

GOVT OF
BIHAR & ORISSA.

1912.

APPOINTMENT
DEPT.

APPOINTMENT.

JANUARY.

A Proceedings—Nos. 1 to 5.

Orders of the Government of India regarding the allotment and vernacular training of Indian Civil Service candidates for Bihar and Orissa.

बिहार सरकार
महामंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

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APPOINTMENT—A, AUGUST 1912.

Nos. 1—5.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING THE ALLOTMENT File No. IIE $\frac{2E}{8}A$
AND VERNACULAR TRAINING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CANDI.
DATES FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA. of 1912.

Ought we not to take up the question of the language which men coming to Bihar and Orissa should study at home?

C. S. B[AYLEY],—6-4-1912.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 857, DATED THE 29TH APRIL [No. 1.]
1912.

Under Secretary—

Attention is solicited to paragraph 9 of the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service reproduced at page 207 of India Office List. Obviously the language in which instruction should be given to officers recruited for Bihar and Orissa will be Hindustani. The Hindi cf., footnote at page 11 of the Departmental Examination rules. books prescribed in the Departmental Examination rules are in the Devanagari character, but the candidates are required to write in Kaithi and the official documents for translation and transliteration are in that script. No mention is made of the Kaithi character in India's letter. This might be noticed, though perhaps unless training in Kaithi also is possible Devanagari should suffice.

Persian would apparently not be required.

With reference to paragraph 3, Bihari candidates might be required to offer for Uriya provided there are arrangements for training in that language, otherwise Bengali. Uriya candidates, if any, would of course offer for Hindustani.

Paragraph 4 is also for orders.

ASWINI,—4-5-1912.

Chief Secretary—

The points for orders are :—

- (i) What is to be considered the principal vernacular language of Bihar and Orissa?
 - (ii) What language is to be offered by those to whom it is their mother-tongue?
 - (iii) Are young civilians to be allotted to Bihar and Orissa at home or out here?
- (i) This is by no means such an easy question as appears at first sight.

The footnote in the India list says:—"In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and Nagri character." There are in fact books prescribed in both characters.

Now a knowledge of the Persian character is of no practical use in Bihar. All Court documents and the settlement records are written in Kaithi and all newspapers and books in Devanagari. Registered documents are usually in the Persian character, but (1) great efforts are being made to popularize the use of Kaithi for this purpose.

(2) No one can read these documents without years of constant practice and any attempt to acquire the power to do so, would be waste of time. On the other hand, one does need to have some knowledge of spoken Urdu, because the Hindustani spoken by Mahomedans (especially by Mahomedan gentlemen) the language used in documents, which are read out, and generally speaking legal language does approximate closely to it. On this ground I should be averse to a proposal to introduce an examination in pure Hindi (i.e., the "High Hindi" such as is taught in our schools) only. What seems to be wanted is some modification of the present examination so as to make it more like High Hindi and less like Urdu. I have searched the Record room to find the grammars and books prescribed but without success. My own recollection is that I read Platt's Urdu Grammar, two lithographed Urdu books and one

printed Devanagari book and that such writing as I did was in the Persian character. If we are to give an opinion in a hurry without seeing the course prescribed for the examination I would suggest its being modified as follows:—

- (1) One *printed* Urdu book (selections).
- (2) Two Devanagari books.
- (3) Kellog's Hindi Grammar (omitting the portions about dialect).
- (4) Selected portions of Platt's Grammar.

This might be done at once.

H. LEMESURIER,—7-5-1912.

But it would be safer to wire to India to send us the prescribed course.

(ii) There can be no doubt that the language to be offered by Hindustani-speaking Indians should be Uriya, but whether it will be possible to arrange for instruction to be given in it at home is another matter. We may leave India to arrange it, unless they ask us for advice.

(iii) I think it is much better for us to be allotted our candidates at home. There nobody takes much interest in it, and we therefore run as good a chance as any province in getting the best men. If we belong to a group out here, if we were joined with the western provinces we should not get the pick, and if we were joined with Bengal we probably should do better than we deserved at her expense. This we ought not to desire.

B. A. COLLINS,—7-5-1912.

Hon'ble Member—

As there was separate recruitment for Eastern Bengal and Assam there would not appear to be any difficulty in separate recruitment for Bihar and Orissa, and the experience of Eastern Bengal and Assam distinctly showed that such separate recruitment was desirable and indeed necessary. But if we are to be booked with any other province I think it should be the Central Provinces who are really our nearest neighbours and most closely connected with us.

