



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION
1940-41

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Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2836, 10th December 1941

Madras Public Service Commission—Administration report for 1940-41—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. GNANASUNDARA MUDALIYAR, Secretary, Public Service Commission, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department, dated 10th September 1941, No. 1145-A/41-1.

[Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission—1940-41.]

With reference to rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure printed in G.O. No. 643, Public (Reforms), dated 1st April 1937, as subsequently amended, I am directed to forward the accompanying report * of the Commission for the year 1940-41.

Order—No. 2836, Public (Services), dated 10th December 1941.

Recorded.

2. The Commission has referred in its report to certain instances in which the Government have not consulted it or consulted it but deviated from its advice. A statement giving the reasons why the Commission was not consulted and why its advice was deviated from is appended.

3. Certain other matters referred to by the Commission in its report are commented on below :—

(i) *Paragraph IV, sub-paragraph relating to Language Tests.*—Orders approving the Commission's scheme generally have since been issued.

(ii) *Paragraph V (ii) (a).*—This paragraph deals with the case of an attender which occurred during a period when the statutory service rules were in the making: some of the rules had issued and some were under consideration.

During such a period, the logical way of disposing of such cases was to go by the intention rather than the letter of the rules. It was never intended that attenders should possess the minimum general educational qualification prescribed in the general rules for subordinate services which had already issued. The qualification prescribed for them was a pass in the III Form in a recognized school. This qualification was prescribed in an executive order issued in 1927 and embodied in the special rules for attenders issued subsequent to the occurrence of the case referred to.

(iii) *Paragraph V (ii) (b).*—Prior to the coming into force of the Government of India Act, 1935, the provision which enabled His Excellency the Governor to relax service rules in favour of individuals was rule 12 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules. Originally the Government themselves had taken the view that that rule could not be invoked in favour of persons not in service. They revised the view subsequently in 1934 on the advice of the Advocate-General. As soon as the Government of India Act, 1935, came into force this Government asked the Government of India whether the view that rules could be relaxed in favour of persons not in service required revision with reference to the wording of section 241 (5) of the Act. The Government of India stated that sub-section (5) of section 241 of the Act was based on sub-section (5) of section 96-B of the old Government of India Act and that if the scheme of section 96-B under which Classification Rule 12 was issued required an interpretation wider than the strict interpretation which it was possible to put upon the section and that wider interpretation had never been questioned, it was not unreasonable in their opinion to apply the same interpretation to section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935. His Excellency the Governor acted upon this advice and as already explained to the Commission he is not in favour of re-opening the matter.

(iv) *Paragraph V (ii) (c).*—Failure to pass the examination did not, as the Commission supposed, “entail stoppage of increments.” Under the rule the officer’s increment was only “liable to be stopped.” There was not, as the Commission supposed, a “prescribed penalty” which Government refrained from imposing.

The Commission has not accurately quoted the reasons given by the Superintendent, Government Press, as it has omitted the last reason which he gave: “it is an examination that one could not hope to pass without a careful study of the Manuals.”

The reason which influenced Government was not one of those criticised by the Commission, but Government’s view

that the officer was of the class of persons, who could not pass an examination, but whose work did in no way suffer thereby.

(v) Orders on the Commission's proposals have since issued.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

S. V. RAMAMURTY,
Chief Secretary

To the Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).

„ Departments of the Secretariat (including Governor's Secretariat).

Press.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT.

Paragraph V (i) (a)—Second sub-paragraph.—G.O. No. 118, Public (Services), dated 20th January 1941, relates to an amendment to the Madras Ministerial Service Rules giving statutory effect to certain executive orders issued after an examination of the official reports submitted by certain British Military officers who carried out tours in the Madras Presidency in the early part of 1938. The amendment relates to shipping clerks and storekeepers, which are posts within the purview of the Commission. The executive orders cover 42 classes of posts of which all except the above class of posts are outside the purview of the Commission. The Government agree that the Commission should have been consulted before issuing the executive orders in so far as those orders related to shipping clerks and storekeepers.

