are graduates now appointed to Mamlatdars?—They undergo a five or six years' training, but their work during that period is not so zealously done as that of the regular men is. They have a distinct promise that they will be Mamlatdars when they have finished their course of training, and that is all they look to.

2938. But if you appoint them directly to Deputy Collectorships, will not the Mamlatdars be disappointed of the promotion they naturally look for?—Of course that would be so.

2939. Would not that have the effect of discouraging the Mamlatdars?—Of course it would be more advantageous to them to keep these posts for Mamlatdars, but we must have regard to the wants of the people first of all.

Sir Charles Turner.

2940. Had you lived much in the districts before you entered the service?—No, I hardly knew what they were.

2941. And you perhaps do not know what the opinion entertained of the official morality of Mamlatdars appointed from the Amia class was?—I know something about that. I know from what I have read and other sources that they were not generally considered honest.

2942. Has not the moral tone of the Service considerably improved since the admission to it of a larger number of graduates?—I dare say it is so in that respect.

2943. Because it seemed to me that your objection to graduates being appointed was rather the-

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

oretical?—In that respect, of course, the appointment of graduates has given a better tone to the Service.

2944. These graduates have to undergo a three years' training before becoming Mamlatdars?—I said five or six years' training, and perhaps it is even more.

2945. Do you know anything about Deputy Collectors here?—Yes.

2946. To become a Deputy Collector you must begin as a Mamlatdar?—It is not absolutely necessary.

2947. Is it desirable?—It is.

2948. Appointments to Deputy Collectorships are more frequently made from Mamlatdars than not?—Yes. But the Mamlatdars have also their special duties, and ought not to be kept as a stock from which to choose Deputy Collectors.

2949. But they have been so kept, have they not?—Yes. Of course I speak with great deference, and only of what I have felt and seen.

Mr. Ryland.

2950. Would you make any distinction in the pay and furlough rules as they affect posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service accordingly as they are held by the members of that branch of the Service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—In the case of persons who have got in by competition in England, the rules as to pay and furlough should be the same.

The President.

2951. Is there any other point on which you desire to give evidence?—No.

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WITNESS XLI.—24th January 1867.

Examination of RAO BAHADUR BHIMBHAI KARPALAM, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

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Rao
Bahadur
Bhimbhai
Karpalam.

2952. You are Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture?—I am.

2953. What posts have you filled previously?—I was Compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer" for ten years, prior to which I was Head Accountant in the Revenue Department for twelve years. I have been altogether twenty-four years in the service.

2954. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—No, the system has failed. It impairs the efficiency of the service, and creates jealousy and disappointment.

2955. Do you object to the Statute chiefly or to the rules under the Statute?—To both. I do not like the Statutory Service at all. I would abolish it.

2956. Will you kindly read your scheme to the Commission?—The Natives complain—

1st.—That a larger number of appointments are reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service than may be said to be necessary in the existing state of the country—admission to that service being extremely difficult for Natives.

2nd.—That in the Uncovenanted Service there is a very great preponderance of Europeans over Natives in the higher paid appointments—this being the result of the system of nomination by which the appointments are filled up.

On the other hand, the Government have laid down and repeatedly re-affirmed the principles—

1st.—"That the maintenance and stability of British rule in India" require "that a large proportion of British officers must be retained in the more important posts" (Government of India's Despatch No. 35, dated 2nd May 1878).

2nd.—"That the Government should be "fully alive to the urgent political necessity for opening up to Natives of ability and character a more important, dignified and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of British India" (Secretary of State's Despatch No. 10, dated 8th February 1868).

The best solution of the problem would appear to lie in the adoption of the following scheme:—

That the existing distinctions of "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted" Service be abolished.

That the entire Civil Service, in its Revenue and Judicial branches, be divided into three branches, *viz.*, "Reserved," "Special," and "Ordinary."

That the "Reserved" branch should include those important posts only in which Government hold it necessary to retain "a large proportion

Mr. Stewart—continued.

of British officers."* These posts are clearly indicated in paragraph III of the rules for the appointment of Statutory Civilians, and are as follows:—

- (a) Members of a Board of Revenue.
- (b) Secretaries to the several Governments and Administrations in India.
- (c) Chief Magisterial or Chief Revenue Officers of Districts.
- (d) Commissioners of Divisions or of Revenue.

That the "Special" branch should include the higher appointments in the Judicial department, *viz.*, District Judges and High Court Judges.

That all the rest of the Civil appointments should be classed as "Ordinary."

That the scale of pay for appointments in the entire (*i.e.*, amalgamated) Civil Service, with the exception of the few highest appointments, may be as follows:—

| | R |
|--|-------|
| 6th Grade, R200 rising by 5 annual increments of R30 to | 360 |
| 5th Grade, R400 rising by 5 annual increments of R40 to | 600 |
| 4th Grade, R650 rising by 5 annual increments of R50 to | 900 |
| 3rd Grade, R950 rising by 5 annual increments of R60 to | 1,250 |
| 2nd Grade, R1,375 rising by 5 annual increments of R75 to | 1,750 |
| 1st Grade, R2,000 rising by 5 annual increments of R100 to | 2,500 |

The 2nd grade being applicable to appointments of Junior Collectors, District Judges and similar other appointments of equal importance, and the 1st grade being applicable to posts of Senior Collectors, High Court Judges and other appointments of equal importance.†

That Europeans and Natives should be equally eligible for admission to the entire service and to each branch, subject to the conditions—

- (1) That the proportion of Natives in the "Reserved" appointments shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of appointments in that branch.
- (2) That the proportion of Europeans (Civilians) in the "Special" branch shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of appointments in that branch.

Eligibility for admission to be restricted to persons of the following classes with the conditions and privileges stated for each, officers already in the service of Government being excepted:—

- (a) Candidates selected in England for the Civil Service in India by competitive

* Note.—The number of recruits indentured for from England annually must be reduced in proportion to the number of appointments withdrawn from the existing list. At present able and distinguished Bombay Civilians of sixteen and seventeen years' standing are required to do the work of an Assistant Collector—work which can be done by Native Deputy Collectors at a very low cost to Government. If the number of recruits is carefully fixed every year, it will be possible for Government to select able Civilians of twelve or thirteen years' standing for posts of Collectors.

† Note.—The existing rules regarding Leave and Pension Allowances do not require any change. The pay of each class of service may, if it is found necessary, be fixed separately consistently with economy, regard being paid to the existing scale of pay.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

examination held under the rules for the time being in force. These candidates, after arrival in India and after passing the vernacular and departmental examinations, to be attached to the "Ordinary" branch. *They should on their arrival begin with the minimum pay of the 5th grade (R400), and should continue to serve in the ordinary branch until required to fill up an appointment in the "Reserved" branch, receiving during the interval the stated annual increments and promotion from grade to grade independently of vacancies, until the pay of R1,250 is reached. Their promotion to "Reserved" posts and to the second and higher grades to be dependent on vacancies. They will have the exclusive monopoly of the "Reserved" posts, but shall not, except as provided in clause (2) of the preceding paragraph, be eligible for appointments to posts in the "Special" branch to which officers of classes (b) and (c), mentioned below, shall be eligible.

- (b) Natives belonging to different grades of the legal profession selected on account of proved merit for appointments in the "Special" Branch only—for which officers of class (c) would also be eligible.†
- (c) Men qualified by competitive examination in each province in India. They should after two years' probation‡ begin with the minimum pay of the lowest grade. Their promotion from a lower to a higher grade should be dependent on vacancies occurring. They will not be eligible for posts in the "Reserved" branch,—but such of their number as may possess exceptional abilities may be selected for posts in the "Special" branch.

The classification and revision of salaries of existing appointments on the above basis should be made at once—and they should be allotted to existing members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service with provision for personal allowances to those whose present salaries may be reduced—but recruitment in future should be made strictly in accordance with the above principles.

The difficulties placed in the way of Native candidates by recent changes in the rules for Covenanted Civil Service examination in England should be removed by raising the limit of age to twenty-one years and by assigning to Asiatic classical languages the same maximum number of marks as are allotted to European classical languages.

* Note.—Under this arrangement a Civilian would rise in—

| | R |
|------------|-------|
| 5 years to | 600 |
| 10 " " | 800 |
| 15 " " | 2,250 |

The promotion from R400 to R1,250 would be certain and unconditional, and not dependent on vacancies occurring as at present—a distinct advantage which they would be only too glad to avail themselves of.

† Note.—This will meet the aspirations of legal practitioners, as unreserved appointments on pay exceeding R1,250 would be open to men who have distinguished themselves in their profession. The appointment of such men to the higher posts in the latter part of their lives would reduce the pensionary charge on the State.

‡ Note.—During the probationary period an allowance not exceeding R100 should be paid, but the period of probation should be counted towards service.

§ Note.—The admission of these men to the Subordinate Service will be a distinct gain to the candidates and to the service—and will, in course of time, render all other tests for admission to the subordinate ranks unnecessary.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

It will save considerable hardship to Native candidates if the preliminary test examination is held simultaneously in England and India, admission to examination in India being restricted to a stated number of candidates who may obtain the highest ranks in the list of passed Indian candidates for the "Ordinary" branch alluded to in the following paragraph:—

If, however, any grave objections are entertained against holding an examination simultaneously in India, the best alternative would be to send every year to England a few able young Natives selected from the passed candidates for the ordinary service, the poor among them being provided with scholarships and allowance of passage-money, and all in cases of failure being eligible on return to India for appointments in the "Ordinary" branch on passing the requisite special test mentioned below.

At the seat of each Provincial Indian Government there should be held annually an examination of candidates for the "Ordinary" branches of the Civil Service. The examination should consist of two parts—General and Special.

The subjects for the "General" examination should be as follows:—

- (a) English up to the B.A. standard; but of a more practical and colloquial character. Special marks to be given for colloquial proficiency and handwriting.
- (b) General knowledge, *i.e.*, Political Economy, Logic, History, Moral Philosophy (outlines only).
- (c) Mathematics—same as for Matriculation standard.
- (d) Two vernacular languages of the province, Hindustani (Urdu) being admitted as one in Bombay, Madras, and Lower Bengal—very high proficiency.

None should be admitted to the general examination unless his age exceeds eighteen years and is not above twenty-three years. To pass the general examination a candidate should obtain at least half of the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject. Each passed candidate should receive a certificate which should show the number of marks obtained by him. Passed candidates should be eligible for posts in the subordinate service §—non-gazetted appointments. They will not be eligible for gazetted appointments, *i.e.*, "Ordinary" branch of the Civil Service, unless they have passed the special examination.

The special examination to be in either of the following subjects:—

- I.—Revenue (Laws and Rules and knowledge of accounts).
- II.—Judicial—LL.B. standard.

The special examinations should be held after at least one year from the date of the general examination. The special examination in both subjects

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should not be held simultaneously, but one after the other—so as to allow of the same candidate appearing for both in the same year if he chooses.

Candidates who have passed the general examination and whose age does not exceed twenty-five years should alone be admitted to the special examination.

The names of candidates examined in each special subject should be arranged in the order of the number of marks obtained by each in the special subject plus the number of marks shown in the certificate of the general examination, and the number of qualified candidates required for the year for each section of the "Ordinary" branch (which should be determined and notified by Government three months before the date of examination) should be taken from those who occupy the highest ranks in the list—the rest of the candidates being rejected, they being, however, eligible for appearing at similar subsequent examinations until the age of twenty-five has been attained.

Each of the selected candidates for each branch should be attached to some recognised office or court for two years, and, on being favourably reported upon, be appointed to a vacancy in the last grade of the "Ordinary" branch.

2957. What are your chief reasons for disapproving of the Statutory system?—As I have said, it impairs the efficiency of the service.

2958. Do you think that the appointments made in this presidency fulfil the intentions of Government, viz., to get men of good birth and family?—No; but I may premise that in this presidency, at any rate, the phrase "high birth" is meaningless. Let me explain by an illustration. A Judge of the High Court, say, has got two sons, both graduates. Those sons are in no way superior, as regards social position, to the graduate son of a Karkun on R10 a month.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

2959. You say high birth distinctions have no meaning; but is it not the case that the son of a Brahman occupies a very much higher rank socially than the son of a man of low caste?—Such distinctions are not on account of high or low birth, but have a religious significance.

Mr. Stewart.

2960. Are there any Sardar families here?—There are.

2961. Do you say that the Statutory Service has no use for persons of that class?—It is no use giving an appointment to a man simply because he is of high birth, if you are to have regard to the efficiency of the service.

2962. You say, as regards the Uncovenanted Service, there is a large preponderance of Europeans in the higher-paid appointments. How do you make that out to be the case?—I allude to the Customs, Salt, Revenue, Forest, Public Works departments. My humble opinion is that one system of recruiting the service will not do for the whole of India, because I think the difference in the progress of education in the different parts of India, the character and condition of the country and people, the different systems of administration and justice, the relative claims of the people, differing in race and caste for a share in the administration, and, above all, the important duty which Providence has imposed on the British Gov-

Mr. Stewart—continued.

ernment of managing the affairs of India consistently with the peace and prosperity of the Indian people,—all these demands that the service should be so constituted as not to discredit the good and wise principles of Government.

Mr. Ryland.

2963. You say that in the Uncovenanted Service there is a very large preponderance of Europeans over Natives. Is it not the fact that in the subordinate executive and judicial service there is scarcely one European officer?—Subordinate Judgeships are filled entirely by Natives, but there are a few Native Christians as far as I know.

2964. In fact, the Natives occupy nearly all the posts in the Judicial and Revenue branches?—Yes.

2965. And these appointments equal in number nearly the whole of the other services to which you have alluded; do they not?—There are forty-five Deputy Collectorships and over a hundred Subordinate Judgeships. The total of these two would exceed the number of appointments held by Europeans in other departments. The fact is that Uncovenanted appointments which, having regard to economy and better administration, should be filled by Natives, are now held by unqualified Europeans.

2966. Still the fact really is that Europeans do not preponderate?—They preponderate because, being unqualified, they have obtained entrance to the service without passing the test which is exacted in the case of Natives. What Natives have gained, they have gained simply by their qualifications.

Mr. Nulkar.

2967. Can you assign any cause for this scarcity of Europeans in the subordinate judicial and revenue appointments?—My explanation is that they are branches of the service which requires certain tests.

2968. Cannot the European population, Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, pass these tests?—They do not attempt to pass them.

2969. And you say that the appointments in the other departments you mentioned are filled by Europeans owing to the system of nomination obtaining there. Do these appointments carry greater emoluments than the others?—Oh, yes.

Mr. Stewart.

2970. I see that you put among the reserved appointments the Chief Magisterial or Chief Revenue Officers of Districts. What is your reason for specially reserving them?—My idea is that, independently and irrespectively of intellectual capacity, there are certain duties incidental to the proper administration of a district which call for a special training which Natives at present are unable to receive.

2971. You disapprove of putting a Native in charge of a district?—Yes, until a few of them have been tried.

Mr. Nulkar.

2972. How would you qualify them to become Collectors?—They must be tried in different branches of the service.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

2973. You know that Natives have been tried up to the point just below the appointment of Collector. How far has that succeeded in fitting them for the higher appointment?—The trial has not been sufficient to test their capacity for the higher appointment.

2974. What further test would you have?—I would make one or two Native Deputy Collectors Collectors.

2975. You would select the best Deputy Collectors, as a special case, and try them as Collectors wherever it could be done safely?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

2976. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the present system of recruiting for the Covenanted Service?—Yes, on account of the age limit being too low. I would make it from nineteen to twenty-one.

2977. Do you think that Natives of India are at a disadvantage in having the competition in England?—Of course one has to sacrifice some convenience and prejudices if one wants good appointments; but practically, I think, the age limit is the only disadvantage.

2978. Would you facilitate their going by the grant of scholarships and passage-money?—In the case of a very poor man I would. I propose, if it is decided to hold a simultaneous examination here, that only those candidates be allowed to present themselves for it who have passed the Indian examination.

2979. Under the existing system, would you advocate simultaneous examinations?—I do not see what good would be gained by it.

2980. Is it not rather a disadvantage to have poor men in very high appointments?—I think it is only fair that a poor student who has succeeded in the competition should be assisted in going to England. Almost all the men who have made their mark at the University have been poor men.

2981. Would you recruit the present Uncovenanted Service from Natives of India as described in the Statute, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—From all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

2982. What system of recruitment would you have for Mamlatdars?—The present rules which admit to these posts graduates and non-graduates who have passed a departmental examination, have not, I think, worked satisfactorily. It is necessary for the good of the service and for the people that these posts should be held by men of experience and tact as well as physical and moral qualifications. At present there are seven or eight Mamlatdars L.C.E.s. Two or three of this class failed and were turned out of the service because they were unable to pass the departmental tests.

2983. How would you recruit for Deputy Collectorships?—They should be appointed from the Mamlatdars.

2984. And for Subordinate Judgeships?—The present system of recruitment is very bad. Under the present rules a man must have passed the L.L.B. or Pleaders' examination, and practised for four or five years under a Government Pleader before he can be appointed; but what has he gained in experience by merely sitting for four or five hours a day in one of the Courts. So I say that no L.L.B. or High Court Pleader should be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he has actually practised as a Sheristadar or Vakil for, say, eight or ten years.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

2985. And how about Mamlatdars?—What I propose for them is, that they should have been thoroughly trained in the subordinate posts for about eight or ten years.

2986. Would you recruit provincially for these services, or allow residents of other provinces to compete?—I would have competition open to all.

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Rao
Bhabdur
Bhimbhai
Kirpádám.

Mr. Nulkar.

2987. What is the lowest pay of a Subordinate Judge and Mamlatdar?—₹150.

2988. And you would have L.L.B.'s and B.A.'s of eight or ten years' standing, in the service before you would appoint them to those posts?—Yes.

2989. You have said that almost all the men who have made any mark in the University have been poor men. Are there any such men in the service?—There are many.

2990. Do they command the same respect and influence with the people as are enjoyed by men of rich and influential families?—It depends entirely on the character of the men themselves whether they will enjoy that respect and influence.

2991. Does the efficiency of the service suffer from the fact of their having been originally in comparative poverty?—No.

2992. There is a numerous class of Dekkani Sardars here?—Yes.

2993. Is not that class occasionally recruited by Government conferring the title on deserving persons?—There are three classes of Sardars, (1) those created by Government as a reward for good service, and in their case the title ceases on death; (2) hereditary Sardars; and (3) life Sardars.

2994. Would a Sardar appointed Deputy Collector by nomination command greater respect and influence with the people than a University man who had passed a severe educational test, and has risen to the post by his own force of character and ability?—As a matter of fact, he does not command more respect than an ordinary Deputy Collector.

2995. Do people, as a rule, care whether these appointments are filled by Sardars or not?—All they care about is to have good men, quite irrespective of birth.

Sir Charles Turner.

2996. You say you would have three services. Would you promote men from the lower of these services into the highest service?—No. They would not be promoted to the reserved service. Men belonging to the ordinary service should be eligible for promotion to the special service, but not to the reserved service. Only those who have passed in England would be eligible for the reserved service.

2997. Have you had long experience of Mamlatdars?—Yes.

2998. Has the official morality of that class improved of late years?—It has. The new men are superior in that respect, but they are wanting in administrative skill.

2999. Do you not think that a man with a trained intellect is able to acquire knowledge much more quickly than a man who has not that advantage?—My opinion is that high intellectual training is not the only requisite for a good administrator.

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 Karpuram.