As to the languages I have been too long away to express any confident opinion and the definition of Hindi is a thorny question. Probably we really require Hindustani in the Nagari or Kaithi character, should drop the Persian script and encourage candidates to take up the second language Uriya. (I understand they are now to have two years' training instead of one, after the open competition).

But I hesitate to advise and venture to ask the Members of the Board to be so good a to record their orders for His Honour's information.

H. LEMESURIER,—7-5-1912.

Telegram, dated the 8th May 1912.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Reference Home Department letter No. 857 of 29th April regarding training in vernacular of future candidates for Indian Civil Service for Bihar and Orissa. Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with a list of text books prescribed for final examination in Hindustani at home with a copy of each book if available.

I do not think we can, or should attempt to settle the question of Hindustani versus Hindi off-hand. At present Hindustani is the "principal vernacular language" of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. There is a proposal to substitute Hindi in the case of the Central Provinces, but it has not yet materialized. There is a good deal to be said on both sides; but whatever may be the ultimate decision for this province, no harm would be done by retaining Hindustani for the present. We can, if desired, change at leisure later on, after seeing the discussion in connection with the Central Provinces and taking the advice of Dr. Grierson (who would be delighted to help) and other experts.

The second language, for those whose home language is Hindustani, should, I think, be Oriya. The population speaking Oriya is relatively small, but it is spoken in several districts—Puri, Balasore and Singhbhum—to which Indian Officers would often be posted. (Hindi is the official language of Singhbhum, but Oriya is largely spoken, and it is in that language that the Porahat headmen keep their accounts). The only question is if it would be possible to arrange at the English Universities for instruction in Oriya. If it would not be possible, the second language might be Bengali.

I entirely agree that we should have separate recruitment for this province.

The question of the language or languages for the departmental examinations is a separate one, but it will no doubt come up soon for consideration. I venture to suggest the advisability of obtaining the departmental examination rules in force in the United and Central Provinces.

E. A. GAIT,—10-5-1912.

I agree with Mr. Gait.

E. V. LEVINGE,—10-5-1912.

We should press for separate selection for this province at home. As Chief Secretary says, if we are linked with any province it should be the Central Provinces, but I would avoid this if possible. Bihar and Orissa is likely to be a popular province of which the attractions may weigh even against those of the United Provinces as long as we stand alone. It will be far less tempting if the choice carries with it chances of some of the Central Provinces and Berar districts.

That Uriya should be the compulsory language for those whose mother tongue is Hindustani or Hindi and that it should be encouraged as a second language admits of no doubt. I know nothing of the facilities in England for learning it, but in my time it was occasionally taken up as an extra language as presumably some facilities existed and I take it that there would be no real difficulty in finding an Uriya reader if Oxford and Cambridge thought fit to appoint one.

The Urdu-Hindi question is difficult and I cannot help fancying that the pedantic, highly Sanskritised Hindi of many of the books is quite as unintelligible to most people as the most Persianised Urdu. I think the course recommended by Mr. Gait is the right one for the present. It can be modified hereafter by the light of experience if necessary. I would insist on a knowledge of both the Persian and Nagari character, but I regard the former as the more important of the two for the English portion of a civilian's training. If he does not learn it then, he is very unlikely to learn it out here afterwards, whereas we can see that he improves his knowledge of Deva Nagari and learns Kaithi out here. I have always thought that the difficulty of learning to read manuscript Urdu is greatly exaggerated.

C. S. B[AYLEY],—11-5-1912.

His Honour—

Draft for approval.

H. LEMESURIER,—13-5-1912.

My note was perhaps not quite clear. I have slightly altered the draft in respect of Uriya. It may now issue.

C. S. B[AYLEY],—14-5-1912.

H. LEMESURIER,—14-5-1912.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 1195-A, [No. 2.]
DATED THE 15TH MAY 1912.

Demi-official No. 1012-Establishments, dated Simla, the 16th May 1912.

From—V. DAWSON, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—H. LEMESURIER, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In reply to your telegram of the 8th May, I am desired to enclose for His Honour's information an extract from the "Instructions to Candidates" published by the Civil Service Commissioners, for 1908, 1909 and 1910. We have not yet received the publication for last year. You will see that the books set for the final examination in Hindustani are not always the same. I regret that we have no copy here of any of the books mentioned in these extracts.