Paragraph X (c).—His Excellency the Governor agreed with the Madras Public Service Commission that the case of the officer in question deserved to be viewed with leniency. Judging from the circumstances in which the officer had placed himself, His Excellency the Governor considered that it was not desirable to retain him in service and that it would be just and equitable to retire him on proportionate pension. An order was accordingly issued under section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Paragraph X (d).—The main object of simultaneous examinations in the old and the new S.S.L.C. schemes held in 1932 and 1933 was to benefit pupils who proposed to qualify themselves for a University course of study. For purposes of eligibility for such course, a candidate should obtain the prescribed marks in all the subjects in one and the same examination. Candidates for Government service were on the other hand at liberty to improve their certificates by appearing for more than one examination and combining the results thereof. As admitted by the Commission the candidate in question is deemed to have taken his S.S.L.C. under the old scheme. It is enough therefore if he obtains the percentage of marks required of candidates coming under the old scheme, viz., 35 per cent in English, irrespective of the year in which the examination is taken.

Paragraph X (e).—His Excellency the Governor is of the view that a candidate with unsuccessful attempts behind him should not for that reason deserve condemnation for ever. It is open to such a candidate to try all legitimate means to secure his end. So long as the candidate was quite suitable for the post of clerk and as the appointing authority had discretion to determine what constituted special reasons in his case, the appointment cannot be deemed to have infringed the letter or spirit of the rules.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—1940-41.

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REPORT.

I. PERSONNEL.

In G.O. No. 265, Public (Services), dated 1st February 1940, His Excellency the Governor appointed, for a period of three years from 1st April 1940, Sir John Hall, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., to be Chairman and Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E., and Sri Dewan Bahadur T. Ananta Acharya to be Members of the Madras Public Service Commission, and they held office throughout the period covered by this report.

II. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Fees from candidates who appeared for the selections held by the Commission.	64,083	0	0
2 Fees from candidates who appeared for the Special Tests, Departmental Tests, etc., held by the Commission.	49,966	0	0
Total ..	1,14,049	0	0

Expenditure.

1 Pay of Officers	88,652	10	0
2 Pay of Establishment	27,239	1	0
3 Travelling allowance and other compensatory allowances.	9,480	13	0
4 Advertisement charges	4,553	14	0
5 Other contingencies including Service postage stamps, property tax on 'Victoria Buildings' and expenditure connected with examinations	14,145	9	0
6 Remuneration to examiners	23,353	8	0
Total ..	1,67,425	7	0

III. VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission dealt with 55,615 references during the year against 54,762 references dealt with during the preceding year.

IV. EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

Special Tests.

The Special Test Examinations were held in June and December 1940 and were conducted at 27 centres including Pudukkottah and Mercara. There were 2,494 candidates in June 1940 and

2,575 candidates in December 1940. An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A-1.

Departmental Tests.

The Departmental Test Examinations were held in June 1940 at 24 centres and in December 1940 at 25 centres. There were 806 candidates in June 1940 and 824 candidates in December 1940. An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A-2.

During the year, the conduct of the Colloquial Test for Sergeants in the Madras City Police and in the mufassal Police was undertaken by the Commission, and orders were issued in G.O. No. 2892, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1940 abolishing "Test F (i) and F (ii)—Engineering" of the Excise Department Test.

Half-yearly examinations in Law and Languages for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers, etc.

With effect from 1st April 1940, the Board of Examiners, with its establishment ceased to exist and the Madras Public Service Commission took over the conduct of the following examinations previously conducted by that Board :—

I. Examinations for All-India Service Officers.

- (1) The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.
- (2) Examination for members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) in Division D (Survey) of the Higher Standard prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.
- (3) Examinations for members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) in Division E (Estates Land Act) of the Higher Standard prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.
- (4) Law and Language test for officers of the Indian Police and the Madras Police Service.
- (5) Language test for officers of the Indian Forest Service.
- (6) Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Officers of the Indian Forest Service, the Madras Forest Service and the Madras Forest Subordinate Service.
- (7) Account test for Indian Service of Engineers.
- (8) Language test for officers of the Indian Educational Service and private candidates.
- (9) Language test for officers of the Indian Agricultural Service.
- (10) Language test for officers of the Indian Veterinary Service.
- (11) Language test for the Imperial Service Officers of the Public Works Department in the First and Second Languages.
- (12) Colloquial test for officers of the Indian Medical Service.
- (13) Colloquial test in Oriya, Khond and Savara for officers of the All-India Services.

II. Examinations for Government servants who do not belong to an All-India Service and are not under the Provincial Government.

(1) Law and Language test for Cantonment Magistrates.

(2) First and Second Standard tests for cadets of the Federated Malay States.