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

3000. But would not a man with a trained intellect more rapidly acquire a knowledge of his duties than one who has had no intellectual training?—Naturally.

3001. Have you not found in the Revenue Office a great many men who made capable clerks but were not very intelligent people?—I have known Mamlatdars who without any education have done well in the public service.

3002. Are there any graduates among the regular ministerial officers?—No; they enter the subordinate revenue service only because certain promises are held out to them of becoming Mamlatdars after so many years' service.

3003. Are there not many graduates to whom R35 is in itself a very desirable salary?—Yes.

3004. And do not graduates in this presidency take less?—Sometimes you will get them for R20 or R25.

3005. At the present moment are there not many graduates who take R35 in a merchant's office?—I have not heard of any.

3006. What becomes of the five hundred graduates who pass annually?—If you refer to the Civil List, you will find seven or eight hundred pages filled with the names of graduate Pleaders.

Mr. Stewart.

3007. Should any distinction be made in the pay of Statutory Civilians and Competitive Civilians filling the same appointments?—Yes.

3008. On what principle?—The pay of the appointment should be fixed, but when the appointment is held by a European, there should be a supplementary allowance of about one-fourth of the whole pay attached to it.

3009. And as regards Furlough rules?—I would make no distinction there.

The President.

3010. Is there any other point on which you wish to give evidence?—Yes. There is one other point which, I think, deserves consideration, and that is that, if the English competitors are not sure of their prospects in the service, and if from time to time Natives of proved merit and ability are appointed to the higher branches of the service, the quality of the Civil Service will deteriorate, and really capable men will not enter it; for instance, if a Native officer is appointed to a Collectorship or District Judgeship under the power which Government has, the Civilians who have passed in England will feel aggrieved and the quality of the service will deteriorate. Again, I have been

The President—continued.

asked whether I consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for Indian administration. I think the present system of education here requires reform in many ways. My idea is that it is not necessary in order to develop a man's force of character that he should be sent to England. The germs of force of character are to be found in Natives, and if they are not developed sufficiently, it is because under the present system there is no sympathy between the teachers and their pupils. Unless the teacher exercises his personal influence, it is impossible that the germs of force of character in the pupil should be developed. Again, the class of teachers we have now is by no means of the best type. The whole system requires reforming.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3011. How would you propose to get a better class of teachers?—By making the profession of teaching more attractive.

3012. In what way?—There should be special colleges for training teachers. Those supplied to the Educational department at present merely enter the department with a view to gain a livelihood until something better offers. The consequence is that the department is filled by men who are not at all interested in education.

3013. Is not the reason of that that teaching is not a paying profession?—It is a paying profession, but still they are not contented. If you look at the Civil List, you will find that no less than fifty Subordinate Judges began their careers in the Educational department.

Sir Charles Turner.

3014. Is not that because they have not equal pay and opportunities in the Educational department?—The pay is sufficient.

3015. Are there as many Natives in the Educational Department as in the Judicial who can rise to salaries of R800?—Yes; if they could be made Educational Inspectors, their pay would be from eight to twelve hundred rupees.

3016. And yet they do not like the department?—No, because these appointments are not open to Natives.

3017. Is not promotion more sure in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive branches than in the Educational department?—No. The chances of rapid promotion are greater in the Educational department.

3018. Then why do they leave it?—To get better pay elsewhere.

WITNESS XLII—24th January 1887.

Examination of Mulla ABDUL HYE MUHOMED ALI, Munshi, Surat.

Mr. Nulkar.

3019. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—The system is good in itself; but, practically, men of good family are excluded in favour of men who have other influences. I would amend the rules so as to admit of men being appointed who belonged to families which were formerly influential, but have now fallen into decay. There would be no necessity to send them to England for training, but those who could afford to go should be free to do so.

3020. Would you amend the definition of Natives of India?—I would exclude from it all persons who have not acquired a fifty years' domicile in India. I would make the appointments equally between Mahomedans, Hindus, including Parsis, and Christians, including Europeans. The Mahomedans would be sub-divided for this purpose into Sunis and Shias. I am a Suni myself.

3021. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the present system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—Yes, on account of the great preponderance of Europeans in the service and the small proportion of Mahomedans it includes. I would apportion the appointments between the classes I have mentioned above. The age limit should be raised to twenty-three. I would include Persian among the subjects of examination, and equal marks should be allotted to it and Arabic as are now allotted to Greek. I would have a simultaneous examination in India, which should have a lower standard than the English examination, having regard to the comparatively low standard of education in India. The examination in India should be held at one centre, and the candidates selected according to the classes and sub-divisions I have mentioned. I would leave it optional with the

Mr. Nulkar.—continued.

selected candidates whether they would visit England or not. I think we should get better men by the Indian examination.

3022. How would you recruit for the Uncovenanted Service?—Collectors and Assistant Collectors should be Europeans, because they are necessary to keep the peace among the different classes; but in other respects the service should be recruited entirely from Natives of India, as described in the Statute, by a system of nomination and competition combined, and the recruitment should be provincial also.

3023. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?—I doubt whether there are men of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service; but if there are they might be promoted to that extent. I would leave both the nomination and promotion in the hands of the Local Governments, in order that no undue favor might be shown to particular classes. At present Mahomedans as a class find it very difficult to obtain appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, which is at present filled by Hindus, Parsis and others, whose influence is used to exclude Mahomedans in favor of their co-religionists. This state of things should be amended by strict rules being laid down under which Mahomedans might obtain their fair share of public employment. Even in the Educational department the Persian teachers are Parsis. As regards pay and furlough, the rules should be the same for all classes in conformity with Her Majesty's Proclamation.

To Sir Charles Turner.—My father was a Jagirdar, and held office at Surat in the days of the Delhi Emperors.

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Abdul
Hye.

WITNESS XLIII.—24th January 1897.

Examination of HARILAL HARSADRAI DHRUVA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Surat, Honorary Secretary, Praja Hit Fardhak Sabha.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 3024. You are a Pleader and one of the
Section II. Honorary Secretaries of the Praja Hit Vardhak
Bombay. Sabha of Surat?—I am.

Harilal 3025. You, I believe, represent the Sabha?—I
Harsadrai do.
Dhruva,
Esq.

3026. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—It is not. In the first place the appointments are given by nomination and not by competition, which detracts from the character of the service. Then the nominees themselves are dissatisfied, because, although they have equal responsibility their pay is inferior to that of the Covenanted Civilian. The Sabha objects to the Statute itself. They think the definition of Natives of India should be extended to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

3027. Would the Sabha retain the Statutory system?—Yes, if it is considerably reformed, the section which empowers Government to appoint men of proved merit and ability should be given effect to and made to include professional men.

3028. If the present system is maintained, would you insist on the selected candidates being sent to England for training?—No, because the men we get at present are not likely to be improved by it.

3029. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service?—Yes, Natives are placed at a great disadvantage. The examination being held in England, Hindus are precluded from presenting themselves there on religious and social grounds.

3030. What changes would you make in order to minimise or remove these disadvantages?—I would alter the age limit to twenty-three for all classes. I would not recommend the granting of scholarships and passage-money, because I would hold a simultaneous examination in India.

3031. Would you alter the subjects of examination at all?—No; except that I would place Sanskrit and Arabic on the footing of Latin and Greek, and add Persian and the vernaculars of the country to the subjects, to be on a *par* with modern European languages. I would also add Indian History and Political Economy as applied to the conditions of India. The examinations would be identical in all respects, the same papers being set and marks allotted.

3032. Would you hold the Indian examination at one centre only?—It should be held provincially if possible, but otherwise at one central spot according to a given routine.

3033. Would you have any apportionment of appointments among provinces, creeds or classes?—None; they should be made solely in order of merit.

3034. Would you require the successful Indian candidates to proceed to England for training?—Yes. The training should be at least for three

Mr. Stewart—continued.

years. It should be passed at one of the Universities, with the candidates who have passed at the English examination, so that there might be an interchange of ideas and sentiments between them.

Mr. Nulkar.

3035. How would such a scheme succeed in the face of the religious prejudices you mention?—Such feelings are by no means so strong as they used to be, and are gradually giving way before the advance of education. Success at the Indian examination would encourage the candidates to go.

Mr. Stewart.

3036. Would any promising men be excluded by making the English training a condition obligatory?—I think not. The men would be sure of their future, and it is easy now-a-days to get readmitted into caste.

3037. How would you recruit for the Covenanted Service?—I would open it to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, including non-domiciled Europeans; ability tested by competition being the only qualification required.

3038. Do you approve of the present system of appointing graduates to Mamlatdarships?—Yes, except that the lowness of the pay deters many from accepting the appointment.

3039. Would you recruit Deputy Collectorships from the Mamlatdars?—I should prefer that system.

3040. Would you retain the present system of recruitment for Subordinate Judgeships?—I approve of the new rule which requires Subordinate Judges to have practised for a certain number of years.

3041. Would you recruit for these services provincially?—I would give no preference to the residents of provinces.

Sir Charles Turner.

3042. Would you never appoint to Deputy Collectorships except from amongst Mamlatdars?—I think these posts should be reserved for Mamlatdars only.

3043. But do you not think you would get a better educated class, if you admitted outsiders, just as now you have Europeans brought in as Assistant Collectors?—The system of introducing Europeans to Assistant Collectorships is not generally approved.

3044. Then what would you do for your European Assistant Collectors?—I would have no objection to such as got in by competition, but I object to nominees, whether Europeans or Natives.

3045. Have you heard complaints of Native Magistrates being inefficient?—No, except as re-

Sir Charles Turner.—continued.

guards the lowest grades. I mean the third class Magistrates, newly appointed.

3046. Are they Mamltdars?—Mamltdars are generally second class Magistrates.

3047. What sort of Magistrates do they make?—They would make much better Magistrates if they were relieved of a great deal of their present work.

3048. Are Deputy Collectors first class Magistrates?—Yes, those who have passed the examination. The others are second class.

3049. How do they do their work?—Generally to the satisfaction of the public.

3050. Are the exceptions numerous?—No; but under the new system of appointing graduates step by step we may expect them to be even more

Sir Charles Turner.—continued.

efficient than they are now when, not having the advantage of an English education, they have not perhaps any sufficient knowledge of law.

Mr. Stewart.

3051. As regards pay and furlough, have you any suggestions to offer?—I would recommend a general reduction of one-third in the present salaries, the members of the service who have passed the English examination being given in addition a staff allowance of a certain percentage. I would have no distinction as regards furlough.

The President.

3052. Is there any other point on which you wish to give evidence?—No.

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Bombay,

Harild Lott
Dhruva.

WITNESS XLIV.—25th January 1887.

Examination of DATÁRÁM GIDUMAL, Esq., B. A., B. L., of the Statutory Service, Bombay, Assistant Collector, Karachi.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 3053. You are a Statutory Civilian, are you
Sec. II. not?—Yes, I am in charge of the Schwan Divi-
Bombay. sion. I am a B. A. and B. L. of the University
of Bombay.

3054. Is this Statutory system generally approved of in the province of Sind?—I can only speak of the educated classes: they disapprove of it.

3055. On what grounds do they disapprove?—They don't approve of the system, as it leads to the appointment of persons to the Statutory Service who are not qualified to perform the duties. They have very little personal experience. As far as I am concerned they have no objection.

3056. Is the feeling against the rules under the Statute or the Statute?—I belong to a very backward province. I believe very few have read the rules of the Statute.

3057. There is no prevalent feeling?—No.

3058. Would you propose to amend the rules?—As I have said here, all depends on the working of the rules. If the local Government work them well, there is no disapprobation as far as Sind is concerned. I only speak of my own province.

3059. Do you think that the appointments under the Statutory system should be given to men in the Uncovenanted Service of approved merit and ability?—I think that men of approved merit and ability might be taken from the Uncovenanted Service.

3060. Have you ever been to England?—No.

3061. Supposing that the Statutory system is retained as at present, do you recommend that the young men who are selected should be required to proceed to England for a period of training?—No.

3062.—Why not?—My reason is this. For example, in my own case, if on my appointment to the Statutory Service it had been a condition that I should go to England, my parents would not have allowed me to become a Statutory Civilian. Their reasons would have been these. In the first place they would not be sure that the climate of England would be quite favorable to my constitution, that is, whether I would keep my health in England; and in the second place, they would not trust my going to England without a guardian, for they think that there are many temptations and snares in England, especially as it is a strange land, and there are no friends such as I might find here in Bombay. The third reason is, that they think any one who goes to England becomes Anglicised; and the fourth reason is, they think that a man may be excommunicated if he goes to England.

3063. Have any of the castes in Sind threatened excommunication?—The castes are not strict, except the Brahmaas and the higher classes. I belong to a class that came originally from the Panjab about a century ago, and adopted Brahman habits, and naturally by going to England I should be excommunicated.

Mr. Stewart—continued.

3064. Have any of your caste been to England?—None of my own caste.

3065. Have any Mahomedans been?—I know of one who went. He wanted to pass the medical examination. He was found physically unfit, and could not go in for the examination. He brought an English wife back with him.

Mr. Ryland.

3066. You are a Hindu?—Yes.

3067. Where were you educated?—I took my Degree from the Elphinstone College.

3068. When did you first begin to learn English?—I think at about nine years of age. Perhaps it was later; it might have been eleven.

3069. Where did you learn English?—In the High School at Hyderabad. I passed the matriculation examination in 1874, when I was about seventeen or eighteen.

3070.—Were you educated at Hyderabad until you were seventeen?—Yes.

3071. Who paid for your education?—My education was not free. I did not take any scholarships which are for the poor. My education in Bombay cost about R60 a month.

The President.

3072. What did that include?—There was the expense of coming and going, and I had to keep a servant, and there was the cost of going to and fro to the law classes.

Mr. Stewart.

3073. What obstacles are there in your opinion to Natives going to England and passing the examination there?—The rules prohibit it.

3074. What rules?—In the first place the limit of age. It takes seven years in the High School to study English, three years to study the vernacular, and three years for B. A., that is nearly thirteen years.

3075. What amendments would you make?—The limit of age should be raised to twenty-three.

3076. Are there any other hardships, for instance, do natives feel the journey to England a hardship?—Yes.

3077. Can you give an instance?—I can give an instance of the Mahomedan who went to England. He had two brothers, one of whom was getting R100 and another R75, and they had to spare as much as possible to send him money. He remained there three or four years. At length he could not pass the examination; and now they are ruined.

The President.

3078. The same disadvantage applies to children of Europeans resident in India?—Yes, undoubtedly, but not quite to the same extent.

3079. Would you give scholarships to Native gentlemen?—I do not advocate that. I do not think it would be taken advantage of by a large majority of the people. It might be by some who have become somewhat anglicised, and upon whom caste has no hold.

Mr. Stewart.

3080. Do you propose any alterations in the subjects of examination?—Yes; I would say, in the first place, that there ought to be more marks for English and Indian History. At present I think they allot 300 marks for English History; and as every Native who aspires to the Covenanted Service owes a great deal to England, I would raise the standard for that subject from 300 to say 600. I would also raise the standard for Indian History from 350 to 600. At present, I think, 800 marks are given for Latin, 600 for Greek, and 500 for Arabic and Sanskrit. The Natives cannot understand this, and they say 400 marks should be given for each.

3081. If simultaneous examinations are held in England and India, would you make them identical?—Yes.

3082. Should they be held at one centre or more?—I would prescribe centres like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad. I would then hold the examinations in rotation at those places.

3083. Would you have one list of merit for all candidates?—Yes, certainly.

3084. Do you advocate any apportionment of appointments between Europeans and Natives?—No, all I advocate is a fair field and no favor.

3085. Supposing examinations were held in India, would you advocate that selected candidates should be sent to England for training?—No, I would not.

3086. What is your opinion with regard to the examinations?—I should say that the examination should be arranged so that it would be confined to the best University men. That is the first thing I would require. In the next place the competitive test should be confined to only one examination. That should be held in India as well as in England. Then in my scheme there would be a final examination.

3087. How long a period would you have between the various examinations?—I would have none at all: I should combine them in one preliminary and one final one. I should examine the candidates on the subjects they are now examined in. Then I should keep them in India for a probation of two years. At present what is done is this. The candidates pass a competition test. Then they remain in England and pass periodical examinations and final. Then they have to come and pass departmental examinations, and if they do not pass, they do not get any promotion for a long time. That involves a great deal of worry and encourages systematic cramming. If you have only one competitive test that will be much better, and it will also be better for the probation to be passed in India than England.

3088. Do you think there is any advantage in sending selected candidates to England?—There is a great deal of advantage; but I say the balance

Mr. Stewart—continued.

of advantage is in having the examination here, and also in passing the probation here.

3089. Do you object to people going to England?—It Anglicizes people. I don't object to scholarships being given if persons will take advantage of them. I only state the facts that people will not take advantage of them.

3090. Don't you think an Anglicized character an advantage?—An Anglicized character in a Native is of no advantage to the Administration. A Native who goes to England brings back too often all the evils of civilization without the benefit. An Englishman as such, is all right.

Mr. Nulkar.

3091. What is the condition of the Mahomedans in Sind? Are they backward or progressing with the times?—Certain hereditary classes are as well off as they were before, and that can be easily proved. The other classes of Mahomedans are not well off. Even under the Amirs the Hindus held many of the important posts, and at present in the only State where there is an Amir the Hindus have all the posts.

The President.

3092. Is that at Raipur?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

3093. The Hindus predominate in the English service, and they did so under the Amir's?—Yes.

3094. Did the British Government take special measures to educate the backward Mahomedan classes?—From the records it is perfectly clear that both Hindus and Mahomedans required great inducement to attend English schools. The Hindus took more kindly and others followed. At present they have a Madrassa in Karachi, and that I suppose will give assistance to backward classes. Government have given a grant-in-aid.

3095. Did not the British Government soon after the conquest employ special English teachers?—Yes, they did.

3096. In order to give higher education?—Yes, several acted as tutors to Amirs and were paid by Government. One Amir was sent to the Raj Kumar College, and was so unhappy that he afterwards returned.

3097. That special help failed?—Yes.

3098. Were any special appointments created for them?—Yes, there were extra assistantships kept specially for them. Four or five Amirs were employed.

3099. Were the appointments retained for them given promiscuously?—Yes, even now Government patronizes them.

3100. When Sind was made over to the Bombay Government, the Bombay Judicial and Administrative system was introduced, and the consequence was that the Natives in Sind were not qualified to do the work, and a large number of the Kheftedars, Mamlatdars, and Munsiffs were imported, I believe?—Yes.

3101. The number is decreasing?—Yes.

3102. How did that come about?—At first very few men possessed a knowledge of English, but by degrees these men were taught English; and are getting the positions occupied by foreigners.

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The President.

3103. I think you have a special college in Sind?—Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quilton.

3104. In the Hyderabad High School was Sanskrit and Arabic taught?—Persian was taught.

3105. In the Elphinstone College did Sanskrit form part of the curriculum?—Yes, and Persian was taught.

3106. Did more students learn Sanskrit than Persian?—The second language was obligatory. You could take up Latin or Persian if you liked, and the Mahrathas generally took Sanskrit.

Mr. Stewart.

3107. Would you recruit the Uncovenanted Service from Natives or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—If you are going to stick to the charter of 1833 as well as the words of the proclamation, and if you are going to have simultaneous examinations, then I see no reason why the Uncovenanted posts should not be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

3108. The present enquiry is confined to Mamltdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges. How do you regard the Mamltdars?—At present the Mamltdars are recruited from the head Munshis, who are generally third class Magistrates. I would still go on recruiting from head Munshis and other men in the Revenue Department who pass the prescribed departmental examination. As far as Deputy Collectors are concerned, I would say give the appointment for meritorious services.