Extract from the "Instructions to Candidates" published by the Civil Service Commissioners, for 1908, 1909 and 1910.

HINDUSTANI.

1909.

Platts' Grammar (Crosby, Lockwood & Son, London).

Upper Primary General Reader (Indian Press, Allahabad, 1907), pages 22—53 of the edition in Nagri character, and pages 31—76 of the edition in Persian character. Both editions are to be read.

Urdu Selections (Muntakhabat-i-Urdu), second edition, 1887, pages 99-122.

Kaniz Fatima, pages 1—55.

Urdu petitions, 1885 edition, Nos. 1-14, 50, 90, 91, 158, 159.

Candidates must be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagri character. For the latter, which is very important, see Appendix to Volume I of Green's Hindustani Grammar (published by Clarendon Press), or Pincott's Hindi Manual.

Special attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, particularly at the commencement of a word of the nasal sounds, and of the dental and cerebral consonants.

Candidates who take up Persian as an optional subject are reminded that it is to be considered as additional to, and not as a substitute for Hindustani. Although words borrowed from Persian and Arabic are freely admitted into some forms of Hindustani and are employed by good writers to give elegance to style, candidates whose mother tongue is not Hindustani are recommended to avoid attempting this in the stage of knowledge which they will have reached at the time of the Final Examination. For all common words candidates who are examined in Hindustani are expected to employ the expressions in ordinary use in India. Thus, "king" should be represented by the Indian word *raja* or the common Hindustani word *badshah*, instead of by the Arabic word *malik*; "horse" by the Indian word *ghora* (properly pronounced), and not by the Persian word *asp*; and "dog" by the Indian word *kutta*, and not by the Persian *sag*. There are some Arabic and Persian words in universal employment to which these remarks do not refer.

On the other hand, candidates are expected to master the section in Platts' Hindustani Grammar dealing with Persian and Arabic constructions (page 61 and following). While they are warned against the unnecessary employment of these constructions in the present stage of their knowledge of the language, it is important that they should be able to recognise them and to understand them when they meet them.

* * * * *

1910.

Platts' Grammar (Crosby, Lockwood & Son, London).

Indian Press Reader, Book I, Part I (Indian Press, Allahabad, 1907), edition in Persian character. Lessons 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, 29, 34, 38, 45, 46, 52, 57. Candidates are expected to carry on a simple conversation concerning the subjects dealt with in the selected lessons.

Upper Primary General Reader (Indian Press Allahabad, 1907), pages 22-53 of the edition in Nagri character, and pages 31-76 of the edition in Persian character. Both editions are to be read. For the Nagri character, candidates may consult the Appendix to Volume I of Green's Hindustani Grammar (published by Clarendon Press), or Pincott's Hindi Manual. Candidates should be able to write the Nagri character as well as the Persian.

Mir'at-ul-Urus (Mufid-e-Am Press, Lahore, 1908). From the sentence beginning on the last line of page 21 to the end of page 66. Under the title of "the Bride's Mirror" Mr. G. E. Ward has prepared a translation of this book, and an edition in the Roman character, with notes and vocabulary (published by Henry Frowle, Oxford University Press Warehouse); the candidate may find these useful, but the examination will be confined to the Lahore edition in Persian character.

Urdu Petitions (India Office, 1885), Petitions 2-14, 50, 90, 91, 158, 159.

Special attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, particularly at the commencement of a word, of the nasal sounds, and of the dental and cerebral consonants.

Candidates who take up Persian as an optional subject are reminded that it is to be considered as additional to and not as a substitute for Hindustani. Although words borrowed from Persian and Arabic are freely admitted into some forms of Hindustani and are employed by good writers to give elegance to style, candidates whose mother-tongue is not Hindustani are recommended to avoid attempting this in the stage of knowledge which they will have reached at the time of the final examination. For all common words, candidates who are examined in Hindustani are expected to employ the expressions in ordinary use in India. Thus, "king" should be represented by the Indian word *raja* or the common Hindustani word *badshah*, instead of by the Arabic word *malik*; "horse" by the Indian word *ghora* (properly pronounced), and not by the Persian word *asp*; and "dog" by the Indian word *kutta*, and not by the Persian *sag*. There are some Arabic and Persian words in universal employment to which these remarks do not refer.