III. Examinations for persons who are not Government servants.

(1) Second-class test for the District Panchayat Officers.

(2) Second-class Language test for private candidates.

(3) Third-class Language test for private candidates.

(4) Language test for bank officers.

(5) Language test for railway officers.

(6) The Women's Language examination.

(7) Oriental Language Teachership examination.

During the year under review the Commission conducted two examinations in such of the tests mentioned above as there were candidates for—one in July 1940 and the other in January 1941. The tests in which the examinations were conducted, the number of candidates in each of those tests and an analysis of the results are given in Appendix A-3.

Language Tests.

During the year under report, the Commission formulated a scheme for the simplification of the language tests—forty-three in number—conducted by it with a view to eliminating wasteful ingredients. The scheme was sent to the Government on 18th February 1941 and their orders are awaited.

Rule of procedure regarding conduct of Departmental Examinations.

During the year under report, the statutory position in regard to the conduct of departmental examinations by the Commission was examined and at the instance of the Commission, the matter was placed on a more satisfactory footing. An order was issued to the effect that His Excellency the Governor in his discretion under the concluding portion of sub-section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, had decided that he would seek the advice of the Commission in regard to the proficiency of persons in the service of the Government in the subjects of which a knowledge is necessary for the adequate performance of their duties and His Excellency the Governor issued the following rule of procedure :—

“ When any examination is to be held to test the proficiency of classes of Government servants in the subjects prescribed for departmental examinations, the Commission shall—

(i) advise in regard to the prescribing of—

(a) the conditions of admission to the examination,

(b) the syllabus of the examination, and

(c) the percentage of marks to be obtained for passing the examination;

- (ii) make all arrangements for the actual conduct of the examination; and
 - (iii) publish the results in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.”
- [G.O. No. 502, Public (Services), dated 7th March 1941.]

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

- (i) FOR THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—POSTS OTHER THAN THOSE OF TYPIST AND STENO-TYPIST.

The annual competitive examination for the selection of candidates for appointment to posts in the Madras Ministerial Service other than those of typist and steno-typist was held in October 1940. The number of candidates who applied for admission to this examination, the number admitted to it and the number selected on the results thereof are shown in the following statement, together with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

Year.			Number of applicants.	Number admit- ted.	Number select- ed.
1931	..	..	4,470	4,154	1750
1932	..	..	3,173	2,862	546
1933	..	..	..	..	..*
1934	..	..	1,671	1,479	524
1935	..	..	1,640	1,489	648
1936	..	..	4,047	3,717	718
1937	..	..	2,551	2,287	699
1938	..	..	2,746	2,514	679
1939	..	..	3,314	3,149	673
1940	..	..	3,598	3,445	706

In addition to the 706 candidates selected on the results of the competitive examination held in 1940, 96 candidates who had been selected in 1939 but had not been appointed till the end of 1940 were brought on to the new list of approved candidates for 1940.

A comparative analysis of the results of the examination with reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates is given in Appendix A-4. The percentage of the number selected to the number that sat for the examination in 1940 was about 37 among Graduates, 26 among Intermediates and 16 among holders of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

The following statement shows the number of candidates selected under each community in 1940 and the percentage in

* No examination was held in 1933.

round figures which that number bears to the total number selected :—

Name of community.				Number select- ed.	Percentage to total number selected.
Non-Brahman (Hindu)	..	..	..	281	40
Christian	..	..	..	210	30
Muhammadan	..	..	..	118	17
Brahman	..	..	..	72	10
Scheduled classes	..	..	..	25	3
Total				706	100

All the candidates belonging to the Christian, the Muhammadan and Scheduled Class communities who were eligible for selection on the results of the competitive examination were selected, to make up, in some measure, the turns lost by those communities in the previous years owing to the paucity of qualified candidates.

(ii) FOR THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—POSTS OF
TYPIST AND STENO-TYPIST.

The selection of candidates for the posts of typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service was made on the results of a competitive examination in English Composition. The question paper was the same as that intended for candidates who applied for selection for appointment to other posts in the Madras Ministerial Service. The number of applicants for the posts of typist and steno-typist admitted to the examination and the number selected on the results thereof are shown in the following statement, together with the corresponding figures for the previous years :—

Year.]					Number of applicants admitted.	Number select- ed.
1932	..	..	..	..	40	98*
1933	..	..	..	..	101	92
1934	..	..	..	..	..	.. †
1935	..	..	..	..	132	105
1936	..	..	..	..	91	76
1937	..	..	..	..	99	76
1938	..	..	..	..	183	80
1939	..	..	..	..	206	77‡
1940	..	..	..	..	196	81 §

* Fifty-eight candidates were selected from among applicants for the posts of clerks.