Mr. Ryland.

3109. Would you give it to any other meritorious person of noble and distinguished family?—If they had done something to qualify themselves, I would give it to them on probation. To do that I would retain the present system.

3110. What does a head Munshi correspond to in the Presidency?—He corresponds to what is called the head Karkun. I would give it also to graduates of the University who have passed the prescribed departmental examination.

3111. Do not the rules apply to them?—The general complaint is that few graduates take advantage of the rules. They have to serve as second Munshis first, and then only do they get a chance of becoming Mamltdars. No single graduate has become a Mamltdar in our Province. In Sind they will not enter as Mamltdars on these conditions. If they were allowed to become Mamltdars on this condition that they passed the prescribed departmental examination, I believe very many would come in.

3112. How many Sind students have passed through the University?—Fourteen or fifteen B. A.'s. No M. A.'s.

3113. How do you advocate the recruitment of Subordinate Judges?—As far as Deputy Judge, I would recruit from persons who had passed the higher pleader's examination as well as L. L. B.'s.

3114. Supposing the Statutory system was abolished, would you give the proportion of offices now assigned to it to the Uncovenanted or Covenanted?—On certain conditions I would give some to the Uncovenanted Service.

Mr. Nalbar.

3115. As regards efficiency and popularity how does the work done by the Subordinate Judges compare with that done by the previous service recruited on a different principle?—I believe that those who have passed the higher departmental examinations work much better and give more satisfaction to their superiors as well as to the public.

3116. How does the work done by the Native Magistrates compare with that done by the Subordinate Judges?—I would divide the Native Magistrates into two classes. The second and third class Magistrates are I think doing fairly well. Mistakes often occur, but it is remarkable how they steer clear of them. It is a great advantage in magisterial work to know people; as regards the first class Magistrates I have never heard a word said against them.

Mr. Stewart.

3117. As regards pay, should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—For my own part, when I was placed in the Statutory department, I did not receive any great increase of pay.

3118. What pay were you drawing when you joined the Statutory service?—I was drawing R175. I had a small advance to R225.

3119. Do you find that sufficient?—I spend all, and sometimes I have to draw on my family funds. That's the truth about it.

3120. For the average young Native do you think R200 sufficient?—I think it too small.

3121. Do you think any distinction should be made in the matter of leave and furlough rules?—I think there should be some distinction. At present Europeans get subsidiary leave, which Natives never get, as they never go to Europe. I would also give Europeans their passage money to and fro to England when they take furlough, that is the distinction I would make. I would make no other distinction.

Mr. Ryland.

3122. Are you aware that a great many Natives express a desire to go to England?—Yes, there are some people who would like to go to England. I am speaking of my own province, not other provinces.

Sir Charles Turner.

3123. Do you say you cannot live on R200 a month?—I don't say I cannot live, but I do not give a pie to my family.

3124. You can pay your own expenses?—Yes.

3125. Are you a married man?—Yes.

3126. Any family?—One daughter.

3127. What is the pay of a Subordinate Judge of the lowest grade?—I believe R150.

3128. Can a Subordinate Judge manage to live on that?—Oh yes.

3129. They are older men generally than you are?—Yes, they are.

3130. How is it that your pay is insufficient when a Subordinate Judge's is not?—Because I spent a great deal on my education. I was the first

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

LL. B. in the whole province; and my pay was first R175, and looking at my University distinction I think the pay was small. I am not particularly avaricious.

3131. I do not mean to suggest that. Do you know any other Statutory Civilians?—No, I don't. I am the only Statutory Civilian in Sind.

3132. It is a non-regulation province of course?—There is nothing but the Secretary of State's order. There is no Statutory prohibition to the employment of gentlemen in any post in Sind, whether they belong to the Statutory Service or not.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3133. Do you accept the principle that because you have had a more expensive education than other officers employed, you ought to be paid at a higher rate?—If I am considered meritorious. Not because I have a University degree.

3134. You mentioned, I believe, that one great obstacle in the way of going to England was the expense?—Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

3135. At present suppose we cannot find sufficient men in India to fill offices adequately, you must of course import them from England. Would you pay them the same salaries as natives?—As far as the general tax-payer is concerned, I would not pay the people you find in India the same as the imported article. The very question pre-supposes that the person imported is more excellent than the article on the spot, then I would give higher pay if he could not be found here.

3136. Is not that principle adopted at present?—A good rule to follow would be that of demand and supply.

3137. What would the effect of that be?—The effect of that would be that the interests of the tax-payer would be best served.

3138. You say that the rate of salary should be regulated by demand and supply. Very good, supposing you could not get a sufficient number of men on the spot?—Then I should try to get the best in the intellectual market.

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WITNESS XLV.—25th January 1887.

Examination of F. A. H. ELLIOT, Esq., B.C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.

Mr. Stewart.

Vol. IV. 3139. You are a member of the Bombay Civil
 Sec. II. Service?—Yes, I am now on special duty as Sur-
 Bombay. vey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.

F. A. H. 3140. What is the prevalent feeling in your
 Elliot, Esq. province regarding the existing Statutory system? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sections of the community?—One ground of dissatisfaction, which is usually expressed, is that they are unable to perform their duties satisfactorily, and that the general level of education is lower than it should be.

3141. Is the disapprobation generally against the selections made?—Yes.

3142. Is there any objection to the principle of the rules?—The Natives naturally think the service should be thrown open to competition.

3143. To open competition?—Yes.

The President.

3144. Is there any objection to the Statute?—No.

Mr. Stewart.

3145. Have you any objection to the definition of Native of India?—I should like to see it extended to subjects of Native States.

3146.—How far are posts in the Baroda administration open to officers of the British Government?—Every high post at present in Baroda is held by men who have served in the British administration, except one.

The President.

3147. Do these subjects of the British Government belong to the Uncovenanted Service as a rule?—Any person who is fitted to occupy a post is appointed to it.

3148. Are fit persons always found?—His Highness feels very strongly on that point, and I am fulfilling a commission here for the Maharaja who asked me to speak for him. The services of a large number of the chief officers in the Baroda State have of late been lent to it from the Uncovenanted Service through the kindness of the Government of Bombay. Though in time the number may be lessened, such help will constantly be needed if the administration is to be kept up to the mark. His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar is so impressed with the value of the training Civil officers receive under the British Government that, if allowed to do so, he would gladly every year nominate one public servant who, if necessary, would proceed to England and pass all the probationary examinations in England. The probationer, if successful in these examinations, would serve for five or six years in the Bombay Presidency, the Baroda State paying whatever salary the Bombay Government thought fit to give him. I mention this simply to show the interest taken in certain quarters in the result of the enquiry

The President—continued.

that is now proceeding. It is for others to judge if the offer thus distinctly made is one which will conduce to the general good.

3149. Supposing the Statutory system is retained as now, would you require selected persons to proceed to England?—Personally I should not care for that. I find that the Uncovenanted officers serving in Baroda do fairly well in higher posts than they can obtain in the Bombay Civil Service.

Mr. Ryland.

3150. Is there any preference shown for Natives at Baroda over Europeans?—I do not think so. On the contrary.

3151. Do you think Europeans are liked as much as Natives?—We have several Europeans. The Principal and Vice-Principal of the College, the head Engineer of the department. I am a European and the military adviser is a European.

3152. Do they hold any administrative posts?—I should like to correct a mistake that was made here that there is a feeling in Baroda that Marathas only should be employed; that is not the case. The Chief Justice is a Parsi and several high officials are Brahmans. In fact people are carefully selected from all classes.

The President.

3153. Are the districts in charge of Natives?—Yes.

3154. Are they efficiently administered?—Fairly well.

3155. Are those Natives trained under the British Government?—Yes, many of them.

Sir Charles Turner.

3156. Are the districts as efficiently administered as British districts?—Oh no. I am authorized to give His Highness' opinion on this subject, and I think it is worth listening to. He finds that these officers are deficient in some qualities. They do not exercise the powers entrusted to them sufficiently. In fact they copy the British original too closely. His Highness thinks that the disinclination to accept responsibility is owing to their having been too long in subordinate posts.

The President.

3157. Do they not like a sense of responsibility?—They are afraid of responsibility, having been for so long trained in subordinate posts, and that is why a proposal has been made to get men trained under British Officers and let them rise rapidly to posts such as these men occupy.

Mr. Nulkar.

3158. From the evidence of Mr. Pestanji Jehangir, the impression which was left on my mind was that there was a tendency, since the withdrawal of the Minister appointed by the British

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

Government, to fall back on the old system which patronizes the Mahrattas?—I believe that there is such an impression that Mahrattas are taken in preference to Guzeratis.

3159. But is there any such tendency?—I think not.

3160. Even after the withdrawal of the British nominees?—I think not. Mr. Manibhai Jusbhai has been appointed naib dewan. He is a Guzerati. I believe His Highness has a great personal liking for Mahrattas, but you cannot find many Mahrattas put into posts for which they are altogether unfit.

3161. Does he feel that his likings must not endanger the efficiency of the service?—Yes.

Sir Charles Turner.

3162. Are there any Mahomedans in Baroda?—There are many.

3163. What is their condition with respect to education? Are they backward?—They are backward certainly.

3164. Have any extraordinary steps been taken to encourage Mahomedan education?—No extraordinary steps.

3165. Do Mahomedans attend the same schools as Hindus?—Yes, a few attend college. There is the greatest friendship between Mahomedans and Hindus.

3166. With regard to the Mahrattas, are they more generally taken into service than they were twenty years ago?—There are still but few Mahrattas.

3167. Is there a Sardar class, and do any of their sons or the sons of Girassias get employment?—A few take service. At present I have three or four men serving under me.

3168. Have you at all attempted in Baroda to interest the zemindari class in the administration of the country by forming committees with a practical man to guide them?—No, they are simply at school at present.

3169. Do many of these gentlemen manage large estates?—They are not a very large class, and they do not manage their own estates, especially the Mahrattas who are very ignorant.

3170. Have they Brahmans to administer their estates?—Yes, but they are very small estates; and the class is very much in debt.

The President.

3171. Did you not have at one time an Arab settlement in Baroda?—The Arabs to whom you probably refer were a body of military men.

Mr. Stewart.

3172. Are there no young men in Baroda whom you would care to introduce into the British service under the Statutory system?—If we could get good men to join it.

3173. Are there not sufficient men of the class of Thakurs or Girassias?—I don't think so.

3174. Is the journey to England looked upon with disfavor by Natives in Baroda?—The distance would not affect the Natives of Baroda to a great extent. There are many difficulties, and there would be a general unwillingness.

Sir Charles Turner.

3175. Are the difficulties great?—Partly the

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

cost deters men, and partly the risk of failure after all their trouble.

Mr. Stewart.

3176. As regards the age, would you change the limit?—If the age was raised to twenty-three it would be an advantage.

3177. Do you advocate passage-money being given to intending competitors?—They so much dislike the idea of the chance of competition at home that I would not advocate any change.

3178. Would you advocate the competition in England being confined to Europeans?—I would leave it just as it is at present.

3179. Would you have a simultaneous examination in England and India?—I do not think so. I would have one examination for Europeans and one for Indians. You are examining two different classes.

3180. Would you advocate any apportionment of appointments?—If you introduce Natives in larger numbers and set aside a certain number of appointments for Natives, I should have open competition in India for them, then every one could compete.

3181. Would you have the examination identical with that in England?—There is no necessity for having it the same, and therefore I should have it different.

3182. Would have it held at one centre, or more than one centre?—I think the examination might be held at several centres. If the Civil Service is recruited in this country by competitive examination, I think the examination should be provincial.

3183. Do you know any of the young Natives who have entered by competition in England?—I do not.

Sir Charles Turner.

3184. As I understand it, you do not think there should be any competition in India for Covenanted Civil Servants?—No, I should like to see the men recruited in this country enter through the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

3185. Would you take away from the Statutory Service such of the reserved posts as have been assigned to that service and give them to the service provincially recruited?—Yes.

3186. Do you think it desirable to recruit for all grades of the provincial Civil Service by one examination or by separate examinations—one for the higher and another or others for the lower grades of the service?—Simply one for all posts in the Uncovenanted Service.

3187. The Uncovenanted Service is rather a large field. Some of the posts in it require perhaps as much ability as posts in the Covenanted Service, and some require only a modicum of ability. Do not you think it desirable to have separate services and to recruit them from different intellectual strata?—No, I do not think so. I think Government nomination would do all that is required.

3188. You would not have open competition?—I should have the service recruited by nomination.

3189. Would it not be more satisfactory to the people of the Presidency if the service was open to competition? What objection have you to competition?—The best test is by actual service. Let them rise by actual work done.

3190. Would you allow Government to nominate persons who were not members of the Uncovenanted Service?—A few posts might be so disposed of.

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Mr. Nalkar.

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Elliot, Esq.

3191. Supposing examinations were held in India according to your plan, it would be a Native Uncovenanted Civil Service?—Yes.

3192. You said in the course of your answers that you would apply two different tests to the European and Native, as you considered them different beings. Do you know that Natives are now eligible for competition in England?—I would not object to that.

3193. What becomes of the difference there?—The difference remains, but there has been a more complete training.

3194. You would not withdraw that privilege from them?—No.

3195. With reference to the question of the Arabs, there is some misunderstanding about it. You have seen a great deal of Kattywar in connection with your duties, are they the same class as those you had some time ago?—I do not think so. Those so-called Arabs in Kattywar are Mekranis.

3196. There are two classes?—Then I do not know the difference.

3197. Some of the Arabs there are the same as the Arabs who have settled in Hyderabad and become Natives and hold jagirs?—In Baroda they were a body of military men.

3198. They came about the year 1802?—Yes.

3199. They come from a class of Arabs called Bedounis?—Yes.

3200. And are military mercenaries?—Yes.

3201. Such as take service in a Native State?—Yes; but we have got rid of them now.

Mr. Stewart.

3202. Would you throw open the Uncovenanted Service to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—Yes, provided care was taken that there were not too many Europeans.

3203. The enquiry regarding the Uncovenanted Service refers to Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and Subordinate Judges. As regards the Mamlatdars what system would you recommend?—I cannot give evidence on that point. The only impression I have received in talk with people is that there is a want of encouragement for educated people.

3204. With regard to Subordinate Judges?—I am told that there is no objection to the present Judicial service.

3205. Then would you advocate any change?—No.

3206. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—If these men rise to high posts they should get the pay.

3207. Should any difference be made in the Furlough rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the service according to the nationality of the officer or on any other and what ground?—I should give furlough to encourage people to go to England; that is the only difference I should make.

Mr. Nalkar.

3208. How does the pay of the State servants of Baroda compare with that drawn by Native

Mr. Nalkar—continued.

servants of the British Government?—It is higher and the prospects are better I should say. There are for instance four Subas who get a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinlan.

3209. You say that generous pay should be given to attract the best Natives. Do you mean that they should receive the higher scale of the Uncovenanted or the same scale as the Covenanted?—That is a matter of finance.

3210. Should there be any distinctions on the ground of nationality? Do you think it necessary to offer as high pay to induce qualified Natives to accept the reserved posts as you would require to do to secure qualified Europeans?—Yes.

3211. Cannot sufficiently qualified candidates be obtained for less pay?—I cannot say. The District Officers at Baroda get Rs. 1,200, you may call them Collectors, and the Sir Subha Rs. 600.

3212. What is the highest Judicial officer corresponding to District Judge?—We have three Judges of the High Court who get from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800.

3213. Do you find the salaries at Baroda sufficient to attract the best men?—We do not get as good Collectors as we might, but I do not know if this is due to inadequacy of the salaries.

3214. What pay do you get yourself in Baroda?—Rs. 2,000.

Sir Charles Turner.

3215. Do officers of the higher ranks get any perquisites, such as carriages and horses?—There are some small perquisites in the case of the Minister. The Chief Justice does not receive any.

3216. I think you mentioned Rs. 1,200 as the pay of the Collector, but what do the Assistant Collectors get or officers corresponding to that grade?—I think they receive Rs. 600 or Rs. 700.

3217. How many Collectors are there?—Four.

3218. Is Rs. 600 the maximum pay?—Things are not so fixed under Native as under British rule. We get what we require. We know what a man gets before he comes into the Baroda State, and we make it attractive to him by offering a little more.

3219. May I ask is there the same certainty of employment in the Baroda State?—It is hoped the State has the confidence of its public servants. I think in Baroda it is increasing every day.

3220. Are the higher officers changed with a fresh Minister?—Not since Mulharao's time.

3221. Is not such a change a usual characteristic of service in Native States?—Things have changed a great deal in the Bombay Presidency. Everything is becoming as certain in Native States as elsewhere.

The President.

3222. Are you getting more pay than under the British Government?—Yes.

3223. In fact to attract European labor the State has to pay more than the British Government?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.

3224. Do not officers of the British Government taking service in Baroda always stipulate that they may keep a lien on their appointments under the British Government?—Yes. They usually ask for that.

WITNESS No. XLVI.—25th January 1887.

Examination of A. H. PLUNKETT, Esq., Uncovenanted Service.

City Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. Stewart.

3225. You are City Magistrate at Poona?—
Yes.

3226. How many years have you been in the
service of Government?—Thirty-five years.

3227. What appointment did you hold previ-
ously?—I have been Deputy Collector and Magis-
trate over twenty-three years.

3228. What is your present pay?—Rupees 600.
I am in the third grade under the new scale.

3229. You have had opportunities of seeing some
of the men in the Statutory Service?—I have, and
I do not consider them equal to the Civil Service,
nor superior to the men appointed to the higher
grades in the Uncovenanted Service. It is there-
fore not equal to the Civil Service or better than
the Uncovenanted Service.

3230. To what do you attribute that?—In
some measure I suppose to selection.

3231. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the Sta-
tute?—No, I think not. I should like to see it
made clear that there is no disqualification of domici-
led Europeans. Some years ago it was a ques-
tion in dispute, and the interpretation has been
unfavorable to them. The children of Europeans
in this country have had reason to complain that
in some instances they have been refused employ-
ment. I consider that as sons of persons brought
to India by Government, their claims ought not to
be overlooked, provided that they are fit for the
public service. We ask for no undue concession.

The President.

3232. Do you think that there should be a more
clear declaration?—It is still a question of dispute
whether, according to the Statute, it is not domicile
but birth in the dominions of British India that
qualifies. I was born in India, and I have never
been out of India.

Mr. Stewart.

3233. Do you think any alteration in the rules
necessary?—I don't think any alteration in the
rules is required.

3234. Do I understand that you would merge
the Statutory Service in the Uncovenanted?—I do
not like the Statutory Service. I would rather see
men of proved merit and ability selected for places
reserved for the Covenanted Service.

3235. What is your opinion generally on the
subject?—I would reserve the administrative ap-
pointments on political grounds for Europeans, and
when that was done, I would promote a certain
number of men from the Uncovenanted Service for
merit and ability to the appointments reserved for
the Covenanted outside of administrative ap-
pointments. I would reserve Collectorships for
Europeans. I think this is a political necessity.

3236. You would take away a certain number
of appointments from the higher service and give
them to the Uncovenanted Service as it at present
exists?—Yes.

Mr. Ryland.

3237. Would you have any intermediate ser-
vice?—No.

3238. If the Statutory Service is retained, should
the selected candidates be required to proceed to
England for training, or should they be encouraged
to do so?—I don't think it would be of any use.

Mr. Nulkar.