On the other hand, candidates are expected to master the section in Platts' Hindustani Grammar dealing with Persian and Arabic constructions (page 61 and following). While they are warned against the necessary employment of these constructions in the present stage of their knowledge of the language, it is important that they should be able to recognize them and to understand them when they meet them.

* * * * *

1908.

Where pages, etc., are specified, the numbers are to be taken inclusively.

Hindustani—Platts' Grammar.

Urdu selections (Muntakhabat-i-Urdu), 2nd Edition, 1887, pages 99—122.

Kaniz Fatima, pages 1-79.

Theth Hindi ka Thath (omitting Introd.), pages 1—47 (Nagri character).

Urdu Petitions, 1885 Edition, Nos. 1-14, 50, 90, 91, 158, 159.

Candidates must be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagri character. For the latter, which is very important, see Green's Hindustani Grammar, Volume I, Appendix or Pincott's Hindi Manual, or Hall's Hindi Reader. In translating into Hindustani candidates should cultivate a simple style, avoiding the employment of unnecessary Persian or Sanskrit words.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 1883, DATED THE 4TH OCTOBER 1912.

[Nos. 3
to 5.]

Under Secretary—

Dr. Grierson's opinion given in 1892 as regards the Persian, Kaithi and Nagri characters, and the history* of the substitution of Persian by Hindi as the Court language may in this connection be read.

*Bengal Government, General Department, Proceedings Volume for April 1893.

Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Bengal Government Resolution No. 1079, dated the 12th April 1892, in Bengal General Proceedings Volume for February 1893.

General—Miscellaneous A, June 1894, Nos. 1—29.

File No. $\frac{(6 L)}{1}$

Upendra—22-10.

Chief Secretary—

The papers put up by the office are very interesting as showing how in our Court the change from Persian to Kaithi was made and the attempt to introduce Devanagri proved abortive. There is no doubt that the situation is greatly changed now, because Devanagri is the script taught in all primary schools, for another generation Devanagri will have to be made the Court script. With reference to Hon'ble Member's remark I put up the papers recently received from India which show that Central Provinces candidates, who are still lumped with Upper Bengal* have to offer Hindustani.

H. Le Mesurier,—17-12-1912.

B. A. COLLINS,—8-12-1912.

Hon'ble Member—

I think if the question of a change from Kaithi to Nagri or Urdu is to be taken up, we shall require more information than we have at present, and the Revenue Department and the Central Examination Committee are in the best position to examine the question.

H. LE MESURIER,—17-12-1912.

The papers of 1893 and 1894 put up by the office are full of interest. It is quite clear that we should not touch at present the question of substituting Nagri for Kaithi in official documents. But neither should we attempt to have Kaithi taught to our selected candidates at home. They will learn that after they come out, and they need to know Nagri for the purpose of reading printed books.

If the Central Provinces move in the matter of the substitution of Hindi for Hindustani in the home curriculum we can then consider the question. Meanwhile we may be content to leave it alone. His Honor should see.

E. A. G[AIT],—18-12-1912.

C. S. B[AYLEY],—20-12-1912.

Exd.—S. C. L.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REGARDING THE ALLOTMENT AND VERNACULAR TRAINING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA. File No. $\frac{2E}{8}$ A of 1912. [No. 1.]

No. 857 (Establishments), dated Simla, the 29th April 1912.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. WHEELER, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the training in the vernacular of future candidates for the Indian Civil Service, who may be allotted to the province of Bihar and Orissa, during the period of probation spent by them in England, and to request a very early expression of the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, since the Secretary of State has called for proposals, and arrangements must obviously be made at once.

2. As is known, newly joined officers for Bihar and Orissa have hitherto been recruited along with those for Bengal as previously constituted, and trained either in Hindustani or Bengali at the option of the candidate. In Hindustani a knowledge was required both of the Persian and Nagri character, and a candidate whose mother-tongue was either of the languages referred to was obliged to offer the other for examination. It will now be necessary to dissociate the recruits for Bihar and Orissa from those for Bengal and to prescribe a particular course of instruction for them, and it should be reported in what language such instruction should be given. In this connection it may be noted that a proposal is before the Government of India for the instruction of recruits for the Central Provinces in Hindi, and it has been ascertained that the English Universities would be able to teach that subject.

3. Whatever language is recommended as the course of instruction, the case of those candidates whose mother-tongue is that language should be specially considered.

