Evolution of Civil Services In India

About

- The civil service system introduced in India by East India company
- Cornwallis (1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise civil service
- In 1800, Wellesely set the fort william college for training of new recruits

Related act

- Charter act 1853 removed the right of patronage to appointments in civil service, the appointment was to be done only by open competition
- Indian civil service act of 1861 reserved certain offices for convenanted servent

- The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) to 19 (in 1878)
- In 1863 Satyendra Nath Tagor become first Indian to qualify for the Indian civil services
- In 1878-79, Lytton introduced the statutory civil service consisting of one-sixth filled by Indians of high families
- In 1886, the Atichison commission recommended that Indians also get employed in public service
- In 1893, the house of commons in England passed a resolution supporting holding of simultaneous examination in India and England, but the resolution never implemented
- The Montford reform recommended holding of simultaneous examination in India and England and one-third of recruitment be made in India itself - to be raised annually by 1.5 per cent
- From 1922, the ICS exam was held in India
- Lee commission 1924 recommended the secretary of state should continue to recruit the ICS, direct recruitment to ICS on the basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians, a public service commission be immediately established
- The 1935 Act recommended the establishment of Federal public service commission and provincial public service commission