3239. You said that some doubt exists under
the Statute about Europeans. Can you give us a
case?—I cannot point at the moment to any par-
ticular case. One occurred some few years ago in
Madras, I believe.

3240. So you would include in the category of
Natives, domiciled Europeans instead of those born
in India?—I would be in favor rather of a person
being domiciled. I would not care if he was born
out of India.

3241. You were in Sind I believe?—I was for
eight years in Sind. I served under Sir Bartle
Frere, Mr. J. D. Moriarity and Mr. Mansfield.

3242. Do you remember the policy which the
Government of Sind followed in helping the back-
ward classes of Mahomedans?—I remember in the
beginning that the plan was introduced of finding
employment for the aristocracy of Sind. There
were appointments such as Extra Assistant Col-
lectors, which were held by the sons of the Amirs.

3243. What was done to fit them for the
post?—I have no special knowledge of the arrange-
ments. I am not prepared to say.

3244. Does that policy still exist?—English
education has progressed in Sind since 1843, and
when I left in 1866 we had very flourishing high
schools in Shikarpur, Sukkar, Hyderabad and
Karachi.

3245. What has been the result? Have the posts
been kept open specially for the Amir's families?—
I have been long away from Sind; but to judge
from the civil lists, I see that the special posts
are held by Natives of Sind, both Hindus and
Mahomedans. They are no longer kept specially
for that class as far as I can judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3246. I understand your dissatisfaction with
the Statutory Service is because inferior men are
selected?—Yes.

3247. Have you met any of them?—It would
be invidious for me to mention names.

3248. Are there any in your district?—There
have been so few appointed as yet, but there is one
I know.

3249. Is he inferior?—He is inferior to the
generality of men in the Uncovenanted Service. I
would not allow any one to seek admission to these
posts except through the Uncovenanted Service.
There would be a guarantee of merit if they were
taken entirely from that service. It would depend

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The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton—continued.

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A. H. 3250. Do you not think it possible that there
Plunkett. "proved merit and ability" if they were selected, as
Esq. you say, by Government on the recommendation
of the head of the department?—I don't think so.

3251. There would not be, you think, the same objection as at present?—No, already there is an educational test required for admission to the service, matriculation for the lower grades of the Executive Service. In my office the karkuns on twelve rupees a month are all matriculated men. Then such men, after a certain limit of time, have to pass the subordinate standard departmental examination, and then, afterwards, if they want to take a higher post, they have to pass a higher examination, so that you have qualified men who have been tried and selected for their ability.

3252. Don't you think imputations might be cast on the fairness of Government even then?—I don't think so.

Mr. Ryland.

3253. If the candidates are selected carefully from the Uncovenanted Service, you do not think there will be any apprehension such as exists now with regard to the Statutory Service?—No.

Sir Charles Turner.

3254. The appointments that will be made will create considerable discussion?—Yes.

3255. Do you think public opinion will be a sufficient safeguard to secure for the appointment men certainly above the average, of proved merit and ability?—There would be the further guarantee that they would do good service by reason of their previous training.

3256. You think public opinion would be a safeguard against favoritism?—Quite so: it would be.

3257. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Natives of India desire admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, and recruitment, as regards themselves, in India. I consider a period of special study in England essential for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. I do not consider that at present there are sufficient educational facilities in India to satisfy the high tests required for entrance to the Civil Service. Having regard to the necessity for the most superior men procurable for the higher branches of Civil administration in India, and that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England is a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service, I advocate examinations being held in England only. Indian candidates would thus require to undergo some education in England, a condition very necessary for fitness for high and responsible employment in India. Native candidates are however placed at a disadvantage in respect of age, the present maximum of nineteen years not being sufficient to enable Indian candidates to go to England to prosecute their studies in time to pass the preliminary test before the expiry of the age limit. I am of opinion that the age limit should be raised equally for both European and Native candidates, and that the limit might be twenty-three years. On political grounds I would reserve the highest administrative appointments for Europeans, and fix the proportion of Natives

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service at not more than 50 per cent. of the entire establishment of that service. I do not consider that any further alteration need be made to minimize the disadvantage felt by Natives of India in competing for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service. Certain classes of Hindus have caste objections against a voyage to England and life there, but these prejudices are diminishing, and will ere long die out. I do not advocate examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service, as I consider that the Educational Institutions available in India are at present not capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system as introduced in 1855 to secure.

Assuming that an examination is held in India, I would advocate that it should be identical and simultaneous with that held in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations; that it be held at one centre only; that the number of appointments to be competed for be fixed annually for all India, and that the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training before final appointment, under the conditions and period of probation applicable to candidates passing in England, suitable allowances being given to enable them to prosecute their studies there, their passage to England being also paid by the State. In the case of Natives entering through the competitive channel in England, I would give the same rates of pay and pension and allow the same leave and furlough as are allowed to Europeans.

Mr. Nulkar.

3258. Would you fix any proportion of Natives for the Covenanted Service?—It should not exceed 50 per cent.

Mr. Stewart.

3259. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I am of opinion that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from and be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty as the Covenanted Service is, provided the candidates possess the qualifications that may be from time to time prescribed. This would be in accordance with the terms of the Acts of Parliament and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1st November 1858.

3260. How would you recruit for Mamlatdars?—I consider that the present system works very satisfactorily. There is always a very large number of men available for employment in the Bombay Presidency, who have passed the Entrance examination of the public service. I would allow the present system to continue.

3261. What do you think of the system by which preference is given to graduates?—There has been some outcry on the subject of graduates and non-graduates. I would abolish the distinction and make all who pass the public service examination equally eligible.

3262. Would you advocate provincial recruitment?—I would say provincial.

Mr. Nulkar.

3263. You advocate an apportionment of appointments to the Uncovenanted Service?—Yes.

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

I should like to see the proportion recognized, Hindus generally one-half; Europeans, Eurasians, and Christians generally one-fourth; and Mahomedans, Parsis, and Jews one-fourth. That is, I think, a fair proportion.

3264. Do you know, or have you seen the work of the present class of Subordinate Judges?—I am not familiar with that branch. I have had no occasion to compare their work with that turned out by the Native Magistracy.

Sir Charles Turner.

3265. You would reserve one-fourth of the appointments for Europeans, Eurasians, and Christians generally?—I think that a fair proportion. There are fewer now in the Uncovenanted Service than there were twenty years back.

3266. Have you had much experience of the work of Mamltdars?—My work has been entirely that of a Special Magistrate for the past ten years. Previous to that I was treasury officer with magisterial powers.

Mr. Stewart.

3267. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted Service?—I propose that up to Rs. 1,000 no distinction should be made, but above that I would make a reduction of 80 per cent.

3268. What is your reason for placing those limits?—For this reason that, according to the plan that I advocate, the appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service would be given to men from the Uncovenanted of approved merit and ability. A thousand rupees is somewhat better than the pay of the higher grades of the Uncovenanted; therefore I would make no reduction up to Rs. 1,000. After that I would make a reduction of 80 per cent., as the expenses of Natives in India are less than those of Europeans.

Mr. Ryland.

3269. What about the Uncovenanted Leave and Pension rules?—I am not prepared to say anything on that point.

Mr. Nulkar.

3270. Why do you think the pay should be the same up to a thousand rupees?—If it is not the same up to a thousand rupees, it will not be worth while for the members of the Uncovenanted Service to take the appointments.

Mr. Ryland.

3271. What is your present pay may I ask?—Rupees 600.

3272. Have you no other lines open to you in the way of promotion?—Not in the Bombay Presidency.

3273. Is there nothing else you can aspire to?—There are no openings; there are so few appointments, the judicial being separated from the executive. I was once appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Poona.

3274. Appointed to that office especially for your qualifications?—It was so.

3275. How long did you hold the post?—The question was raised by the Accountant General as to whether an Uncovenanted Officer could hold the appointment permanently. He held that the appointment was reserved for a Military Officer. The matter went to the Government of India, and, under the ruling of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it was considered that so long as a Military Officer was available an Uncovenanted Officer should not be appointed. Accordingly, when a Military Officer became available, I had to go back to my grade in the Uncovenanted Service.

3276. Was this done against the opinion of the Local Government?—The Government at the time passed an order that I had been specially selected for the appointment on the ground of fitness.

3277. In your case, where efficiency *versus* interest was concerned, you had to give way?—Hardly. It was according to rules.

3278. Could the appointment be held by a Civilian?—It could.

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A. H.
Plunkett,
Esq.

WITNESS XLVII.—25th January 1887.

Examination of RAO BAHÁDUR GURSHIDAPA VIRBASAPA GILGANCHI, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, representative of the *Lingayat* Association.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

Vol. IV. 3279. You are, I believe, in the Uncovenanted
Sec. II. Service?—Yes. I am District Deputy Collector of
Bombay. Belgaum, and I was previously Mamladar and
Head Clerk.
Gurshidapa 3280. Do you represent the views of the Linga-
Virbasapa yat Association?—I do.
Gilganchi.

Sir Charles Turner.

3281. What is the object of the Association?—
To promote education among the Lingayats.
3282. Who are the Lingayats?—A section of
the Hindu community.
3283. Are they Brahmans or Non-Brahmans?—
Non-Brahmans.
3284. Are they Sudras?—I don't admit that.
3285. Has your society taken any particular
steps to induce Government to appoint persons
to office who are not Brahmans?—They have, and
I have laid on the table a memorandum addressed
to Government on the subject.

The President.

3286. How many members does the society con-
sist of?—Eighteen members.
3287. Do the Lingayats form a large proportion
of the community of the Bombay Presidency?—
Yes. In the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, and
Bijapur, there are several lakhs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3288. They are shown separately in the census
Report, and the number is stated at 168,000 or
1·34 per cent.?—But there are several in Mysore
and other places.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3289. What is the prevalent feeling in your Pro-
vince regarding the existing Statutory system? If
the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissa-
tisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sec-
tions of the community?—The prevalent feeling
in the Carnatic regarding the existing Statutory
system is one of indifference; that is to say, the
majority of the population are not very particular
about the individual appointed to the service, so
long as he is above corruption, just and kindly
disposed towards them. There exists, however, a
feeling of dissatisfaction among a small number of
educated persons such as B.A.'s, M.A.'s, and other
graduates and in the Uncovenanted Service such as
Deputy Collectors and Mamladars of proved merit
and integrity and also among the leaders of different
castes.

3290. What are the grounds upon which any
such feeling is based?—These graduates complain
that men inferior to them in education are put over
their heads, receive larger salaries and are more
respected in society on account of their high official
position, the Uncovenanted servants for the latter
two reasons, and the leaders of castes for the reason
that each caste is not represented in the service.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

3291. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exists,
directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chap-
ter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules
framed thereunder?—The feeling of dissatisfaction
is directed neither against the Statute nor against
the rules, but only against the mode of selection
actually adopted.

3292. Assuming the Statutory system to be
retained, what amendments would you suggest in
the rules with a view to remove any reasonable
objections which may be felt to them?—British
India is inhabited by numerous castes or classes of
people, one hating the other on religious grounds,
and these castes can never be reconciled with each
other till there is one religion for the whole of
India. Of these castes only a few have advanced
in education and these are the Brahmans in the
Bombay Presidency; the Amals in Sind, the
Babus in the Bengal Presidency, the Mudiliyars
and Nayadus in the Madras Presidency, and the
Aiangars or Ramanujas in the Mysore State. The
remaining classes are, however, backward in point
of education owing to several causes which it is un-
necessary to mention here, but it is a fact that
they form the bulk of the population, that they
contribute mainly to the public funds, and that,
as such, they have stronger claims to the public
patronage. There is, however, no analogy between
the success of Scotchmen in England and of Brah-
mins and Babus in India, because a Scotchman
represents in national and social instincts, any other
subject of Her Majesty the Queen in Great Britain,
whereas caste makes a Brahman or Babu, and a
Brahman or Babu represents only a Brahman or
Babu. If, however, mastery over the English
language were declared to be the only test of fit-
ness, then the abovenamed few classes, whose nu-
merical strength is comparatively insignificant, and
who pay little or nothing towards the support of
Government, would continue to monopolise the
service to the detriment of the backward classes.
By this means another bureaucracy, which the edu-
cated Natives deprecate in strong terms, would
be created, and the consequences of which would
be dreadful when it is borne in mind that caste has
the most powerful influence over its members. As
an instance of this I may refer to the late riots of
Delhi and other places, where a Hindu Honorary
Magistrate was reported to have sided with his caste
fellows, and the Mahomedans to have expressed their
determination to kill him. But this is human
nature and one cannot help it. The real danger to
the State lies, however, not in not advancing the
already advanced, but in not conciliating and advan-
cing the ignorant yet influential and physically
strong classes of Natives. It must also be remem-
bered that eminent educationalists are not required
for the Statutory Service and a thorough knowledge
of English, of which alone the Indian graduates can
boast, is not an exclusive test of fitness. A moderate
amount of education, coupled with a strong consti-
tution, and good moral and social status, is all that is
necessary to make an efficient officer of Government.
For these and other similar reasons I consider that

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

the educational test to be imposed, should be such as would enable a man to perform his duties satisfactorily and the selection so made as to secure the representation of all classes in the service, so long as there are qualified persons in those classes; or in other words, the first appointment should be given to a Brahman, the second to a Maratha, the third to a Mussulman, the fourth to a Lingayat, the fifth to a Jain, the sixth to a Mhar, and so on until all classes are provided for, and this mode of selection should be repeated. In order to secure the services of the best men from each caste, a competitive examination should be held in the Presidency town between the candidates of the caste whose turn it is to get the appointment. The Collector of each district in the Presidency should recommend one man from his district belonging to the caste from which the selection is to be made in the particular year. This arrangement will give eighteen candidates, or perhaps less in some cases of each caste in the Presidency proper, and the fittest of them would succeed. This mode of selection or some such other method would or ought to satisfy all classes of Natives.

3293. Should be the limit of age for the Covenanted Service be increased?—I think so.

3294. Do you advocate any simultaneous examination in India and England?—No.

3295. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—I am content with the definition Natives of India, including Eurasians.

3296. You advocate no amendment of the Statute?—No.

3297. Should the recruitment be by competition or by nomination or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—By the tests that are in force—a Deputy Collector should be promoted from Mamlatdar.

3298.—You advocate no change?—No.

3299. What is your opinion with regard to District Judgeships?—I have none.

The President.

3300. Are you satisfied with the present system of appointing to the Uncovenanted Service?—If the appointments are made caste by caste, supposing there were ten castes, the appointments ought to go in rotation.

3301. What should be the test of fitness?—It should be by examination.

3302. Would you keep the present rules?—The appointment should go to competent persons as tested under the present rules.

Mr. Nulkar.

3303. Do you count Lingayats among the backward classes as regards education?—Yes, I do.

3304. What is the general cause of the backwardness of certain classes under the Government system of education?—A higher class education is beyond their means; and another reason is, that

Mr. Nulkar—continued.

those who have acquired a little education do not yet get Government appointments.

3305. How can Government help the backward classes?—By encouraging education and appointing men to Government posts.

3306. How can Government encourage education?—By founding scholarships.

3307. For the Lingayats?—Not only for the Lingayats, but for all backward classes.

The President.

3308. If the appointments in the Government service are apportioned among the different castes, would you advocate different, educational qualifications, or would you apply the same test to all?—I would apply the same test.

3309.—You would not lower the test in some cases?—No; I would only have the appointments apportioned.

3310. You would not make it necessary to have a University degree?—No.

3311. How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, regarded by influential sections of Native community?—The present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services is regarded with disfavor by influential sections of the Native community for the reasons I have mentioned, as it brings into the service only a few classes. Even persons belonging to these favored classes, such as Karkuns, stigmatise the system as unfair, because under it they cannot rise to the posts of Subordinate Judges and Mamlatdars and other reserved posts for graduates, and for those that pass the Lower and Higher Standard examinations. But their exclusion from high offices is due to no fault of theirs, because Government admits them to the service knowing that they are not graduates and that they are either forbidden or unable to pass those examinations. They are, however, often more competent than graduates and others to conduct the duties entrusted to graduates, from their intimate acquaintance gained from long experience with the details of the work to be done. This state of things creates despair, and forces even good men to go astray. In my opinion, either no person, not a graduate, should be admitted to the service, or the person admitted should be promoted to the highest position in the service which he is fitted to occupy. In this connection the "umedwar" (volunteer) system is to be stigmatised as unfair to the backward classes, as it fills the offices with relations and friends of the existing monopolists and excludes others. It also ties the hands of the officer having the power of appointment, and precludes him from bringing in an outsider even if he is disposed to do so.

3312. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—The present pay should be maintained, and the leave rules must be the same.

3313. Is there any other point on which you have evidence to offer?—No.

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Gurkhiaras
Farbuanaja
Gilgauchi.

WITNESS XLVIII—25th January 1887.

Examination of F. L. GOLDSMID, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

*Sir Charles Turner.*Vol. IV.
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Goldsmid,
Esq.

3314. What position do you hold?—I am District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba; I was formerly Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division.

3315. I believe you take great interest in the Uncovenanted Service question.—I do.

3316. Do you wish to give evidence as regards the Statutory system?—Yes.

3317. What is your objection to it?—I object to it because I think men of approved merit and ability ought to be appointed to it from the Uncovenanted Service. That seems to me the proper way of discovering proved merit and ability.

3318. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the Rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them?—I would add in Section 6 "and others," after the words "Natives of India," and I would emphasise the word "proved." The proof of the merit and ability should be proof given before the general public, whether by brilliant success at the University or by satisfactory service under Government or in a profession. If I do not make a mistake, one person actually resigned two or three years ago, because he could not pass the departmental examination.

Mr. Stewart.

3319. You think the best way to ascertain approved merit and ability is by service in the Uncovenanted branch?—I would do away with the Statutory service, and have the Statute kept as a reward for service.

3320. If the Statutory service is retained, would you send the persons appointed to England?—Yes; it might be done.

3321. Would not the fact of sending men to England to undergo a special training imply that there has been a violation of the Statute respecting men of proved merit and ability?—It would; and that is another reason for doing away with the Statutory system.

Sir Charles Turner.

3322. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—There is dissatisfaction among the Natives, and very reasonable dissatisfaction.

3323. What is the reason. Do they object to the age?—Yes; they think the age too low. I think we should find the same objection on the part of parents in England to sending out their sons at that age to this country.

3324. What limits do you advocate?—The maximum limit should, I think, be twenty-three. That is what I believe it was at first.

3325. Are there any objections beside that of age?—I believe the Natives think that oriental languages should receive higher marks. My own

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

opinion is that we should keep the recruitment of the Covenanted Service exactly as it is, except in respect of age. I would reduce the Covenanted Service and add to the Uncovenanted, and have an examination in India for the Uncovenanted Service open to everybody. I would make the Uncovenanted Service one great service, so that Government would have the power of transferring men from one branch to another. Now if men who are not a success in a particular branch are transferred to another, an injustice is done either to them or to the men already in the department. Every single department is crowded with men. In any department where a man is transferred from another he has either to go over the heads of those in the department, or else go to the bottom and lose a great many years' service.

3326. What appointments chiefly would you take away from the Covenanted Service, executive or judicial?—Some of the lower judicial. It is a question which one person cannot settle.

3327. I am merely asking your opinion?—Well, in all cases there ought to be a maximum and not a minimum of appointments for all castes and nationalities.