4. A further point will arise as regards the allocation of the officers selected for Bihar and Orissa, although this will depend upon the language which it is decided to teach. As the local Government is doubtless aware, recruits for the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the Central Provinces are at present grouped together and allotted to particular provinces by the Government of India after arrival in this country. The Central Provinces, however, is desirous of having its officers separately allotted to it, and it is for consideration which system would be preferred by the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1195 A., dated Ranchi, the 15th May 1912.

[No. 2.]

From—H. LEMESURIER, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Appointment Departments,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 857, dated the 29th April 1912, asking for a very early expression of opinion from the Lieutenant-Governor as to—

- (1) the language in which Indian Civil Service candidates recruited for the province of Bihar and Orissa should be instructed during their period of probation in England;
- (2) the language to be prescribed for those to whom that language is their mother-tongue, and
- (3) whether officers intended for Bihar and Orissa should be allotted specially to that province by the Home authorities, or by the Government of India, after they have arrived in this country.

2. In reply I am to say that the question of the best course of instruction in the vernacular for the future officers of this province demands careful consideration and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to express a decided

opinion without examining it in detail. For the present His Honour is advised that the first language should be Hindustani and that it may continue to be taught as at present. If in the light of experience His Honour finds reason to modify this opinion, a further communication will be addressed to you on the matter. There is, however, no doubt that Uriya should be offered by those whose mother-tongue is Hindustani or Hindi and *vice versa*, and that it should be optional for other candidates to take it, in addition to Hindustani should an alteration of the regulations at any time allow of candidates taking up a second vernacular language. In this connection His Honour would be glad if information could be procured as to the facilities now available for the study of this language.

3. With regard to the third point the Lieutenant-Governor is decidedly of opinion that candidates for Bihar and Orissa should be allotted by the Home authorities. He believes that the attractions of the province are sufficient to secure for its due proportion of volunteers from among the selected candidates and direct allotment will greatly facilitate such changes, if any, in the course of study as experience may from time to time prove to be desirable.

[Nos. 3
to 5.]

No. 1883 (Establishments), dated Simla, the 4th October 1912.

From—C. W. E. COTTON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1195-A., dated the 15th May 1912, I am directed * No. 157 (Public), dated the 23rd August 1912. to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a copy of a *despatch from the Secretary of State, with its enclosures, regarding the allotment and vernacular training of Indian Civil Service candidates for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, and to say that the changes introduced are in accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India.

2. The Government of India were unable to support the proposal of the local Government that candidates whose mother-tongue is Hindustani should be examined in Uriya, as it is very doubtful whether suitable arrangements could be made for tuition in this language at the various training centres in England.

No. 157-Public, dated India Office, London, the 23rd August 1912.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 6th June last regarding the vernacular training of Indian Civil Service probationers, I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of correspondence† on the subject with the Civil Service Commissioners.

† To the Civil Service Commission, dated 19th June 1912.

From the Civil Service Commission, dated 21st June 1912.

To the Civil Service Commission, dated 20th August 1912 (and enclosure).

ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No. 1.

India Office to Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

J. and P. 2017.

Sir,

India Office,

19th June 1912.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Montagu's letter of 10th April last, No. J. and P. 118, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is now

proposed that the allocation of candidates successful at the Indian Civil Service open examination in 1912 and subsequent years, to the new provinces shall be made as follows, *viz.*, to the Provinces of Bengal and Assam jointly in one group, and to the Province of Bihar and Orissa separately.

Probationers allotted to Bengal and Assam should learn Bengali, unless that is their mother-tongue, in which case they should learn Hindustani. Probationers allotted to Bihar and Orissa should learn Hindustani.

No change need be made in this year's regulations regarding probationers for the Central Provinces.

Lord Crewe will be glad if a draft notice of the alteration in Rule 7 can be forwarded as early as possible for insertion in the *London Gazette*, in conformity with the provisions of the Rules Publication Act.

I am, etc.,

R. RITCHIE.

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Enclosure No. 2.

Civil Service Commissioners to India Office.

Civil Service Commission, London, W.

21st June 1912.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter J. and P. 2017 of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they note that for the purpose of the allocation of candidates successful in the forthcoming and subsequent open competitive examinations for the Civil Service of India the Provinces of Bengal and Assam are to be regarded as one group, and Bihar and Orissa as a separate Province; and further that no change is to be made in this year's regulations regarding probationers for the Central Provinces.