† There was no selection in 1934.

‡ This excludes 10 candidates brought forward from the approved lists for 1938.

§ This excludes 15 candidates brought forward from the approved lists for 1939.

(iii) FOR THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—CLERKS, ASSISTANT NAZIRS AND JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF COPYISTS.

The competitive examination for the selection of candidates for appointment as clerks, etc., in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service was held in October 1940. This was the third occasion on which the selection of candidates for appointment to this service was made by competitive examination. The question papers for the examination were the same as those for the examination held for the selection of candidates for appointment as clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service. The number of candidates admitted to the examination and the number selected on the results thereof are shown in the following statement together with the corresponding figures for the previous years :—

Year.					Number of applicants admitted to the examination.	Number selected.
1938	..	..	..	..	325	93
1939	..	..	..	..	182	79*
1940	..	..	..	..	294	75†

The following statement shows the number of candidates selected under each community and the percentage in round figures which that number bears to the total number selected :—

Name of community.			Number selected.	Percentage to total number selected.
Non-Brahman (Hindus)	..	..	40	53
Brahmans	..	..	15	20
Christians	..	..	9	12
Muhammadans	..	..	8	11
Scheduled Classes	..	..	3	4

Of the 75 candidates selected, 23 were Graduates, 13 were Intermediates, and 39 were holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

(iv) FOR THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—
TYPISTS.

The selection of candidates for the posts of typist in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service was made on the results of a competitive examination in English Composition. The question paper was the same as that intended for candidates who applied for selection for appointment to other posts in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Ministerial Service. The number of applicants for the post of typist admitted to the examination was 7 and the number selected on the results thereof was 6. This excludes one candidate brought forward from the approved list for 1939.

* This excludes 10 candidates brought forward from the approved lists for 1938.

† This excludes 11 candidates brought forward from the approved lists for 1939.

(v) FOR THE MADRAS SECRETARIAT SERVICE—LOWER
DIVISION CLERKS.

The selection of candidates for the posts of lower division clerk in the Madras Secretariat Service was made on the results of a competitive examination which was the same as that for the selection of candidates for the posts in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. The number of candidates admitted to the examination was 74 and the number selected on the results thereof, 14. The selected candidates belonged to the following communities :—

Non-Brahman (Hindus)—4.

Muhammadans—6.

Scheduled Classes—4.

(vi) REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

Extracts from reports of examiners on the answer books valued by them are given in Appendix B. The reports may briefly be summarized as follows.

Special Tests—June 1940.—The general standard of efficiency of the candidates as revealed by their answers was low. Spelling and grammatical mistakes were common. Power of expression in English was poor. The main weakness of the examinees was their inability to appreciate properly the meaning of the instructions in the books used. In most cases, the candidates merely copied indiscriminately from the books, without understanding or reading the questions carefully and without regard to relevancy and failed to answer correctly practical questions and questions requiring an intelligent application of the sections of the Act or the rules of the Code. It looked as if many candidates appeared for the examinations in a spirit of speculation without a reasonable degree of knowledge and preparation.

Special Tests—December 1940.—The reports of the examiners indicate that on the whole the standard of the answers was poor. The Translation papers abounded in spelling and grammatical mistakes, mistranslation and transliteration. In the Law tests, the standard of English was on the whole poor. The candidates failed to read the questions properly and displayed a lack of understanding of the sections of law. In the Revenue test, the answers were not sufficiently precise and most of the candidates could not apply the provisions of the Board's Standing Orders, etc., to practical problems. Text-books were used more to copy from, than for reference; and candidates appeared for the examination without adequate preparation. Loose thinking and bold guesses were common. In the Account tests, candidates displayed want of grasp of the elementary principles of accounts and audit and insufficient practical acquaintance with the implications of the rules. Unintelligent copying, irrelevance and want of method in the arrangement of points were among the defects noticed in the answers.

Departmental Tests—June 1940.—With a few exceptions, the knowledge of the candidates in the subjects in which they were examined was generally poor. Answers lacked precision and there was a tendency to reproduce verbatim from the books. Practical questions were not successfully attempted. In the Language tests, the performance of the candidates was on the whole disappointing; mistakes of spelling, grammar and idiom were common; and appropriate words and expressions were not used in the translation papers.