3328. Would you advocate a simultaneous examination in England and India?—I do not think that advisable.

3329. On what grounds?—I do not think the education out here is sufficiently advanced for it. I speak from limited experience. I have taken a good deal of interest in education in the different collectorates in which I have been; and I have always made it a point to visit the High Schools. I have examined some schools in one subject taken up for the matriculation, namely, arithmetic and algebra, and my experience, like that of others, is that, although it may come up to the test of the matriculation, it is not yet up to the standard required by the Civil Service.

3330. But would not such a system tend to improve education in India?—It would probably tend to cramming, but I do not know that it would really benefit education.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3331. You would have all the higher educational training for the Civil Service undergone in England?—Yes.

3332. Would you limit the number of Natives who are to compete in England?—I do not think so.

3333. If you cut down the Covenanted Civil Service and throw the appointments you take away from that service into the Uncovenanted Service, will it not be recruited almost entirely from the Natives of India, and will that not be a disadvantage politically?—I think there might be a difficulty if you had a minimum number for castes and nationalities, but not if you have a maximum.

Mr. Stewart.

3334. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—All natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

3335. How would you recruit your Mamlats?—The only way I can see is by having competitive examination open to all natural-born subjects with a maximum limit.

3336. What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?—I can most conveniently reply to all these queries in one answer. The ideas I state are rather startling, but I think that my scheme would work well, and if it were carried out, the salaries of many of the higher officers might be considerably reduced. I would greatly reduce the Covenanted Civil Service, which might for the future consist of about 75 men in the Bombay Presidency; from these 75, Members of Council, Commissioners, Collectors, Judges, Assistant Collectors, and Assistant Judges should be selected; the numbers of Assistants in the Covenanted Civil Service should be much fewer than they are at present. The Uncovenanted Civil Service should be divided into two branches—the Superior Uncovenanted and the Inferior Uncovenanted. Examinations should be provincially held for entrance into the superior branch, and all nationalities and castes should be represented, with the solitary condition that the members must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. Candidates for the superior branch should be liable to examination (competitive) and should be between the age of twenty and twenty-five and the examination should be in India: passed candidates should belong to one service and should be liable to transfer to any branch of it; for instance, a Superintendent of Police might be made, if qualified, a Subordinate Judge—the Local Government would find out each officer's special qualifications. It is universally acknowledged that Mamlats are underpaid, and it is equally universally acknowledged that they are overworked. I would abolish them, and in their places I would appoint Assistant Collectors to be in charge of each taluka, and these should be members of the Covenanted Civil Service and of the superior Uncovenanted Civil Service: they should do most of the work now performed by the Mamlats, and one of the channels of communication, which makes the machinery of the Government resemble somewhat a gigantic Post Office, would be done away with. At present Government calls for an opinion—the Commissioner refers to the Collector, he to his Assistant, and he to the Mamlatdar. Why should not the Assistant be competent to give the opinion? He would know his district as well as the Mamlatdar if he had but one taluka. Again, the benefit to unfortunate witnesses would be inestimable: they would only have to follow the Magistrate over one taluka and not over hundreds of miles. One of the highest of the inferior Uncovenanted Service could perform the taluka treasury work, and take third class magisterial cases when the Assistant Collector was on tour. Seventy-five per cent. of the Collectors and of those holding higher appointments should be from the Civil Service and twenty-five per cent. from the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

The pay of the superior Uncovenanted Civil Service should be as follows for Europeans, and two-thirds of this ought to be sufficient for Natives,

MR. Stewart—continued.

whose daily expenses are less and whose expenses for visiting their homes are infinitely less:—

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1st year | Rs. 200 | per mensem. |
| 2nd " | " 300 | " " |
| 3rd " | " 400 | " " |
| 4th to 7th " | " 500 | " " |
| 8th to 11th " | " 600 | " " |
| 12th to 14th " | " 700 | " " |
| 15th to 17th " | " 800 | " " |
| 18th to 20th " | " 900 | " " |

and after that Rs. 1,000 with necessary allowances, *e.g.*, a man holding an appointment which necessitated travelling over the whole district should receive a larger travelling allowance than one who only had to travel over a taluka. Rs. 1,000 should be the maximum monthly pay, except for special appointments. Collectors would of course receive more, but Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,800 ought to be amply sufficient for Collectors appointed from men of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Civil Service. There would of course be a great many appointments in the superior Uncovenanted Civil Service, but many appointments would be also abolished, and I do not think that the cost of governing would be increased: the abolition of the appointment of Mamlatdar and the substitution of more Assistant Collectors principally selected from Natives would be a decided gain. If my scheme were carried out, there would be a very few acting appointments. Men would be promoted after so many years' service (which should of course be approved—Government must have the power to punish idlers by delaying promotion); the work in the office of the Accountant General would be considerably lightened.

This is of course only the shadow of a great change, and I have made no provision for the present Covenanted Civilian, who have undoubtedly the strongest right to protest against the admission of outsiders to appointments now only held by Covenanted Civilian. This is beyond my province, but I deferentially offer the above scheme as one which should be pleasing to all, as it opens the highest appointments to Natives without necessitating their going through the examinations in England; it gives the best chance of holding these appointments to men appointed in England: it gives a chance to Europeans and Eurasians, and it would enable Government to transfer a round man from a square to a round hole better suited to him, *e.g.*, a Superintendent of Police, when too old (and perhaps too round) for very active work, could be given the duties more congenial to him, *viz.*, those of an Assistant Collector, where activity is not so essential, the work being in one taluka. Finally, men of approved merit and ability in the Inferior Covenanted Civil Service should have a chance of promotion into the superior branch even if they have passed the age of twenty-five.

3337. What are your views regarding Subordinate Judges?—I have had no experience of them.

3338. Would you allow residents in other provinces to compete?—I would have the recruitment provincial.

Mr. Ryland.

3339. Would you select candidates who were likely to turn out good officers, or would you leave it to open competition?—Yes; I think I would have competition.

3340. How would you secure the necessary qualities—physical and moral—which are considered very necessary?—By probation.

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Mr. Ryland—continued.

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Esq.

3341. During what period?—Two years.

3342. How would you apportion the appointments?—I should certainly keep eighty per cent. of the higher appointments of the Covenanted Service for men recruited in England as appointed at home.

Mr. Stewart.

3343. Supposing the Statutory service is retained, would you make any distinction between the pay of an officer in that service and the pay of a Covenanted Civilian?—I think there ought to be a difference if they are admitted by favor.

3344. What should be the difference?—I do not feel prepared to say.

3345. Do you think the present two-thirds satisfactory?—So far as I can give any opinion.

3346. What about leave rules?—The difference between the two sets of rules is no small one; an officer who is allowed to enjoy the favorable rules can take two years' furlough after eight years' service; his less fortunate brother has to work for ten years before he has earned his furlough, and then he is permitted to take one year; if he wishes to take two years at once, he must work for eighteen years before he earns them, and then he is not entitled to any more furlough for the whole of his service (thirty years), unless he obtains a medical certificate; the "fortunate" officer may spend six years of his service on furlough: the "unfortunate" one can only spend two. Again, the "fortunate" one is allowed under certain rules to take special leave for six months, without prejudicing his right to take furlough when it is due; if the "unfortunate" officer is obliged to take special leave, he forfeits all claim to furlough during the rest of his service.

I think it may be laid down as an axiom that although pensions may be given as rewards, leave is only given because it is absolutely required; there can be little doubt that Government fixed the leave rules for Covenanted Civil Servants because they found that it was absolutely necessary in some cases for a man to take the amount of

Mr. Stewart—continued.

leave given, in order for him to preserve his health and to work up to the highest standard. If more leave than is necessary is given, then public money is wasted, but if this is not done, there can be no reason why every European should not be allowed to take the leave which is deemed necessary for any individual European or Europeans. Thinking this, the Uncovenanted Civil Servants ask in the first place that they may be all granted the favourable leave rules.

We Uncovenanted Civil Servants recognise the fact that it is the present policy of the Government to appoint only Natives to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and of course it is not for us to comment on this policy; but we naturally cannot help recognising a still stronger fact, *viz.*, that we are already in the service, that we have been appointed by Government to this service, and I think we strive to repay Government by working for them to the best of our ability. We therefore feel confident that Government will not leave us in a position which will render our working for them harder for ourselves, injurious to our healths, and which is detrimental to the best interest of Government, because it renders us useless at an early age, owing to our being kept in this country without a change for a longer period than other Europeans. We therefore ask Government with confidence to make us the above concession.

I think all the leave pension rules require alteration. There is a great deal of discontent in the Uncovenanted Service at the rules. I give an example—according to the rules a man cannot work after the age of fifty-five. Our service for pension does not count until after twenty-two. We have to serve thirty years before we are entitled to pension. In thirty years it is not too much to expect that a man will require three years' leave. Therefore he does not serve thirty years, but Government declares that he shall be turned out at fifty-five.

Mr. Ryland.

3347. I suppose the hardship depends on whether the rules are worked harshly or not?—Yes.

WITNESS XLIX.—25th January 1887.

Examination of NĀRĀYAN GANESH CHANDĀVARKAR, Esq., B.A., L.C.B., Fellow of the Bombay University; Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Editor, *Indu Prokash* Newspaper, Bombay.

Sir Charles Turner.

3348. What is your profession?—I am a Fellow of the Bombay University and a Pleader of the High Court. I am also Editor of the *Indu Prokash*.

3349. Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?—It has been generally disapproved of by the educated classes in this country. The masses have no decided opinion on the subject, though, so far as my knowledge and observation go, I have reason to believe that, in places where Statutory Civilians have served or are serving, the people are inclined to look upon their position in the service as one of less respectability and trust than that of Covenanted Civilians.

3350. What are the grounds of disapprobation?—The grounds of disapprobation are three—(1) that the men selected get in, or are supposed to get in, by means of patronage and favoritism, and not because of their fitness or of any merits or abilities of their own; (2) though in a few cases well-educated men have been chosen, yet they are not regarded as the equals, in all respects, of men who have entered the service by passing a competitive test, and who have by their travels to, and residence in, England shown that they are men of pluck and enterprise; (3) the failure of one or two men selected as Statutory Civilians to pass certain tests during the period of probation has, in addition, served to discredit the system.

3351. Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy—(a) by an amendment of the Rules; (b) by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf, or should those provisions be repealed?—I am of opinion that the Statutory Civil Service should be abolished.

In so stating my opinion, I feel bound not to forget that its retention is said to be desired in the interests of the backward classes in this country, who, it has been urged by some, need the help of patronage to enable them to get into the service. This latter view, it seems to me, assumes that the service is made for men and not the men for the service. If the duties which a civil servant is called upon to perform, were capable of being adapted to the capacities of individuals appointed to discharge them, there would be some reason in the argument that a man must be appointed because he belongs to a particular class. But such adaptation is not possible. Men must adapt themselves to the needs of the service. In other words, the fittest man, whatever class he belongs to, should be appointed; and all classes should be judged by the same test and should be compelled to get into the service by one door. I admit that the practical statesman must deal with the interests of all classes impartially, and, where a class is lagging behind others, give it a helping hand. But the duty which the British Government owes to the backward classes can best be discharged, not by thrusting men belonging to them into the service on the principle of patronage and favoritism, but by placing within their reach

Sir Charles Turner—continued.

special educational facilities which shall enable them to compete with other classes for appointments in the Civil Service on equal terms. I may state that the classes who are now ahead of these backward classes were encouraged and helped in the way I have here indicated, as may be observed from the Reports of the Board of Education of Bombay, which presided over the educational movement in this Presidency in its earlier stages.

3352. If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Section 6, are not repealed nor substantially amended, so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder?—The provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Section 6, may be amended so as to include the subjects of Native States in the definition of "Native of India." No other amendment seems to me to be required.

3353. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?—They should not merely be encouraged, but compelled to go and reside there for a period of two or three years. That period should be spent by them at some University, and at the close of it they ought to be required to produce certificates from some responsible authority connected with the University, showing that their moral conduct has been good.

3354. In your caste is there any objection to going to England?—No, I have been to England.

3355. How long were you there?—Two and a half months.

3356. On your return did you find any difficulty in respect to your social position among your fellows?—None whatever.

3357. Was any caste objection raised?—No objection has been raised up to now. My caste friends come to me and mix with me freely.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3358. Had you to undergo any purifying rites?—No.

Sir Charles Turner.

3359. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?—Dissatisfaction is felt by the Natives of this country, because they think that though pledges and promises have been given to them, both by Parliament and the Crown, that all classes shall be treated equally so far as admission into Her Majesty's Service goes, yet the rules for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service have been so framed as to debar them practically from entering it.

3360. Should any, and, if any, what, change be made in that system?—The changes that I would recommend are—(1) that the limit of age for the open competition be raised to twenty-three; (2) that Sanskrit and Arabic be treated in the same way as Latin.

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3361. Do Natives of India labor under any, and, if any, what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?—The disadvantages which Natives of India labor under in competing for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service are these:—

- (1) That on account of the reduction of age they are required to send their sons to England at a very early age.
- (2) The open competition being held in England, parents do not wish to expose their sons to the risk of a failure and of returning to this country disappointed after having undergone great trouble and incurred much expense.

3362. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, *e.g.*,—(a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage-money to Native candidates; (b) by altering the limit of age; (c) by adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects; (d) by holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India?—The disadvantages indicated may be removed (1) by raising the limit of age to twenty-three, and (2) holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India.

3363. If an examination is held in India, (1) should it be identical with that held in England; (2) should it be held at one or more centres in India; should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations; (3) if such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated; (4) should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?—If an examination is held in India, it should be identical with that held in England, and it should be held at more than one centre, *i.e.*, in the Presidency towns. The candidates in England and India should be selected solely according to their order of merit only.

3364. If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required as a condition obligatory to proceed to England to complete their training?—Yes, because a Civil Servant in India must be a man of pluck, enterprise, and moral courage. These are virtues, which, in the present state of things, can best be acquired by a travel to England and residence there for at least two years. Another reason why I would insist upon the successful candidate proceeding to England is this:—on entering the service his lot is generally cast in the mufasal among European members of the service. It is absolutely necessary, in the interests of Empire, that between the former and the latter there should be a perfect *entente cordiale*, which is possible, generally speaking, only where the two are able to meet each other on terms of equality and can move and mix with each other freely. Natives should not expect to get into the service and at the same time cling to their caste traditions.

3365. Are the young Natives obtained under the existing system of open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity, who could be obtained under any system?—I do not feel in a position to answer this question. But it seems to me the wider the range of choice, the better will be the class of men selected.

3366. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

Statute 33 Vic. Chapter 3, Section 6, or from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty?—It may be recruited from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, if the present rules of admission into the Covenanted Civil Service be so modified as to enable Natives to compete for it in their own country. Otherwise it should be recruited only from Natives of India, as described in Statute 33 Vic. Chapter 3, Section 6,—that description being modified, however, so as to include the subjects of the Native States.

3367. Should the recruitment be by competition or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?—The present system of nomination seems to me on the whole good.

3368. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several Administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such Administrations respectively, or with a preference for such residents?—The recruitment should be made by the several Administrations, with a preference for residents in the territories under such Administrations.

Mr. Ryland.

3369. Are you yourself in favor of an examination in India as well as in England?—Yes.

3370. Why make it a condition of admitting Europeans to the Uncovenanted Service that the Covenanted Service rules should be altered?—If the bar is to be removed at all, it should be removed all round. The Covenanted Service is practically restricted to Europeans.

3371. There is no absolute prohibition against Natives entering the Covenanted service?—But it is practically so.

Mr. Nulkar.

3372. Have you had any practice in the mufasal Courts.—I have appeared before Native Judges.

3373. Before Magistrates?—Not much, but I have seen appeals from Native Magistrates coming before the High Court.

3374. In your opinion what is the comparative efficiency of Native Magistrates and Subordinate Judges?—I think Subordinate Judges much superior to Native Magistrates. The legal training of the former is better.

Sir Charles Turner.

3375. What has been your practice amongst Native Magistrates?—Not of that character that I can speak with authority on their work.

3376. Do you know any of these gentlemen in private life?—Yes.

3377. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches?—Yes.

3378. If such distinction should be made, on what principle should it be regulated?—On the principle that the Statutory Civilian should draw only two-thirds of the salary given to a Covenanted Civilian of equal rank. Natives who enter the Covenanted Civil Service by the door of competition and who have been to England ought to be entitled to the same pay and privileges as the European members of the service.

WITNESS No. L.— January 1887.

Examination of the HON'BLE KĪSHINĀTH TRIMBAK TELANG, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B., C.S., Member of the Legislative Council; J. P.; Fellow of the Bombay University; Advocate of the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

3379. How long have you been an Advocate of the High Court?—I was admitted in April 1872.

3380. You have taken a leading part in several literary movements in this City?—I have.

3381. Are you President of any Association?—No, I am not; but I am Secretary of the Students' Literary Society, which has several girls' schools under its charge. I am also Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Deccan College, established for the purpose of translating foreign books into the vernacular.

3382. Have you been to England?—No.

3383. Have you graduated?—Yes, at the Bombay University.

3384. What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory System? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general or is it confined to certain sections of the community?—The feeling regarding the existing Statutory System is one of dissatisfaction. It is not, I think, confined to any particular sections of the community, but is general among those members of all the sections who are qualified and accustomed to think and speak about public affairs.

3385. What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based?—The dissatisfaction is due, I think, first, to the fact that, on the part of Government, the system is, or at least was, supposed to afford an adequate recognition of the proper and reasonable claims of the people of the country to a share in its administration, whereas the adequacy of it was very generally denied. Secondly, it is due to the fact that, on the side of the people it was supposed—and the supposition has in great measure been verified, especially in the case of the earlier appointments—that the system would only introduce into the Service men not of proved merit and ability in the true sense of the phrase as used in the Statute, but men who could directly or indirectly get themselves into the good graces of the higher officials. And it was and is generally believed that the best passport to the good graces of the higher officials is not afforded by genuine "merit and ability," so much as by more or less questionable proceedings on the part of the candidate for employment, or of those who interest themselves in his favour, or of both. Thirdly, it is thought that persons admitted under the Statute must needs be regarded as necessarily of inferior calibre or status, by whatever tests they may be tried, to those getting in by open competition, and some dissatisfaction was felt at the attempt made (when rules came to be framed for putting the Statute into operation) to place the gentlemen of proved merit and ability on a distinctly lower level as regards pay, leave, pension, &c., than the other members of the Covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty. Lastly, another cause of dissatisfaction was the restriction of these appointments to not more than one-sixth of the admissions to the Superior Civil Service—a restriction which in

1884 Lord Kimberley said the Government was not prepared to abandon.

3386. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exists, directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder?—The last answer shows that the feeling of dissatisfaction was not by any means confined to the rules made under the Statute. The Journal of the East India Association, Vol. V., pp. 56—67, will show that long before the rules were framed and promulgated, this dissatisfaction had already found expression among my countrymen.

3387. If objection taken to the Statute, because its provisions admit persons to specific appointments only and not to membership in an organised "Service"? If a desire is felt for enrolment in general service, what are the reasons for this desire?—The circumstance referred to doubtless was and is one ground of objection to the Statutory System. The reasons for the desire to be enrolled in one general service are based on an ambition, which I hold to be a perfectly legitimate and reasonable ambition, to serve one's country in the highest departments of its service. What we want—what alone we have all along asked for—is justice. We want no favour, and ask for none. If justice is to be given us, we ask how can there be any justification for our practical exclusion from the Covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty, which is regarded as the highest branch of the Indian Civil Service? We have also a desire to prove, that tried by the test of actual experience, we can under proper conditions discharge our duties in the highest posts in our country's service with as much efficiency as the large majority of our European brethren. The opportunity for such proof is almost entirely foreclosed, if we are to constitute a separate service of our own. Again, it is our desire to take the full benefit of the robust civilisation with which our own has now come into contact. If in each department of activity, where we and Europeans come into communication with each other, some of us can associate with them on terms of equality, that benefit is more easily secured, than if we are always to look upon ourselves, and to be looked upon by others, as inferior to Europeans, even when in other respects we have vindicated our claims to equality.