I am to transmit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, a suggested draft notice of the alteration to be made in the regulations in respect of the vernacular languages to be studied by probationers. Reference is made in the draft to Regulation 7 on the assumption that the alteration involved by the insertion of the new Regulation 3, notice of which was given on the 9th April last, will have actually been made before the publication of the notice now proposed.

I have, etc.,

J. L. LE B. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

Enclosure No. 3.

India Office to Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

J. and P. 2203.

India Office,

Sir,

20th August 1912.

With reference to my letter of the 19th of June last, No. J. and P. 2017, and your reply of 21st idem, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council making the alteration required in Rule 7 of the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examinations.

Notice of the proposed alteration was inserted in the *London Gazette* of the 28th June 1912, in conformity with the provision of the Rules Publication Act.

I am, etc.,

R. RITCHIE.

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

Annex.

Resolution.

Resolved by the Secretary of State for India in Council that the following alteration be made, and it is hereby made, in the Regulations for the admission of candidates for the Civil Service of India, under Section 32 of the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Chapter 106.

For that part of Regulation 7, which at present stands as follows, *viz.*—

“The principal vernacular language prescribed for each Province to which candidates are assigned is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces—Hindustani.

For Bengal—Hindustani or Bengali (at the option of the candidate).

For Eastern Bengal and Assam—Bengali (unless it is the candidate's mother-tongue).

For Burma—Burmese.

For Bombay—Marathi (unless it is the candidate's mother-tongue).

For Madras—Tamil or Telegu (at the opinion of the candidate).

In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagri character.

A candidate assigned to Eastern Bengal and Assam, whose mother-tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother-tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Bengal or Madras, whose mother-tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.”

It is proposed to substitute the following, that is to say:

“The principal vernacular language prescribed for each Province to which candidates are assigned is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, or the Central Provinces—Hindustani.

For Bengal or Assam—Bengali (unless it is the candidate's mother-tongue).

For Bihar and Orissa—Hindustani.

For Burma—Burmese.

For Bombay—Marathi (unless it is the candidate's mother-tongue).

For Madras—Tamil or Telugu (at the option of the candidate).

In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character,

A candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother-tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother-tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother-tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination."

The new Regulation shall be applicable to candidates selected in the open competitive examination in 1912 and subsequent years.

Approved Council.

19th August 1912.

(Intd.) R. E. M.

बिहार सरकार
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

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APPENDIX.**APPOINTMENT—A, JANUARY 1913.****Nos. 1—5.**No. 2269, Home Department,
Establishments, dated Simla, the 22nd November, 1912.

From—V. DAWSON, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council 3 copies of the regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1913, and to request that the regulations may be published in the local Gazette for general information.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to

I. C. S.
1913.**NOTE.**If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz.* :—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;

Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service ;

should be held in 1913 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.*

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

October, 1912.

*Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the Home and Colonial Services should apply about Easter next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application. The forms must reach the Secretary on or before the 2nd June.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined regulations, commencing on the 1st August 1913.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 2nd June 1913, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an application form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last days, will do so at their own risk.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The order for admission to the examination will be posted early in July, 1913, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission.

October, 1912.

REGULATIONS.

. The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year :—

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

[N. B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a selected candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a selected candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

*The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

5. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (a) :—

	Marks.
1. English Composition	500
2. Sanskrit Language and Literature	800
3. Arabic Language and Literature... ..	800
Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4. Translation	400
5. Prose Composition	200
6. Verse Composition	200
7. Literature, etc.	300
Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
8. Translation	400
9. Prose Composition	200
10. Verse Composition	200
11. Literature, etc.	300
12. English Language and Literature	600
13. Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
14. Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15. French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16. French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17. German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18. German, History of the Language and Literature	200
The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19. Lower Mathematics	1,200
20. Higher Mathematics	1,200
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding four of the following, or three if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
21. Chemistry	600
22. Physics	600
23. Geology	600
24. Botany	600
25. Zoology	600
26. Animal Physiology	600
27. Geography	600
28. Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29. Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
30. Section I., to A. D. 1485	400
31. Section II., A. D. 1485 to 1848	400
32. General Modern History	500
33. Logic and Psychology	600
34. Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
35. Political Economy and Economic History	600
36. Political Science	500
37. Roman Law	500
38. English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

* It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (b) :—

Compulsory—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
*5. The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

Optional. [Not more than one of the following subjects.]

1. Hindu and Mohammadan Law	450
†2. Sanskrit	400
†3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani (for Candidates assigned to the Provinces of Burma only)	400

* The Principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which the Candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces Hindustani.