Departmental Tests—December 1940.—The reports of the examiners indicate generally that the candidates appeared for the examinations without adequate preparation and that their knowledge of departmental rules and procedure was on the whole poor. Although the use of books was allowed, many candidates were unable to refer to them and furnish correct answers. They wasted much time in writing long and diffuse answers. Answers to questions of a practical character were generally poor. In the language tests, questions on grammar were not answered well; the answers contained faulty spelling and mistranslations and many candidates displayed poor knowledge of the languages.

Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Secretariat Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service—1940.—The general performances of the candidates was, on the whole, poor. Most of the candidates were ignorant of the usage of simple idiomatic phrases and were incapable of expressing their ideas in correct English. Spelling and grammatical mistakes were common. In the precis-writing test, most of the candidates did not really understand the passages given in the question paper; they culled sentences from the passages and inserted them in their answers often in the wrong context. They made no attempt to produce a precis and were unable to write a coherent narrative. In the General Knowledge paper, the majority of the candidates displayed ignorance of the daily events of great moment and well-known historical facts, great lack of accurate observation and poor knowledge of elementary principles underlying commonplace objects and occurrences.

V. STATUTORY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(i) *Promulgation and amendments.*

(a) Statutory rules or amendments to them were issued by the Government in 313 cases during the year. In respect of 61 of these, the Commission was consulted before the rules were issued. Many of the rest were amendments of a routine nature such as changes in cadre strength. Excluding such routine cases, there were 133 cases in respect of which the Commission was not consulted. Except in respect of five out of these 133 cases, the amendments related either to posts excluded from the purview of the Commission or to matters in respect of which under section 266 (3) of the Government of India Act, it was not necessary for the Commission to be consulted. In three out of the five excepted

cases, the Commission pointed out the omission to consult it before the amendments were issued. The Government agreed that the Commission ought to have been consulted and subsequently asked for its views. The Commission accepted the amendments in two cases and stated that there was no need for the amendment in the third case (G.O. No. 3026, Revenue, dated 6th December 1940, G.O. No. 108, P.H., dated 10th January 1941 and G.O. No. 5036, P.H., dated 25th October 1940).

In one out of the remaining two cases [G.O. No. 118, Public (Services), dated 20th January 1941], the Commission pointed out that the proper time at which the Commission should have been consulted was before the issue of the executive orders laying down the method of recruitment and the principles to be followed in making appointments and not when incorporating those executive orders in the statutory rules.

In the remaining case (G.O. No. 1453, Development, dated 20th June 1940), the Commission took the view that it ought to have been consulted before the amendments were issued as they altered the qualifications in respect of a post within the purview of the Commission. The Government stated that the original post was abolished, that a new and different post though bearing the same designation was created and that the latter was not within the Commission's purview. They suggested that further consideration of the subject be dropped and the Commission agreed to this.

(b) Under the rules in force before 10th June 1940, a member of a service promoted from one category to another had to be on probation in the latter category for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years. By an amendment issued on that date, this requirement was dispensed with in the case of a member promoted from one category to another if such promotion had not been declared by a specific order of the Provincial Government to involve the assumption of duties and responsibilities of greater importance than those attaching to the category from which he was promoted.

(c) Certain concessions in the matter of pay, prospects, leave and pension were granted to members of the services deputed for war service and were embodied in the statutory rules on 21st March 1941.

(d) Certain concessions such as higher age-limit and lower standard of minimum general educational qualifications which had been granted to candidates belonging to the minority communities and which expired on 31st December 1940 were extended for a further period.

(e) The system of direct recruitment to the category of Assistant Engineers in the Madras Engineering Service was revived in the interests of the efficiency of that service and provision was made for the selection of three candidates annually by that method.

(f) Direct recruitment to the category of Inspectors in the Madras Excise Service and to the category of Sub-Inspectors in the Madras Excise Subordinate Service was stopped owing to

the introduction of prohibition in certain districts, which had resulted in the existence of supernumerary posts in the Excise department.