3388. What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute?—On the whole I am disposed to think that Section 6 of the Statute should be repealed altogether. No mere tinkering with it will improve that which as a general provision is radically defective on the points above dwelt on.

3389. Do you consider that Section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words "Natives of India" as describes with sufficient clearness, fullness, and accuracy the various classes

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K. T.
Telang.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

Vol. IV. of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted
Sec. II. posts it is desirable to provide? If not, can you
Bombay. suggest any more complete or more satisfactory
The Hon'ble definition?—On the whole, I think the definition
K. T. will do, and cannot suggest any modification. I
Telang. am of opinion that domiciled Europeans ought to
be included under the term "Native of India,"
but not only for the purposes of this Statute.
They should be so treated for all purposes of
State.

3390. If the objections are directed against the rules framed under the Statute, do they relate to the mode or modes of selection actually adopted? Do they relate to the general conditions, in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices?—There have certainly been felt and expressed objections to the mode of nomination to the Statutory Service, and also to the pay, leave and pension rules relating to it. In the mode of selection, there have been some changes recently made, but I do not think that it is possible to work the scheme quite satisfactorily so as to meet all reasonable requirements.

3391. Are Statutory Civilians regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel? If such a feeling exists, on what grounds is it based? Do the general public view with any difference the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted Officers? If so, on what grounds?—Statutory Civilians are looked down upon in the way suggested in these questions. The grounds have been indicated above. It is generally supposed that they get into the service because they, or those interested in them, are the personal favorites of Governors, or Members of Council or such like officers, and not for any sterling merits to be found in them; that having got in, they get less pay and have far less privileges in the way of leave, &c., than the others; and that when they retire, they retire with smaller pensions. They are also supposed in some way or another to be in the service not by right, but by sufferance, and therefore not to be so strong and independent as the competition-wallahs can afford to be. I am not aware that any specific comparison is instituted by the general public between the status of Statutory Civilian and that of Uncovenanted Officers. But there doubtless is a lurking belief that there is no difference between the two save one of name, in consequence of the circumstances to which attention has been already drawn.

3392. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your Province? How would a system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation be regarded by the same classes?—I presume the whole of the nomination system will be generally regarded in future as it has been in the past, *viz.*, as a very unsatisfactory system, inefficient from the point of view of administrative success, demoralising from the point of view of its effects on the community at large. The indolent among the so-called aristocratic classes may perhaps like it, as affording them a cheap means of getting into good berths; but even amongst those classes, the intelligent cannot, I think, fail to perceive that its ulterior consequences must in the long run be disastrous to their class as a whole.

3393. Would a system of nomination, with or

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

without probation, be likely to secure well-qualified persons? Has experience actually shown such a system to secure well-qualified officers?—The system of nomination whether with or without probation may of course sometimes secure well-qualified persons, as there are corrective forces always at work to nullify in a greater or less degree the results of the very worst systems. It mainly depends on the men who have to nominate. In actual fact, good nominations have now and then been made even under the system now prevailing. But such nominations are not the natural results of the system. They occur in spite of it.

3394. Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?—If so, how do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose?—The Statute in terms contemplates "proved merit and ability" as a ground of admission; and this seems to be quite right in principle—on the assumption that the nomination system is to be retained. How "merit and ability" are to be "proved" is a difficult question. Amongst those who are already in office somewhere, the choice is comparatively less difficult than among those who are fresh from their academic studies. Under a system of pure nomination, probably the best course—or I ought perhaps to say the best unsatisfactory course—would be to call for full reports on all candidates from their official superiors in the one case, and the Principals and Professors of their Colleges in the other. The nominating authority should then, as best it can, make a choice on the basis of such reports.

3395. How would a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments or by the Universities, or by those authorities concurrently or alternately, be regarded?—I cannot say with any confidence how the system here suggested would be regarded. Speaking for myself, I would say that I should not regard it as a very good one. And I think many will agree with me. Nominations by the Local Governments as a first step to competition would still remain open to many of the criticisms made upon the system of pure nomination, while nominations by the Universities would depend almost entirely on the results of their various regular examinations which it would not be always easy to compare. If we are to have limited competition among nominated men—a system which would be somewhat more satisfactory than the present one—the power of nomination may perhaps be entrusted to the authorities of the Collegiate institutions, in which the candidates have been educated. The Universities which are almost entirely examining bodies afford scarcely so appropriate an agency for this purpose as the Colleges.

3396. In preference to either of the above systems (nomination and limited competition) would a system of open competition, pure and simple, for the Statutory Service commend itself to the Native community?—I think, on the whole, that an open competition would be likely to prove more satisfactory than any other. Probably, however, to prevent the examination becoming too unwieldy and unmanageable, and also for other reasons, it might be well to require from candidates the production of certificates, like those which the Bombay University requires—*mutatis mutandis* of course—from the Principals of the Colleges or Collegiate institutions in which the candidates have been educated. This cannot prevent the competition from being really an open

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

one, as few youths now receive any liberal education who do not attend some one or other of our Colleges.

3397. If competition (whether limited or open) is preferred, should there be one competition for all India or separate competitions in each Province? If there were only one general competition, how would you ensure a due proportion of appointments falling to the population of the several Provinces? Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several Provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some Provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments?—In case competition for the Statutory Service is ordered, I think it will be better to hold the competitive examinations separately for the separate Provinces. The difficulties alluded to in the last two questions, though not quite insurmountable, render this, I think, a desirable course.

3398. Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, (2) intellectual capacity, (3) moral, social, and physical fitness? If so, what should be the tests under each of the heads specified?—I would have no limit of age, save the general limit which I believe already exists at present for entrance into Government service. I would have no test of intellectual capacity other than the examination itself, nor of moral and social fitness other than that I have already suggested, *viz.*, the certificate of the Principal of the candidate's college. As to physical fitness the rules should be the same as now apply to other branches of Government service.

3399. Do you consider that after selection whether by nomination or competition there should be a period of probation? If so, what should be the duration of the probationary period?—Should the period of probation be passed in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, or of the Covenanted Service, or in what other manner?—I would not have any period of probation. The selections ought to be carefully and deliberately made.

3400. Do you consider that after selection, and before entering on probation (or on duty), the person selected should undergo special training? If so, should the special training be undergone in India or in England? If in India, would it be possible, and if possible advisable, to establish an Indian Civil Service College on the basis of the Haileybury College which formerly existed in England?—I do not see the necessity for special training in the case of Natives of the country. They can have no better training than being called upon to do actual current work under supervision. I do not think we want a Haileybury College in India; and if there is to be any special training in England, of which the precise nature is not quite obvious to me, I do not see why the Statutory Civilian and the competition Civilian should not then be put on a perfectly equal footing. I would, however, certainly encourage Statutory Civilians to visit England after their selection whenever they liked. I would do this with a view "to add to their qualifications" for the service in this sense, that it will open to them almost a new world, it will enable them to associate with members of the ruling race in their own land, and will give them a personal

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

familiarity with the progressive and powerful civilisation which they have to be instrumental in adapting and spreading in their own country. The encouragement should take the form of placing the Statutory Civilian on the same footing as the competition-wallah.

3401. Are you in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil or Statutory Service? If so, how would you connect such a scheme with the selection of Natives for employment in the higher administrative posts in India?—If what I have recommended in the last answer is done, no scholarships or other encouragement of that sort will be wanted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3402. In one of your answers you say, that it was and is generally believed, that "the best passport to the good graces of the higher officials is not afforded by genuine 'merit and ability,' so much as by more or less questionable proceedings on the part of the candidate for employment or of those who interest themselves in his favour or of both"?—I mean what is called paying respects to the officers, as they suppose that by socially pleasing the officers they will get what they want. I do not suggest any questionable proceedings on the part of the officers.

3403. May I ask whom you mean by "we" in your reply to Question 3369?—I mean the Natives of the country; those who have made demands on the subject.

3404. Have you made any demands on the subject?—I have, and others of the country.

3405. What do you mean by justice?—The carrying out in the proper sense of the promises made in the Statute and Proclamation.

3406. What promises do you understand were held out?—I understand that the promise held out by the State was that whenever qualifications were shown by Natives, they should be eligible for office under Her Majesty equally with Europeans.

3407. Have any Native gentlemen, notwithstanding the obstacles you mention, succeeded in getting in by examination?—Some have succeeded.

3408. Several from Bombay?—I believe so.

These gentlemen have succeeded in fulfilling what the Government of the day considered necessary to qualify them for employment in India, and I suppose Government should do its best to secure the best men?—Yes.

3409. Then where is the injustice to any particular class? Have you any doubt of the motives?—The matter does not turn on motive; but the question is, does it operate. The rule might have been framed in justice, but it is not a just rule.

The President.

3410. Does the operation of the rule exclude any man who is qualified?—Yes; people would get in who do not get in now.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3411. I do not mean has it acted unjustly on the subjects of Her Majesty in India, but has it operated unjustly on subjects generally?—Yes.

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3412. Has it furnished a less efficient administration than you have a right to expect?—No.
3413. Ought there to be a more efficient administration?—I do not suggest that.
3414. You are, I presume, a resident of Bombay?—Yes.
3415. Were you born in Bombay?—Yes.
3416. Were you educated in Bombay?—Yes.
3417. Have you ever resided in any other place?—Always in Bombay.
3418. Have you ever resided in any other part of the Bombay Presidency?—No.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3419. You speak of a reasonable ambition to serve one's country, which is the country you wish to serve?—I call the whole of India my country.
3420. Do you call the Punjab a part of the same country as Bombay is?—Yes.
3421. It is hardly part of the same country; it belongs to the same continent?—I call it the same country; you can call it the same continent.
3422. So does Central Asia?—I don't want to include Central Asia. There is a certain unity between us and the people of the Punjab, which does not exist with the people of Central Asia. We are all Hindus.
3423. Are the Sikhs Hindus?—Yes.
3424. The Pathans?—No, Mussulmans; but we have a certain union with them as they have been settled for a long time in India.
3425. Before the British Empire was established in India, was there any tie between Bombay and the Punjab?—I should say so.
3426. Could you, for instance, have gone up to Runjit Singh's Court, and claimed an appointment?—No.
3427. Now you claim it?—Yes.
3428. And claim it in virtue of the British Empire?—Yes.
3429. Did not the English establish the British Empire?—Yes.
3430. In order to administer a British Empire you will allow that we ought to have a British Government?—Yes.
3431. Do you not think, then, that there ought to be such tests for entrance into the posts of the higher service as will secure a British character to the Government?—Yes.

The President.

3432. If the operation of such tests is merely to exclude those who have not the qualifications, wherein lies injustice?—I say this is not the test to secure the result which is wanted.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3433. According to you, the result is judged by the nationality of the men who obtain the appointment, and not by their efficiency?—I say both considerations should be taken into account.
3434. Supposing that a certain test is considered necessary, and that owing to this test a certain class of people are excluded, then would you object?—I should not, if I was certain that it was the test which had that effect.

Sir Charles Turner.

3435. Then you admit that the Government are not bound to meet the wishes of the majority of the population in making appointments to administrative posts at the cost of efficiency?—Certainly, I don't want efficiency to be sacrificed. I admit that it is the highest duty of Government to secure the most efficient administrators.
3436. And, subordinate to that duty, the Government should consult the wishes of the mass of the people?—Yes.
3437. And not any particular class?—Certainly not.

Mr. Nulker.

3438. You say, "on the whole, I think, the definition will do, and cannot suggest any modification. I am of opinion that domiciled Europeans ought to be included under the term 'Native of India,' but not only for the purposes of this Statute. They should be so treated for all purposes of State." What do you mean by that?—With reference to jurisdiction in criminal trials I say they should be treated as Natives as well as for the purposes of this Statute.

Mr. Ryland.

3439. You say that an English training is necessary, and yet you would not have Natives of this country obtain a special training?—Not a special training for a special office. I lay stress on that.

Sir Charles Turner.

3440. You mean that they should have a general English education and not a technical education?—Yes.

Mr. Ryland.

3441. You do not mean to do away with an English training?—I have spoken distinctly as to that.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3442. Do you think that any distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees or selected candidates who have been trained in England or have gone to England to add to their qualifications and those who have not?—Having regard to the grounds on which Statutory Civilians get lower pay than competition-wallahs, it would seem that the different rates of emoluments, such as those suggested in this question, ought to be preserved.
3443. If the opportunity of residence in England at a University for two years with a sufficient allowance were offered to nominees or selected candidates, is it likely that it would be taken advantage of to any great extent?—Such opportunity would be availed of by other classes than Hindus pretty largely, but by Hindus to a limited extent at present. In time, however, Hindus also will probably avail themselves of it to a considerable extent.
3444. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system? If so, to what appointments or classes of appointments would you restrict the latter system, and what conditions over and above those already existing would you impose?—If the system was revised, so as to make the competition a fair one between Europeans and Natives, the Statutory system then could not properly be kept up except

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to the extent hereafter stated. I do not think that the question of the maintenance of the Statutory Service is in any way dependent on the larger or smaller number of Natives competing in England. I consider the Statutory system indefensible and one that is not required. And I consider it to be particularly indefensible in creating on the one hand a service which is not the Covenanted Indian Civil Service, and on the other enabling some people to say that having got that system, we have no right to ask for any modification of the rules for the Covenanted Indian Civil Service.

3445. Is competition of Natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?—If the question refers, as it seems to do, to an examination held in England, I don't think competition for such examination is looked on favourably by any classes of Natives of India. In fact, the demand made time after time by such of the Natives of India as have hitherto formulated any views on the question, has taken the form of an open competition in India on precisely the same terms and of precisely the same nature as the competition in England.

3446. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition? If so, what form or forms should such facilities take? What conditions, if any, should be attached to them?—I do not think any such facilities as are alluded to here are wanted, except for the so-called backward classes, and I don't think that they will, if given, be satisfactory except as a small instalment of a just reform, which reform itself the Government were not prepared to concede. For the backward classes, some provision of this sort would be desirable as I have stated further on.

3447. What class or classes of Natives in your Province readily go to England? Are objections entertained to going to England; and, if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?—I believe that all classes except Hindus readily go to England. Among Hindus the objections to a visit to England are becoming gradually weaker, but they still prevail to a not inconsiderable extent. The objections entertained by Hindus in particular are on the score of caste and religion. By all classes objections are felt to throwing young men adrift in a country so far away, where it is generally believed the temptations in the path of young men are many and widely scattered, and where any satisfactory check and regulation is not always possible. The great expense also, and the chance of the visitor to England returning with ideas impracticable or at least ill-adapted to the existing conditions of India and Indian society, are also considerations not without their weight—the latter especially in the case of young boys.

3448. Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all? If the standards and conditions were different, how would it be possible to compare the results in the two examinations so as to bring out one list in order of merit? Would it, under such circumstances, be desirable to allot a fixed proportion of appointments to each of the two examinations. If a fixed proportion of appointments were allotted for a Native examination in England, do you consider that in view of the objections against a voyage to England

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and life there, the cost thereof, and the chances of failure, a sufficient number of suitable candidates from your Province would be available to make the competition a real competition? If the examinations were distinct, what should be the limits of age for the Native examination? What should be the conditions, nature and subjects of the separate Native examination?—I am emphatically of opinion that such separate examinations would be neither desirable nor defensible. Their institution might prove unfair either way. I am not aware that any such separate examination has ever been asked for by any individual or body of individuals among my countrymen; and assuming that such distinct examinations, especially for the Natives of this country were instituted, I cannot understand how their being held in England could be justified. But my opinion is so strong against the main idea that I need not dwell upon such points which form merely the fringe of the question involved in it.

3449. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination and the conditions as to age and other matters in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates? If so, in what respects are Native candidates placed at a disadvantage, and what alterations would you recommend with a view to remove that disadvantage?—Certainly. The value assigned to subjects connected with Oriental history, languages, and literature, as contrasted with that assigned to Greek and Latin, is one of the most important points of complaint. In regard to age, I don't know, except from the Blue-Books on the subject, and from Mr. Wren's pamphlet, and similar sources, how the present limit of age tells in the case of English candidates. But this I know, that in the case of Native candidates the rule is almost a prohibitive one. Unless and until the age limit is enhanced to twenty-three, and the Original languages and literature are placed on a par with Greek and Latin, the disadvantages under which Native candidates at present labour will not be removed, and the complaints of injustice will not cease.

3450. If there should be only one examination for all candidates, should the limits of age for Natives be higher than those at present fixed for European candidates; and, if so, what should the limits for Native candidates be? If higher limits of age were fixed for Native than for European candidates, might not the latter complain that they were placed at a disadvantage?—I don't ask for any higher limit of age for Native than for English candidates. In fact, I should object to any distinction, whether it was in favour of the Native candidate or against him. As far as I can judge from the materials available to me, twenty-three will not be an unsuitable age for English candidates. It was the limit fixed by Lord Macaulay's Committee, and every change made in it has been, in my judgment, most distinctly a change for the worse.

3451. What is the average age at which Natives at the Indian Universities pass the examination for F.A., B.A., and M.A., respectively? From what classes of Native society are the persons who graduate at the Indian Universities usually drawn in your Province?—Our graduates are usually drawn from the middle classes. The Mussalmans among the number are fewer than is to be wished. The same remark may be made of those classes of Hindu society, which are commonly spoken of as

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the lower classes, as well as of the Portuguese and Native Christians. During the past few years the Parsis have distinguished themselves in large numbers at our University. We have now no F. A. Examination at our University, but ordinarily, I believe, our students take their B.A. degree at about twenty-one.

3452. Do you advocate a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question paper being used at both examinations?—Certainly I do. I think that is the central point in the demand for a modification of present rules, and in one sense even a more important point than the demand for raising the limit of age. Until recently I was not aware that any section of the community was objecting to this demand. On the contrary, according to my recollection, whenever the demand has been publicly made, as it has been made several times, it has been made with the countenance and support of all classes of the Native community. I would not have any restriction in regard to the competition of English and Native candidates. I would admit candidates from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to the examination at whatever local centre they chose to present themselves—Natives in England and Europeans in India, if they so pleased.

3453. Do you mean more than one centre in India?—I should be satisfied with one centre.

3454. Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was the object of the competitive system as introduced in 1855 to secure?—I have no personal experience of English educational institutions. But I can well believe, from what I have seen and heard, that the educational influences at work in English institutions are more potent and more stimulating than those in our own. At the same time, I am clearly of opinion that the education (using the term in its broadest sense) which is received in our Colleges is of a high order, and that when its effects on those who have received it are viewed in the light of their subsequent careers, taken as a whole, there is cause for great satisfaction and just pride. Some of the evidence touching this point, as far as regards my own Presidency, may be seen summarised in the Report made to the Education Commission of 1882 by the Bombay Provincial Committee of that body, pp. 144-5.