For Bengal or Assam Bengali.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother-tongue.)

For Bihar and Orissa Hindustani.

For Burma Burmese.

For Bombay Marathi.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother-tongue.)

For Madras Tamil or Telugu.
(at the option of the Candidate.)

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagri character.

A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother-tongue is Bengali must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother-tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination*."

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at the special examination.

8. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback will be awarded from 100 to 200 marks, according to the degree

(b) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fail to obtain 100 marks, but are reported by the Civil Service Commissioners to have reached a minimum standard of proficiency in riding, and are certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, will, on their arrival in India, be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

9. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

10. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College or King's College); Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. Od., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £43 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorised University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalments of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *His failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *His subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.*

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 2s. 6d. LONDON.—E. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, W. A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.; T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W. C.; W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C. OXFORD.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. GERMANY.—Friedlander & Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, N.W., 6; Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig; Karl W. Hirsemann, 29 Königstrass, Leipzig; Rudolph Haupt, Leipzig. FRANCE.—Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. HOLLAND.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, &c., &c.

Syllabus of any Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Services that may be held in the year 1913, and of any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit (Vedic and Classical) into English, and from English into Classical Sanskrit; History of Sanskrit Literature (Vedic and Classical), including a knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject; critical questions on the Sanskrit Language (Vedic and Classical).

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic; original composition in Arabic; History of Arabic Literature, including a knowledge of such Arabian History as bears upon the subject; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

Greek Literature.—Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Latin Literature.—Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the Candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation :—

Period I : 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.

Period II : 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.

Period III : 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.

Period IV : 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.

Period V : 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.

Period VI : 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1913, Period II. (1600-1660) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books :—

Shakespeare.—Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, As you like it.

Jonson.—Alchemist, Sad Shepherd.

Beaumont and Fletcher.—Philaster, Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Ford.—Broken Heart.

Massinger.—Duke of Milan, New Way to pay Old Debts.

Milton.—Paradise Lost i-vi, Areopagitica, Comus, Lycidas.

Herrick.—Hesperides.

Herbert.—The Temple.

Bacon.—Essays.

Browne.—Religio Medici.

Tylor.—Liberty of Propheying.

Italian Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—The history of geographical ideas and methods.

The construction and use of the more familiar map-projections. A general knowledge of the methods of exploratory surveying.

The characteristics and cartographical analysis of the physical regions of the world. The configuration of the continents and of the bed of the ocean. The characteristics and distribution of typical land-forms. The circulation of air and water. The climatic characteristics of different parts of the earth. The distribution of plant and animal-associations.

The classification and distribution of the races of mankind. Past and present lines of communication. The influence of geographical environment (physical features and other natural conditions) upon the habits, arts, industries, social organisation and generally, the political and economical development of the more important existing peoples.

Greek History.—Questions (a) on the General and (b) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer question on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (a) on the General and (b) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (a) the Political History of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, (b) the Constitutional History of the United Kingdom. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1485 : Stubbs, Select Charters [Clarendon Press].

Period II, 1485 to 1848 : Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods. Periods III., IV. and V. will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I. From the accession of Charlemagne to the third Crusade. [A. D. 800 to A. D. 1193.]

II. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]

III. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A. D. 1715.]

IV. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

V. From the Peace of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878.]

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

PERIOD I. 800-1193.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Suger, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions:—(1) Migne, (2) Societe de l' Histoire de France, 868.

Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I. Edition:—Pertz. The continuators are included.

PERIOD II. 1193-1521.

Joinville, St. Louis. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michoud et Poujoulat, (3) Bubhon, (4) Societe de l' Histoire de France, 1868.

Philippe de Comines, Memoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901-03].

Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III. 1521-1715.

Sully, Memoires, up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

Torcy, Memoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

PERIOD IV. 1715-1848.

Frederick II, Histoire de mon Temps, and La Guerre de Sept Ans.

Editions:—(1) Boutaric, (2) Œuvres de Frederic II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1846.

Malmesbury (First Earl of), Diaries and Correspondence; London, Bentley, 1844; Vol. II, Mission to the Hague, pages 66-443; Vol. III, Mission to Lisle, pages 369-599.

Metternich.—Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren; Autorisirte Original; Ausgabe; Vienna, 1880. Or in English translation:—Memoirs of Prince Metternich. Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880-1882. To be studied up to the year 1815.