(g) As a result of criticisms and suggestions made in the Press and elsewhere on the subject of the admission to the competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service of candidates who had taken Sanskrit as their second language in the S.S.L.C. course and the hardship caused to those candidates and others similarly situated by the language qualification prescribed for appointment to that service, an additional provision was introduced in the rules for that service to enable the adequacy of the knowledge in the language of the district in which employment was sought of such of the candidates as did not possess the language qualifications as defined in the rules to be tested at the competitive examination by means of the paper on Language Translation and Composition which is one of the papers prescribed for that examination.

(h) In the report for 1938-39, it was stated that the Government had decided that the system of the appointment of clerks in the offices of certain Heads of Departments according to a prescribed order of linguistic rotation provided for in the special rules for the Madras Ministerial Service, should be given a further trial before a final decision was taken as to its continuance or withdrawal and that they had accordingly directed that a further report on its working should be submitted to them not later than 1st February 1939, by the Heads of Departments concerned. The reports received from these Heads of Departments showed that the system was generally working fairly satisfactorily, although on some occasions candidates with the required linguistic qualification were not forthcoming. The Government in consultation with the Commission decided that the system should be tried for a further period of five years before a final decision was taken as to its continuance on a permanent basis and accordingly directed that a further report on the working of the system should be submitted to them not later than 1st February 1945.

(i) At the instance of the Commission and on the analogy of the procedure prescribed in the case of Official Receivers, the Commission's rules of procedure were amended so as to require that applications for the posts of District Munsifs should be sent to it through the High Court by the candidates practising in the courts in the City of Madras and through the District Judges concerned and the High Court by the candidates practising in the courts in the mufassal and that the High Court or the District Judges as the case may be, should offer their remarks in regard to the suitability of the candidates for appointment as District Munsifs.

(j) The age-limit prescribed in the statutory rules for direct recruitment to the post of District Munsif was 32 years for all communities. As a result of the experience gained at the selection made in 1940, the age-limit was raised to 35 years in the case of

candidates belonging to the Muhammadan and Anglo-Indian, Christian and non-Asiatic communities.

(ii) *Relaxations.*

The following cases relating to the relaxation of the provisions of the statutory rules are noteworthy :—

- (d) One of the General Rules for Subordinate Services prescribes both an age-limit and a minimum general educational qualification for appointment to Government service by direct recruitment. The Government relaxed this general rule in so far as it related to the age-limit, in favour of an attender in the Finance Department on the ground that at the time of his first appointment he had exceeded the prescribed age-limit and that a strict application of the rule would cause hardship to him. The attender did not possess the minimum general educational qualification prescribed in the same general rule, but the Government did not relax that part of the rule which prescribed such qualification. The attender was first appointed in March 1936, i.e., before the holders of the post of attender were constituted in September 1936 into a separate subordinate service called the Madras General Subordinate Service. The Commission took the view that the General Rules for Subordinate Services applied only to a 'service' as defined in those rules; that as attenders had not been classified as a subordinate service within the meaning of that definition until September 1936, the General Rules could not have come into operation until that date; that as the attender in question had been appointed in March 1936, the General Rules could not apply to his case; and that therefore, there was no need to relax the provisions of those rules in his case. At the same time, the Commission pointed out that if, as assumed by the Government, the General Rules applied to the case, there was no reason whatever why one part of one of those rules which prescribed an age-limit should alone be held to apply to it so as to necessitate a relaxation of that part, but not the immediately succeeding part of the same rule which prescribed a minimum educational qualification. The Government in reply informed the Commission that they had all along taken the view that all posts whether included in a service or not should be deemed to have been included in some service; that the General Rules for Subordinate Services accordingly applied to the post of attender though according to rule 1 (b) of those rules they applied to a post only after it had been specifically included in a service; that the rule prescribing a minimum educational qualification should strictly speaking have also been relaxed in favour of the attender in question; but that since it was never the intention of the Government to apply that rule to attenders they considered it unnecessary to relax it; that they realized that there was a technical irregularity in this decision; but that since the case of the

attender in question might not be the only case of its kind, they saw no point in formally relaxing the rule in question. In the opinion of the Commission there was no difficulty in relaxing the rule in the case in question and in other cases of its kind and the effect of not relaxing it, especially after one part of the same rule had been relaxed, is that the appointment still remains statutorily irregular, if as assumed by the Government, the rule applies to the case.