3455. Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular class or classes of the Native community over others? Would it be likely to lead to the undue preponderance of any one class or caste in the public service?—In the event of the competition being opened in India, some classes of the Indian community would get an advantage over others at present and for some time to come. I expect that the Parsis, being well advanced in education, and not hampered by restrictions of caste and so forth, will outstrip all other sections of the population, and Hindus of the "higher castes," though advanced in education, will for some time not benefit to any considerable extent by the change. Those of the "lower classes" and Musalmans generally will, perhaps, benefit somewhat less in consequence of their educational backwardness. On the whole, therefore, I do not think that there is much need to fear any undue preponderance of one section of the Indian community over others. Such preponderance as may occur will be only temporary, and

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the educational advance of the one section, and the social advance of the other, which may be reasonably expected to take place within the next few years, will, it is to be hoped, set everything fairly right. At the same time I am free to admit that if the leaders of the so-called backward classes are not satisfied with this result, there may be some reason for the special interposition of the Government. In some quarters it has been suggested that the need for such interposition should be entirely avoided by the retention of the Statutory system and a refusal to open the competition in India. I cannot consider this to be a reasonable course. I cannot regard it as reasonable, that a system which is objected to, and not without fair grounds, as a demoralising one, should be forced upon some sections of the community in the interests, or rather the supposed interests, of the other sections. On the other hand, I am willing to concede that some measures should be adopted to enable those latter sections of the community to surmount any special obstacles that may stand in the way of their availing themselves of the new system to be introduced. It appears to me that the justice of the case would be completely met, if the competition was opened in India, and special scholarships, or other similar modes of encouragement, offered to individuals from among the backward classes, to enable them to prepare for the competition. These would be helps to educational advancement, to which, I think, no reasonable objection could be taken. I cordially joined in the recommendations to this effect made by the Education Commission of 1882 (see Report pp. 506-8). And I am still clearly of opinion that such educational helps to certain sections of the community, labouring under special disadvantages, are properly given in special cases out of the general funds of the Empire. Such helps, too, be it remembered, in the present circumstances of Western India, will be in reality supplemental to the efforts which these "backward" sections are now making, and have been making for some time, in order to secure their own intellectual advancement.

3456. Do you think there are any objections on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India?—The only political objections that I can see to an open competition in India are those which I have referred to in my last answer. As regards administrative objections, I can see none except this, which I have heard made, that the people of certain Provinces would not like to be governed by people of certain other Provinces, and such a result may arise under the operation of the competition system. I have not seen any evidence to satisfy me that this objection comes really from the people supposed to harbour the feeling here indicated. The objection itself, and others of a kindred nature, when they have come to my notice, have emanated frequently from men who believe in the old principle of "Divide and rule." I am not, therefore, inclined, on the information available to me, to attach much weight to this objection. The Bengalis are supposed to be despised by people of other Provinces than their own. But we have not had many officers in Western India, who have obtained the genuine friendship of the people amongst whom they have lived and worked in a greater degree than Mr. Satyendranath Tagore. When many years ago, he was supposed to have incurred the displeasure of the Government of the day in the discharge of his duty, great sympathy was felt and publicly expressed for him in all quarters. I grant at once that it will be an evil, both

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political and administrative, if in any Province the people of it come to be excluded, or practically excluded, from its administration. But it appears to me, that the true remedy for this result, in so far as an open competition in India tends to produce it, is to be looked for, not in withholding that measure of general justice, but in removing any extraneous obstacles or disadvantages which may render its operation in special instances undesirable or productive of evil. In other words, wherever any Provinces of the Empire are found to be backward in education, the resources of the Empire should, to a reasonable extent, be specially employed in bringing up that Province abreast of those which are now ahead of it in the race. If this is done, the evil is minimised by being confined within narrow limits of time; while on the other hand the operation of the general rule will tend to weld together the various Provinces of the Empire—an advantage, in my judgment, alike to the rulers and the ruled.

3457. Under such a system how would it be possible to provide against Natives of a Province in which education is comparatively backward being excluded from appointments in their own Province?—In so far as such exclusion is to be deprecated, I think the suggestion I have referred to in my answer to Question 3437 will afford a sufficient provision against it.

3458. Under a system of open competition in India, would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the service through the channel of the open competition in England?—Not generally, unless their privileges as to pay, leave, pension, and so forth were inferior to those of the persons selected by the competition in England. By some, however, even if those privileges were equal, the position would be looked upon as somewhat inferior unless the candidate visited England.

3459. Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England and a certain number by competition in India, the examinations in each case being open on fairly equal conditions to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?—The system here indicated, may get rid of some of the objections urged against the present system. But it will not get rid of them all, and it certainly will be open to some difficulties and objections, which do not exist under the present system. For example, a difficulty will arise about the allotments of the appointments to the respective systems, and an objection on the ground that a man of inferior merit under the one system will get into the service, while a man of superior merit in the other will be left out in the cold.

3460. Ought not the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, to be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who possess the qualifications that may be from time to time prescribed? If the Uncovenanted Service is closed to any natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, on what grounds, bearing in mind the terms of the Acts of Parliament and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1st November 1858, is this to be justified?—On principle, and in view of the Acts of Parliament, and the Proclamation of 1858, it seems to me to be quite plain that the Uncovenanted Service ought to be open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. And practically I believe it is so, in spite of the order of the Secretary of State for India. Whe-

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ther the order of the Secretary of State can be regarded as constituting even a theoretical breach of the Acts of Parliament and the Proclamation, as appears to be assumed by the question is a point which may at least fairly admit of controversy. The order is merely that certain Uncovenanted offices shall not be given to any others than members of certain specified classes of Her Majesty's subjects without the special order of the Secretary of State. I think this last reservation saves the rule from being a violation of the Statutes and Proclamation, either in letter or in spirit. And it must be remembered that the fact of a person being a Native of this country is a very important additional qualification for employment in the service of the country. And further it must be remembered that that order had to be issued, because in actual fact, under the operation of the system of patronage which still prevails to a great extent in the Uncovenanted Service, the classes supposed to be unduly favoured by the order, had before it was issued, been unduly excluded from their legitimate rights, under those very Statutes and that very Proclamation which are here referred to.

3461. If the Statutory system is discontinued, should special provision be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of Natives who, for religious or other sufficient reasons, are unable or unwilling to undertake a journey to and residence in England? If so, what provision should be made for this purpose?—I doubt very much whether any such provision is wanted. I am, as a rule, averse to such provision, and I don't think there is any reason for such in the case of our community. I would add that no scheme of the sort suggested in this question will have those "elements of finality" which the Government of India wishes for.

3462. Would you give some of the appointments to be competed for in India?—I would have an identical examination.

3463. If you are so strongly in favour of the necessity of sending successful candidates to England, what then is your objection to their proceeding to compete there? Is it the risk of failure?—That is one reason of course.

3464. Why?—Because after they have passed an open competition here, they will go at a more advanced age with less chance of going to ruin, and their expenses during that period, I presume, will be paid by Government.

3465. Do you not find that men proceed to England to fit themselves for other avocations in life. Have you enquired into the advantages of that?—Yes; but then they undergo no examination like the Civil Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton.

3466. You advocate an open competition for the services in India. I want to know in your opinion what classes are likely to succeed locally?—I should say Parsis, and Hindus, and Mahomedans in much lower numbers.

3467. What class of Hindus?—Those generally which we call the literary classes, Brahmins and Parbhus.

3468. What about Khojas,—Mahomedans?—They would also take a fair share.

3469. When you speak about the backward classes you recommend Government to encourage them to attain a higher educational standard? What period of time do you think it would take to bring about that result?—It is very difficult to say.

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3470. Yes, quite so; but it is very material to the enquiry?—In the course perhaps of ten or twenty years.

3471. In the meantime for the next ten or twenty years these examinations will lead to the preponderance of Brāhmans and Parsis?—Yes, if they have special qualifications.

3472. I am well aware of the intelligence of these classes; but have they an influence in this Presidency disproportionate to their proportion to the bulk of the population. The total percentage of Brāhmans to the total Hindu population—is something between five and six; is their influence greater than those figures would seem to imply?—Yes.

3473. They have an influence in what way?—With the people of the Presidency.

3474. Are they regarded with affection and respect?—I should think so.

3475. Do you think for ten years it is fair to the other classes of the population that they should be kept out of the public service absolutely for the benefit of Brāhmans and Parsis?—As you put the question you can only get a negative answer; but I do not admit that the conditions are correctly expressed in the question.

3476. The result would be that in the competition Brāhmans and Parsis would have the predominance?—I have not said anything about predominance, but there would be larger numbers.

3477. Well, I may take it that for the next twenty years, until an educational level is reached, these classes must predominate?—Quite so.

3478. Do you think that just to the backward classes, do you not think that these classes are actuated by the same desires which actuate you in wishing to serve your country?—Yes.

3479. But the effect will be that they will be kept out altogether?—I do not think that will be the effect.

3480. They will certainly be kept out in the first instance?—Yes.

3481. Until you bring their up to a higher level, would you absolutely debar Government from making use of the Statute?—Yes, I would.

3482. You recommend the limit of age to be twenty-three?—Yes.

3483. Would you make any difference in the number of marks for any particular subject?—Yes, I would put oriental languages and literature on the same level as Latin and Greek.

3484. Explain what you mean by oriental literature and what Arabic books you would prescribe. Can you give a list of Sanskrit books?—Literature is the term used in the examination-papers. I should think Sanskrit works possessed educational value.

3485. Equal to that of Greek and Latin?—I have never read them, so I cannot compare the two.

3486. But surely a gentleman of your attainments must have read translations (at least) of Greek and Latin authors?—I know a little Latin and no Greek; and I have read translations, but I am not in a position to judge of their relative merits and value as a means of culture.

The President.

3487. Don't you think you had better leave the question to the Civil Service Commissioners who can assess them at their proper value?—Certainly, if I was satisfied that the authorities were competent to

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decide fully the value of all these languages for purposes of culture.

Mr. *Quinton*.

3488. Are you not taking on yourself to decide as to the respective merits of languages of which you know very little?—I am not deciding. I am only giving evidence. My opinion is subject to correction.

3489. Do you know who the Civil Service Commissioners are?—No.

3490. Then you are not in a position to judge of their qualifications?—Yes, I am.

3491. Where were you educated?—In Bombay. At the Elphinstone College, and before that at the Elphinstone Institution.

3491. Was Sanskrit taught there?—Yes.

3492. Did all the boys of the school learn it?—Those who took it as a subject. In my time at school, only a few took up Sanskrit. In my class I and a gentleman, who has since become a Civil Servant, took up Sanskrit. At College all were obliged to take up one or another of the classical languages.

3493. How long did it take you to learn Sanskrit before the matriculation?—Three years.

3494. At College what time?—The whole course. It took me about three years to get my B.A., and one to obtain my M.A.

3495. Did you pass in Sanskrit for M.A.?—Yes.

Mr. *Nalkar*.

3496. Are you connected with Sanskrit scholars in Europe?—I have been now and then. I was asked by Professor Max Müller to translate a work for his series.

3497. Then you are well-known to Sanskrit scholars in Europe and they are known to you by name?—Yes.

3498. Are any of these Sanskrit scholars in Europe on the Civil Service Commission, in order that they may judge of the relative value of languages?—I believe not.

Mr. *Crosthwaite*.

3499. If there was an open competition in India, do you think many Natives would succeed?—I should say not in the beginning, but more would get in than now.

3500. Why do you want open competition in India, for the efficiency of the service or for what reason?—I should say it was due to us under the promise made by Acts of Parliament. I should say the principle of those Statutes and the Proclamation ought to be carried out. The present system results in a practical exclusion of Natives.

3501. Whether they are fit or unfit men?—Yes.

3502. How do you know that?—Because they cannot appear at the examination. The examination should be open.

3503. Your real reason for wanting a competitive examination in India is because you think more Natives would get in?—Yes.

3504. At the same time you believe that many Natives will not get in?—Yes.

3505. Supposing that the result of the competitive examination was that no more Natives got

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in than now, I suppose that would be a fresh cause of discontent?—I do not think so.

3506. You say that if the standard of marks is altered and the examinations are held in India the service would not be more efficient, but that more Natives would get into the higher posts of the service? Supposing that result does not follow, then will you ask that the examination shall be further altered?—I do not say so. I am prepared to say that I shall not agitate for that.

The President.

3507. But if Natives are still practically excluded?—If they are excluded in fair competition I have nothing to say.

3508. At present is it not fair then?—No.

3509. Do you not think that for the higher posts an English education is necessary?—It is not absolutely necessary for a man to go to England to be trained. A man may do his official work just as well without going.

Mr. Quinton.

3510. Do you not think Government ought to try to get the best officers?—Certainly.

3511. And for that end do you not think a man ought to go to England and be trained there, passing some of his school days there?—No. I do not think sending boys to England will do as much good as sending youths of a more advanced age.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3512. You say:—I believe that all classes except Hindus readily go to England. Among Hindus the objections to a visit to England are becoming gradually weaker, but they still prevail to a not inconsiderable extent. The objections entertained by Hindus in particular are on the score of caste and religion. By all classes objections are felt to throwing young men adrift in a country so far away, where it is generally believed the temptations in the path of young men are many and widely scattered, and where any satisfactory check and regulation is not always possible. The great expense also, and the chance of the visitor to England returning with ideas impracticable or at least ill-adapted to the existing conditions of India and Indian society, are also considerations not without their weight—the latter especially in the case of young boys. Is that your firm opinion?—Yes.

3513. Is it an objection to an officer holding a high post under the British Government that his ideas should have been changed?—Certainly not, but a violent change is not desirable.

3514. Is it not necessary for the purpose of the British Government that men who hold such posts—say a Collector or Commissioner—should be able to understand the English system of administration?—Certainly. But a voyage to England and a stay of a few years there would make them appreciate England and an English system of administration.

The President.

3515. What would be the practical effect of the system you propose?—I should think in time a larger number of Natives would get in.

Mr. Nulkar.

3516. What class of Parbhns are they in this Presidency?—Kayasts and Pathans; they are mostly in Government service.

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3517. If what you regard as the backward classes were left out, would that be anything new?—There would be no change for the worse in their position.

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3518. As regards the result of the present examination, are the best class of Natives brought into the service?—I should think not.

3519. You think a better class of Natives would come if the examinations were held in India?—Yes.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3520. How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, regarded by influential sections of the Native community?—Appointments to the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bombay are made, I think, on a perfectly unexceptionable system. Those to the Subordinate Executive Service are also, I think, of a generally satisfactory character. There have been some complaints about the latter, I think, at various times, but I am not sufficiently conversant with the whole matter to be able to say how far they can be fairly remedied.

3521. Have complaints been made to you about preference being given to graduates or not?—There have been complaints both by graduates and non-graduates.

Sir Charles Turner.

3522. On what grounds do the graduates complain?—That their general culture is not given sufficient recognition.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3523. Would you restrict the service to Natives of the Province?—I would not restrict it.

3524. What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointments to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service? If such appointments are made, should they be restricted to the holders of any particular classes of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service; and if so, what classes? Should persons so appointed be appointed provisionally, and be required to pass through a period of probation before final confirmation? Should provision be made for the appointment of qualified members of the Uncovenanted Service to the higher Covenanted offices without requiring them to pass through the lower grades? If certain appointments in the Covenanted grades are set apart for the Statutory Service, should a fixed proportion of those appointments be expressly reserved for persons of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service? Should special provision be made for the promotion to Covenanted posts of European members of the Uncovenanted Service? Should special provision be made for the promotion to such posts of Eurasian or other members of the Uncovenanted Service who, though not Natives of pure descent, fall within the meaning attached in the Statute of 1870 to the term "Natives of India?"—I think provision should be made for the promotion into the Covenanted Service of specially deserving officers from the Uncovenanted Service. I hold this view on two grounds—first the Covenanted Service being, and

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

Vol. IV. being regarded as, the superior service, a path-
 Sec. 11. way into it from the inferior service might use-
 Bombay. fully be kept open to stimulate a wholesome
 ambition; and secondly it is desirable to pave
 The Hon'ble the way for an eventual amalgamation of the
 K. T. Uncovenanted and Covenanted Services. Such
 Telang. promotions ought not, I think, to be confined to
 any particular classes of appointments in the Un-
 covenanted Service, but should be made in all
 cases when the reasons above indicated render
 them expedient. Upon the whole, I think, the
 Uncovenanted Service should be treated as a whole,
 without distinction as to the race or class to which
 the individual meritorious officer belongs. The
 European Uncovenanted officer should not be ex-
 cluded from his chance of promotion, nor the
 Parsi nor Hindu. But, I think, on the other
 hand, that in this matter special consideration
 might be shown for the present to individuals of
 the backward classes as they have often been
 called, e.g., the Mahomedans, the Marathas and
 non-literate classes of the Hindus, and others
 similarly situated. I don't think any period of
 probation is wanted in these cases, nor do I think
 that any fixed proportions of appointments need
 be reserved for such promotions. When a proper
 case arises,—and it ought to be a very special
 case,—the power to make such promotions should
 be exercised by Government. I think, too, that
 such promotions may be made to the higher grades
 of the Covenanted Civil Service at once. This
 would be in accordance with the principle on which
 I conceive this system of promotions ought to
 rest. The only objection I can imagine to the
 course is the possible injustice to the claims of
 those members of the regular Civil Service above
 whom a person promoted under this system may
 happen to be placed. This is a consideration
 obviously of some importance for the preservation
 of the Civil Service as a desirable career. But I
 must say that that consideration has often had too
 much weight attached to it. After all, the coun-
 try, I assume, will for long continue to be gov-
 erned by the members of the regular Civil Service,
 and the highest offices, those which carry with
 them the authority to make these promotions, will
 be held by members of that Service. Any such
 chance of injustice, therefore, to members of that
 body from their own brethren must always be a very
 remote one. Complaints of a block in promotion
 are often heard coming from members of the Civil
 Service, and such complaints have resulted at times
 in special burdens being laid upon the country.
 Such tenderness has, not often, as far as I know,
 been shown to the Uncovenanted Service. Again,
 it is also forgotten, that for one such place lost to
 the members of the Civil Service, they are always
 gaining, at least temporarily, many to which they
 are not in strictness entitled. When one Uncove-
 nanted officer was promoted to the Statutory
 Civil Service, some years ago, this complaint was
 made by the regular members. But they forgot
 at the time, that for many years there had been
 more Civilians on the Bench of the High Court
 than there must be under the High Courts Act,
 that the posts of Political Agent, Director of Pub-
 lic Instruction, Educational Inspector, Municipal
 Commissioner of Bombay, College Professor, Pri-
 vate Secretary to a Presidential Governor, and so
 forth have often been bestowed on members of the
 Covenanted Service, though the appointments are
 not comprised within the "close preserve" belong-
 ing to that service. It seems to me to be obvious,
 that if the very occasional promotions from the
 Uncovenanted Service into the Civil Service re-

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

ferred to might now and then aggravate a "block
 in promotion," the very frequent annexations of
 places outside the special pale of the Civil Service,
 must often tend to relieve such a block. But in
 the future, I suppose, as in the past, the almost
 constant relief will remain unnoticed, and the oc-
 casional temporary aggravation will be made too
 much of.