PERIOD V. 1763-1878.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Mettewich, as for Period IV.

Bianchi; *La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour*, 1852-1861 (Turin, 1885).

Bismarck. *Gedanken und Erinneungen von Bismarck* (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898). Or in English translation :—*Bismarck, the man and the Statesman*; *Reflections and Reminiscences*, etc.; translated under supervision of A. J. Butler; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory; of the existing economic conditions; of statistical methods, and of the history of industry, and tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics the history of Political Theories, etc. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

English Law.—Law of Contract; Law of Evidence; Law of the Constitution; Criminal Law; Law of Torts.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships on the establishment of the Foreign Office, for Attacheships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam.

Spanish Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July 1912.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1913.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*.*The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 2nd June, 1913.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August, 1913.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August, 1913; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of public servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph

III. on the next page.

If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

If you have been examined give the date, etc., of the last occasion.

of _____

I beg to inform you that I was* _____ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of _____ in the year I _____, as a candidate for the situation

बिहार I am, Sir, सरकार

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent† _____

Date _____

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificate of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Selection Form on pages 3 and 4, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

If an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August, 1913, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature _____

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August, 1913, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature _____

These Forms will be ready about Easter 1913.

This application Form relates only to the competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial service. Intending candidates for either or both of these services must obtain the proper form or forms of application and forward them so as to reach the Secretary Civil Service Commission, on or before June 2nd. Next page.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General, in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the candidate's parents stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the candidate an extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A candidate who is a Native of India must, on or before the 2nd June, 1913, produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1898, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides: or should he reside in a Native State by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other certificate will be accepted for this competition.*

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. OPEN COMPETITION OF 1913.

SELECTION FORM.

**Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select; if your selections exceed 6,000 marks indicate the Subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.							MAXIMUM MARKS.
.....	1.	English Composition	...	...	...	...	500
.....	2.	Sanskrit, Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	800
.....	3.	Arabic, Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	800
		Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—					
.....	4.	Translation	...	...	...	...	400
.....	5.	Prose Composition	...	...	...	...	200
.....	6.	Verse Composition	...	...	...	...	200
.....	7.	Literature, etc.	...	...	...	...	300
		Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—					
.....	8.	Translation	...	...	...	...	400
.....	9.	Prose Composition	...	...	...	...	200
.....	10.	Verse Composition	...	...	...	...	200
.....	11.	Literature, etc.	...	...	...	...	300
.....	12.	English, Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	600
.....	13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	...	...	...	...	400
.....	*14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	200
.....	15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	...	...	...	...	400
.....	*16.	French, History of the Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	200
.....	17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	...	...	...	...	400
.....	*18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	200
.....	19.	Lower Mathematics	...	...	...	...	1,200
.....	20.	Higher Mathematics	...	...	...	...	1,200

*The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.

INITIALS.

MAXIMUM
MARKS.

Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or
three if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—

..... 21.	†Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 22.	Physics	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 23.	Geology	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 24.	†Botany	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 25.	Zoology	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 26.	Animal Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 27.	Geography	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	...	...	...	...	...	500
..... 29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	...	...	...	...	...	500
.....	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—						
..... 30.	Section I., to A.D. 1485	...	...	...	...	...	400
..... 31.	Section II., A.D., 1485 to 1448	...	...	...	...	...	400
..... 32.	General Modern History	...	...	...	...	...	500
..... 33.	Logic and Psychology	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 35.	Political Economy and Economic History	...	...	...	...	...	600
..... 36.	Political Science	...	...	...	...	...	500
..... 37.	Roman Law	...	...	...	...	...	500
..... 38.	English Law	...	...	...	...	...	500

Signature

Date

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, W.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page I, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

†For the Practical Examination in Chemistry Candidates may bring any standard books on Analysis ; and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, any standard Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval ; no written notes of any kind will be allowed.

REFERENCES TO FORMER CASES.

- (2) Misc. File $\frac{6-L}{1}$ Genl. Dept. A, June 1894, Nos. 1—29.
- (3) „ „ $\frac{6-L}{1}$ Genl. Dept. A, April 1893, Nos. 1—34.
- (4) „ „ $\frac{6-L}{1}$ Genl. Dept. A, February 1893, Nos. 38—50.

REFERENCES TO LATER CASES.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

KEEP-WITH.—

(IIA) Office notes (printed):