- (b) Under section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government relaxed the rule regarding minimum general educational qualification in favour of a person not in Government service, so as to enable him to appear for the competitive examination conducted by the Commission for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service. Section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act reads as follows :—

“ No rules made under this section and no Act of any Legislature in India shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Governor-General or a Governor to deal with the case of any person serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable :

Provided that, where any such rule or Act is applicable to the case of any person, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by that rule or Act.”

As this section covered the case of only a “ person serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India ” and as the person referred to was not such a person, a doubt was naturally expressed whether the section could be invoked in his case. The Commission's attention was thereupon drawn to the position elucidated by the Government in the orders already issued by them which contemplated the application of section 241 (5) “ whether the relaxation is made in favour of a person in Government service or not ”. On a perusal of those orders, the Commission found that all the Acts and rules quoted in them referred only to persons in the civil service of the Crown and that the privilege that might be conferred under those Acts and Rules could thus be conferred only on persons in service. The position, as the Commission saw it, was that no person had a right to appointment under the Crown unless that right was conferred on him specifically, and that no hardship, therefore, could be caused to a person who had not been appointed to the public service calling for a relaxation of the rules in his favour. The Commission observed that the Government themselves at first took the view in 1934 that Rule 12 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules on which section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935, was based, was inapplicable to persons who were not

in Government service. This view had previously been accepted by the Commission. The Commission being convinced that having regard to the specific wording of section 241 (5), it could not be invoked except in the case of a person serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India, urged strongly upon the Government the desirability of re-examining the whole question afresh. The Government, while recapitulating the position already elucidated in their previous orders on the subject, stated that if section 241 (5) was interpreted too strictly it would not be possible to deal with hard cases of persons not in service in a just and equitable manner and that His Excellency the Governor was not in favour of re-opening the matter.

- (c) The special rules for one of the provincial services provide that a person who was a member of it on 31st December 1930 should, unless he had on 1st January 1931, attained the age of 40 years, pass the Account test for Executive Officers at one of the first three examinations held after 31st December 1930, and that failure to pass the test within the chances allowed would entail stoppage of increment until the member had passed the test. An officer belonging to the service who was appointed in October 1929 failed to pass the test as required by the rules. He applied to the Government in 1936 and 1937 for exemption from passing the test but the Government while refusing his request allowed him time to pass the test up to and including the examination to be held in June 1938. For some reason or other, the officer either did not appear, or was prevented from appearing, for the test within the extension of time granted by the Government. He appeared for the test in June 1939, but failed to pass it. In June 1940, the head of the office in which he was employed, addressed the Government stating that the officer was then over 40 years of age (date of birth : 7th February 1940) and enquiring whether, in view of that fact and of the fact that as he had appeared for the test several times he could claim to have a sufficient knowledge of Government accounts, he would be exempted from passing the test. The Government thereupon, relaxed the rule prescribing a pass in the test and exempted the officer from passing it. The Commission cannot but regard as curious the reason advanced to support a successful request to the Government to refrain from enforcing in this case the penalty prescribed by the statutory rules.

- (iii) *Check against violations—Scrutiny by the Commission of appointments and promotions made by the appointing authorities.*

The following statement shows the number of cases in each department in which the appointments and promotions made by the appointing authorities were found by the Commission to have

been made in contravention of the statutory rules. The irregularities in these cases were rectified at the instance of the Commission :—

Department.					Number of cases.
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	1
Education	..	..	..	..	5
Forest	..	..	..	..	1
Jail ..	..	..	..	..	3
Judicial	..	..	..	..	7
Medical	..	..	..	..	2
Port ..	..	..	..	..	2
Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..					22

(iv) *Exclusion of posts from the scope of service rules and from the Commission's purview.*

(a) Under the proviso to section 241 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government issued notifications to the effect that the conditions of service in the following posts were matters not suitable for regulation by rule :—

- (1) the post of Assistant Malaria Inspector on Rs. 35—2/2—45 employed for anti-malarial operations in the Vizagapatam Agency ; and
- (2) the temporary post of Dairy Expert sanctioned on Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year for the purpose of giving expert advice in the initial stages of the working of milk supply co-operative societies and training members and persons employed by such societies in the principles of dairy hygiene.