3525. If the Statutory system is discontinued,
 do you consider that special provision should be
 made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of
 capable members of the professional classes?—The
 only professional class I can think of in this con-
 nexion is the class of lawyers. The members of the
 Medical and Engineering Professions could scarcely
 be drafted into the ordinary Civil Service. But
 about them I do not feel myself qualified to speak.
 As to the lawyers, I am of opinion, that as a general
 rule the practising lawyer makes the best Judge.
 The rule is not by any means without exception,
 of which we have had some very notable ones in
 this Presidency. But that, I think, is the general
 rule. And special provision for promoting prac-
 tising lawyers to Judgeships will be desirable,
 unless the rule as to promotions from the Uncove-
 nanted Service is made elastic and wide enough to
 meet their case. Under the present rules all the
 practitioners in the High Court, and many (though
 not all) of the capable ones in the Mofussil Courts,
 are eligible for Subordinate Judgeships. The men
 to be selected for Covenanted posts might then be
 appointed Subordinate Judges for a day, to be
 transferred the next day to the Covenanted post
 for which they were selected. I think, however,
 that no such appointment should be made except
 on a nomination by the Chief Justice and Judges
 of the High Court.

3526. You say: "It must be remembered that
 the fact of a person being a Native of this coun-
 try is a very important additional qualification
 for employment in the country." What do you
 mean?—I mean that he knows the vernacular,
 and the habits and feelings of the country, and
 will remain in the country, and thus be an econ-
 omical benefit to the country.

3527. Do you speak Telegu, Pushtoo or Pun-
 jabi. Are these qualifications not more or less
 local?—Yes.

3528. Is there any difference between my
 spending ten rupees out of the country and your
 spending ten rupees out of the country?—No.

3529. If I order a coat from England, is any
 more harm done than if you order a coat from
 England?—No.

3530. If I travel in a train the engine of which
 has been made in England, is that a loss to the
 country?—No. I do not call that a loss to the
 country.

3531. If you have a man to do a certain kind
 of work which cannot be done by a Native, do
 you call that a loss?—No.

Mr. Ryland.

3532. Are you aware of any Europeans having
 been admitted to the Uncovenanted Service since
 the order was passed?—Yes.

3533. How many?—I can't tell.

3534. One or two?—I believe the appointments
 have been made.

3535. You are not aware of the exact appoint-
 ment?—No. I have not made any specific en-

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

quiries. I have read of two appointments which were made in Madras being objected to locally. The objection was overruled by the local authorities; but finally, after two or three years, was given effect to.

3536. Are these the instances you refer to?—No. They are by way of illustration.

3537. Do you not think the Secretary of State's order a violation of the Statute? How would you regard an order that no Native of India should be admitted?—I should not regard that as a proper order.

3538. Would you not regard that as a violation of the Statute?—I should; but there is an obvious distinction.

3539. But the Statute makes no difference?—But there were no other means of getting a proper rule observed except by laying it down distinctly. No such similar justification could be shown if Natives were excluded.

Mr. Nalkar.

3540. Supposing that those who have gained most valuable experience of India in the administration were to remain in India, and spend their lives and their pensions in the country, do you not think that would be an advantage to the country in various ways?—Yes; certainly. They would be valuable for special purposes, for instance, sitting on this Commission. They would also be able to help in Local Self-Government.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3541. In 1854 Lord Macaulay's Committee were of opinion that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England was a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service. Do Indian schools and Colleges at present supply an education of so high a standard?—I do not think that Indian schools and Colleges can at present supply "the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England." But is such an education now insisted on as a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service? It seems to me impossible to say that it is, having regard to the class of persons whom the competition in England is now sending out to India. And one has only got to read the recent Blue-Books on the "age question," and especially the opinion of Professor Jowett therein stated, to see that at all events under the operation of the last change of rules, now especially objected to, and, I would add, even of the previous changes in the limit fixed by Lord Macaulay's Committee, such an education as is referred to in the question has not been "a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service," and has in fact not been acquired by many of those who have entered that service.

3542. Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for English administration?—Yes, I do. There are two or three instances of a remarkable character within my own knowledge, of such qualities being displayed when the occasion arose.

3543. How far would such a system be regarded as open to objection on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to those candidates who are wealthy enough to undertake the cost of a journey to and residence in England?—If the "journey

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to and residence in England" here contemplated comes after the competition in India, the objection seems to me to be an excessively weak one. If before, it is one of considerable weight. And I think this is the general opinion.

3544. Does a voyage to or residence in England involve the loss of social position or other unfavourable consequences in the case of any section of the Native community?—Among Parsis and Mussalmans, if we except cases of individual peculiarities and defects, a voyage to England involves no loss of social position, or other unfavourable consequence, but probably the reverse. Even among Hindus on this side of India, the only unfavourable consequence is, that the people of the caste of the person who goes to England will have no caste intercourse with him, though even this refusal of intercourse is becoming more and more unfrequent. While, as regards all other than caste-relations, I think it may be now said that there is no unfavourable consequence at all. I may add, too, that there are cases now of persons who have gone to England being received into their castes. They are admitted to caste-dinners, they are allowed to marry within their castes, and indeed they are dealt with as if nothing worth noticing had happened to them or been done by them.

3545. Does it result in placing those Natives who undertake it more or less out of touch and sympathy with their fellow-countrymen on their return to India?—To a certain extent the result here referred to does follow. I should say, however, that this does not, in my opinion, happen very frequently. When it does happen, it happens in the cases of those who go to England as raw boys rather than young men; and even in those cases it is generally to be explained, to some extent at least, by the defects or weaknesses of individual character.

3546. Would the requirement of a temporary residence in England as a condition precedent to, or following on, appointment to the Government service have the effect of excluding from such appointment any considerable or important section of the Native community?—Just now, I think, it will have this effect in the case of the Hindu community. But I also think that the signs of the times show this will be so only for a certain period, which though probably long enough in the life of an individual, will be but a small one in the life of the community.

3547. Whatever system or systems may be adopted, ought power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts candidates of high family subject to such antecedent guarantees of fitness as may be considered sufficient in each case?—If this was confined to cases of high families, in the sense of families of high political influence, families to neglect whom might be a source of political danger, I should not consider the rule very objectionable. I should, however, feel less hesitation than I do about such provisions, if some plan could be devised by which a statement could be publicly made of the reasons which weighed with Government in each such case—a demand which has also been made, and reasonably, in regard to the Government's distribution of titles and honours. But I cannot see my way to any feasible suggestion on this point, as I fear the whole object in the case now under consideration might be frustrated by any such statement.

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3548. Ought similar power to be reserved to Government to appoint to Covenanted posts persons who have proved their merit and ability in Government Service, or in the exercise of a profession, without preliminary examination or competition?—In the case of selections from the Uncovenanted Service or from the professions, ordinarily, there ought, I think, to be no examination. In the former, perhaps, when several candidates were recommended by divers authorities, such an examination might be resorted to.

3549. If a thorough knowledge of English were made an essential qualification for appointment to Covenanted posts, would the field of selection in the case of persons already in the Uncovenanted Service, or engaged in the exercise of a profession, be unduly limited thereby?—I think not in this Presidency.

3550. Would it be desirable to rule that the proportion of persons being Hindus and Mahomedans respectively, who are from time to time or over a series of years appointed to the Covenanted ranks in any Province, should bear a certain relation to the number of the two classes composing the population of the Province concerned?—What classes, ranks or professions of the Native community should be included among Mahomedans and Hindus, respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of the population of each of those classes in the several Provinces?—I don't think such hard and fast rules work well. The evil, however, which is contemplated in this question, may at any time, and in any place, become a real practical evil, and when such a contingency becomes probable, steps may be taken by Government in view of all the then existing circumstances. But meanwhile, I think, no such scheme is needed. The latter part of this question itself indicates one of the practical difficulties of such a scheme. Another difficulty is that Hindus and Mahomedans are not the whole of the Indian communities. In Bombay we have a third very important public-spirited and intelligent community—the Parsis. We have, again, the Portuguese and the Native Christians. Taking the Hindu community itself, too, we have divisions, which are marked not merely by differences of caste but also by differences of tradition, of character, and so forth. If we are to recognise the two main divisions mentioned in the question, it seems doubtful whether, on principle, or even as a matter of mere expediency, we could fairly refuse to recognise minor divisions, such as those to which I have now referred.

3551. Explain under what circumstances it might become a great evil?—For instance, when a large majority of one race succeeded in entirely excluding another, then it might become a practical evil.

3552. How far should appointments in each Province to Covenanted posts be restricted to Natives of the Province concerned?—I don't think any rigid restriction, such as that referred to in this question, is wanted. The feeling which is to be respected by the arrangement suggested, is doubtless at present a living one to some extent. But it is dying out, and it is not desirable in any way to galvanise it by artificial processes. Still, even as a help to its ultimate annihilation, it is desirable that the executive Government in each Province should for the present have regard to its existence in fact, and regulate its policy accordingly.

Mr. Croftenden—continued.

3553. How would the following scheme be regarded by the Native community? (1) The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of European officers, admission being by competition in England confined to European candidates only. (2) The appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, Natives only being eligible. How would you regard such a scheme? How would the Native community regard the following? (1) The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of appointments to be filled by competition in England to which Natives and Europeans alike would be admitted. The appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, both Natives and Europeans being eligible. How would you regard such a scheme? If either of the above schemes were adopted, how would the Native community view a proposal to combine the higher appointments of the Uncovenanted Service with the appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service, so as to form an enlarged Civil Service to be recruited in India? How would you view such a proposal? How would the Native community regard the following scheme? (1) A certain number of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to be reserved for Natives; (2) a certain proportion of that number to be filled by competition or by some other system in India; (3) the remainder to be filled by competition in England. How would you regard such a scheme?—I don't consider any of the schemes here suggested to be satisfactory, or to possess the "elements of finality" referred to in the Resolution appointing the Commission, in the only sense in which such schemes can have "finality;" that is, that they should be such as will be willingly accepted for any reasonable length of time by those who are affected by them. The first of the schemes proposed seems to run counter to the policy of the Acts of Parliament and of the Proclamation of 1858, and therefore, in my opinion, will not do. I think that those among us who take interest in public affairs will not be satisfied with such a solution of the problem. The second scheme is not open to this objection in the form and to the extent above stated. But it is open to the same objection in substance, which is, in truth, the objection made against the rules now in force. The Covenanted Service under that scheme, though nominally open to Natives of this country, will not in practice be so; and the reduction of the number of reserved appointments will be only a partial alleviation of the evil now complained of. The result, too, of either of those schemes will be that a virtual amalgamation of the lower departments, of the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services while certain of the highest appointments were still excluded from such amalgamation, and practically reserved for Europeans. The third scheme will present difficulties and grounds of complaints in detailed working. And it will not serve all the objects to be kept in view in the solution of this problem as indicated by me elsewhere. All the schemes here suggested seem to proceed on the basis that an open competition in India would lead to the entrance of an overwhelming number of Natives of this country into the ranks of the Civil Service. No such fear appears to have been entertained by the authorities in 1833 and subsequent years, or at all events, if entertained, it was not then allowed to govern their policy and proceedings. I don't think that any such fear need be entertained now. And I

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

may add, that when such a fear appears, in the course of events, to be about to be realized, Government will be at liberty to reconsider the system that may be now established. I for one certainly will not object to a reconsideration then. A modification of the system, based on such reconsideration then, will be more practically useful, will be more likely to give satisfaction than any provision that may now be made in anticipation of what many think, and I think, to be an improbable event.

3554. What Statute do you refer to?—The statute of William IV, making all Natives eligible for appointment.

3555. Was there any competition at that time?—No.

3556. Is this not a difference because in throwing open appointments to competition Government gives up the power of selection?—Yes.

3557. Assuming a system of nomination of, or limited competition among, nominated candidates, would Native opinion be in favour of giving a preference, as between candidates possessed of certain preliminary essential qualifications and having on general grounds fairly equal claims, in the following or any other order, to (a) members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service; (b) persons of good social status and influence in the country; and (c) persons of superior educational attainments, such as persons who have taken the degree of M.A.?—Other things being fairly equal, the classes of considerations here suggested ought to be allowed weight, I think. But I am of opinion that none of them should be allowed absolutely and by universal rule to override the others. I think weight ought to be given on one occasion to one of these considerations, and on another to another and so on, thus utilising both classes of forces, political and educational, for the general good.

3558. How would the Native community regard a system of nomination on the ground of merit and ability shown in the service of Government, or in the exercise of a profession, alternating with a system of selection by means of competition, whether entirely open or amongst nominated candidates? How would you regard such a system?—I do not know to what department of the service these questions are intended to apply. As to the Covenanted Service which seems to be referred to, my view in regard to it has been already expressed.

3559. If the Statutory system were maintained, and if a probationary period were required from nominees or selected candidates before final appointment, would it be necessary to insist upon such probationary period in all cases; e.g., in the case of a person who has done good service in the Uncovenanted ranks? In the case of persons nominated from the professional classes, is it desirable that a probationary period should be prescribed? If so, is it necessary that the incidents of such period as to duration and pay should be the same as those attached thereto in the case of Statutory Civilians appointed on probation to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service?—I would certainly have no probation in the case of promotions from the Uncovenanted Service, nor in the case of promotions from the professional classes. The previous service of the one and the professional practice of the other ought to be treated as being their real apprenticeship to the work.

3560. What caste or classes predominate in the service in this Presidency?—I believe Bráhmans.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

3561. Do they form ninety per cent. of the whole number of public servants?—I can't say.

3562. Would you be surprised if you heard it was ninety per cent.?—No.

3563. Are there any Mahomedans who are Mumlatdars or Subordinate Judges?—Only one or two I believe Subordinate Judges.

3564. Do you think that fair?—No. I do not.

3565. Do you think that any system which perpetuates that state of things would be fair?—No.

3566. If an open examination resulted in that preponderance, should you deem it desirable?—No. I should not.

Mr. Ryland.

3567. When do you think the limit which you say it might be desirable to place on the admission of Natives into the Civil Service will be reached, and what do you think a safe proportion of Europeans to retain?—I cannot say. I could not fix a proportion.

3568. Can you state when the danger would arise?—No. I cannot tell. It depends very much on the feeling of the people.

3569. Well, how much of the agency ought to be European and how much Native?—That is a question of very great importance on which I am not, under present circumstances, prepared to give an opinion.

Mr. Nulkar.

3570. Have you had much to do with the Native Magistracy and Subordinate Judges?—With Subordinate Judges to a certain extent, and with Native Magistrates less.

3571. Have you formed any idea of their comparative merits? And does their training tell on the work they turn out?—I think it does, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3572. What class invest money on railways and Government loans in this country?—I believe that the railway capital is mostly held by Englishmen and Europeans.

3573. Do you think it necessary to make railways in India?—Yes.

3574. Would you advocate that it should be rendered more difficult than now to get money for railways?—No. I should think twice about doing such a thing unless there was a countervailing advantage.

The President.

3575. Supposing any arrangement was made which would diminish public confidence in the efficiency of the general administration, might that not prejudice the credit of the Indian Government?—Yes.

3576. And render it more difficult to get loans except at an higher interest?—I should think so.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

3577. Has not Local Self-Government had that effect?—Not that I am aware.

3578. Have not Municipalities had a greater difficulty in getting loans since they have had greater powers?—I have not heard of that.

Mr. Nulkar.

3579. Are you Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association?—I am.

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WITNESS No. LI.—25th January 1887.

Examination of Ráo Sáheb MAHIPATRÁM RUPRÁM NILKANTH, C.I.E., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Crosthwaite.

Vol. II. 3580. What is your official position?—I am the
Sec. II. Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College.
Bombay.

3581. In what other capacities have you served?
—I have been Assistant School-master and Deputy
Ráo Sáheb Educational Inspector, and also Guzerati Trans-
Mahipatrám lator in the Educational Department.
Ruprám
Nilkanth.

3582. Where do you come from?—I am a Na-
tive of Surat.

3583. Are you a graduate of the University?—
I left the Elphinstone College before a University
had been established.

3584. Is the existing system of appointing Na-
tives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for
the Covenanted Service approved?—It is not con-
sidered good by the Indian public, that is, by
those who understand the subject.

3585. On what grounds?—Because it is wrong
in principle, and the appointments are not given to
men of proved merit and ability.

3586. Why is it wrong in principle?—Because
in the selection no competition is allowed. The
men are not selected who have been proved the
best by efficient service.

3587. If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic.,
Section 6, are not repealed nor substantially amend-
ed, so as to take away the power conferred on the
local administrations, should they be amended in
respect of the description of persons on whose be-
half such powers may be exercised, or in respect of
the sanction required for appointments made there-
under?—My opinion is that we ought to have free
competition. I should have the service under a
different system.

3588. What system would you have?—I pro-
pose this, that in the Covenanted Civil Service we
have two branches—one branch superior, and one
inferior, in one of which the Statutory Service
will be placed.

3589. Would you admit the subjects of States
in subordinate alliance with Her Majesty?—Yes;
as the princes of these States admit British sub-
jects, so I think the British Government should
admit their subjects so that the whole Empire may
be united.

3590. If the Statutory Service is retained,
should the selected candidates be required to pro-
ceed to England for training, or should they be
encouraged to do so?—It is not necessary.

3591. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the exist-
ing system of recruitment for the Covenanted
Civil Service?—I think the age should be increased.
People do not like to send their boys to England
so young as is necessary now, and besides the
present age limit tends to cramming and has a
bad effect on the health of the boys and upon
their brains. Therefore one great objection is
the age, another is the place of examination,
another the system of examination.

3592. How would you raise the age—to what
extent?—I would raise the age up to twenty-two
or twenty-three.

3593. Where would you hold the examina-
tion?—Simultaneously in England and in India.

3594. Should the examinations be identical?—
Yes.

Mr. Crosthwaite—continued.

3595. Would you give the appointments to the
best men out of the whole?—Yes. The best in
order of merit.

3596. What change do you suggest in the system
of examination?—The Indian classical languages
should be put on an equality with European classi-
cal languages. Persian, which is taken up by a
large number, should have the same advantage as
French and German.

3597. Do you know Sanskrit, Latin or Greek?
—I do not.

3598. Would you make successful candidates go
from India to England?—I would not make it
compulsory. I would have the service in two
branches,—those who elected to go would form the
higher branch of service, and those who declined to
go and remained here I would put into the inferior
branch of the Civil Service.

3599. Would you promote those who were fit
from the lower branch?—I would reserve that
power to Government in cases of extraordinary
merit. Men should go from the lower into the
higher, but not more than one should go in a
year.

3600. How about the Uncovenanted Service?
Would you keep that as it is under your system?
—Yes, with some little change.

3601. Do you approve of the Subordinate
Judges?—Yes, I think they do very well now.
The Mamlatdars, I think, under the system which
Government has introduced, will do very well in
course of time. If graduates are appointed the
service will improve.

3602. Would you recruit for Mamlatdarships
from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, or
keep them for Natives as defined in the Statute?
—I would keep them for Natives as defined in the
Statute; and my reason is that in the lower grades
the pay is small and it would not do for Europeans
to enter it.

3603. Would you keep the service for Natives of
the province?—Yes.

3604. What is your opinion about the Furlough
rules?—Furlough rules for visiting Europe should
be alike for all. All the officers of the Covenanted
and Uncovenanted Services should be encouraged to
visit England from time to time during the course
of their service; the Furlough rules should be applic-
able to no other purpose. I should like to add
that competent Natives ought to be appointed with
Englishmen to the Board of Examiners, and that
one Native language ought to be made compul-
sory, because I think it very desirable that people
who have to serve in India should have a good
knowledge of its language.

3605. Supposing a candidate learnt Telegu and
was appointed to the Punjab, what would he do?
—If he learnt Marathi, for instance, he would have
little difficulty in learning Bengali or Punjabi.
We should have Madras Civilians for Madras, and
others for Bengal and Bombay. There would be
no difficulty in that respect.

The President.

3606. Is there any other point you would like
to bring before us?—No.