In the case of the second post, the Government directed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to make the appointment in consultation with the Director of Veterinary Services. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies accordingly appointed a person with effect from 1st October 1940. The post of Dairy Expert was a civil post and no amendment had been issued to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937, excluding it from the purview of the Commission. The issue under the proviso to section 241 (2) of the Act of a notification to the effect that the conditions of service of the Dairy Expert were matters not suitable for regulation by rule could not have the effect of excluding the post of Dairy Expert from the purview of the Commission for the purpose of a different section of the said Act, viz., section 266 (3) which deals with the statutory functions of the Commission and under which consultation with the Commission is obligatory on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to civil posts, on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil posts and on

the suitability of candidates for such appointments, unless the Governor in his discretion has, by regulation made under that section, directed that it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted on such matters. In these circumstances, the orders issued by the Government without consultation with the Commission involving the matters mentioned in section 266 (3) and the appointment to the post made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies were both *ultra vires*. After this had been pointed out to the Government by the Commission an amendment was issued to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937, excluding all posts of this kind from the purview of the Commission. But the orders of the Government issued on 22nd July 1940 and the appointment made on 1st October 1940 in pursuance of those orders continued to remain *ultra vires*, as the amendment took effect only from 22nd October 1940. It was only after this had been pointed out to the Government that another amendment was issued giving retrospective effect to the previous amendment from 22nd July 1940, so as to regularize those orders and the appointment.

(b) The following posts were also excluded from the purview of the Commission during the year :—

- (a) Chief Accountants in the Madras Electrical Service when recruited from among Superintendents of the Accountant-General's office;
- (b) Temporary Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras;
- (c) Secretary to the Madras Provincial War Committee;
- (d) Posts of clerk in the Commercial Tax department for which knowledge of Gujarati and Marwari languages is required;
- (e) Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee; and
- (f) Superintendents of District and Central Jails when filled by retired Government officers.

VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

(a) *Revised scheme of selection for direct recruitment.*—Experience of the working of the existing methods of recruitment to the Provincial and Subordinate Services by the Commission having shown the necessity for the introduction of a better system of selection of candidates for the various services, the Government, in consultation with the Commission issued orders in March 1941 prescribing a new scheme of selection. For the purpose of the new scheme, the services for which selection is made by the Commission are classed as technical and non-technical. Direct recruitment to the technical services is to be made on the basis of a competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview conducted by the Commission with the assistance

of the head of the department concerned or a representative nominated by him. Direct recruitment to the non-technical services except the ministerial services is to be made on the basis of a competitive examination comprising a written test and an oral test in the shape of an interview conducted by the Commission. An important feature of the new scheme is the specific recognition of the true character of the Commission's interview for selection as a competitive examination—a recognition which is in accord with the practice which the Commission has for long followed in the conduct of its interviews and which conforms to the views accepted in England concerning the corresponding method of selection by His Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners in London known as the "Interview Competition." Another important feature of the new scheme is that the age-limits for direct recruitment will be applied not with reference to the date of actual appointment to the service as hitherto but with reference to the 1st July of the year in which the selection is made. Candidates selected for but not appointed to a service before the next list for that service is published will be brought on to the new list corresponding to that on which they have been placed and will be placed at the top of the new list. This will ensure the appointment of every candidate who has been selected, whatever be his age at the time of his actual appointment provided he was within the prescribed age-limit on the 1st day of July in the year of his selection.

The new scheme came into force from 5th March 1941 in respect of the technical services. The Commission's detailed advice in regard to the non-technical services has since been sent to the Government and their orders are awaited in respect of the system of recruitment to the ministerial services other than posts classed as technical, the grouping of the non-technical services for the purpose of common competitive examinations, the standard and syllabus of the examination for each group, and the programme of dates for selection to the various services.

(b) *Direct recruitment by interview during 1940-41.*—During the year under report, the Commission selected candidates for direct recruitment by interview for 27 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services and for four other posts (as against 18 and 2, respectively, in the previous year). The posts for which the selections were made are given in Appendix C—together with particulars regarding the number of candidates who applied, the number qualified and interviewed, the number selected and the qualifications of the selected candidates. The total number of applicants interviewed was 1,729 (as against 871 in the previous year).

The posts of Official Receivers in the districts were included in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service, with effect from 3rd October 1939 and the Commission invited applications and selected candidates for appointment to the posts by direct recruitment.

in 15 districts in the Province. The Commission also, for the first time, invited applications, and selected candidates for appointment to the post of District Munsifs by direct recruitment.

(c) *Recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from Subordinate Services.*—During the year under report the Commission dealt with 47 references relating to the following Provincial Services (as against 37 in the previous year) and either drew up approved lists of officers of the Subordinate Services qualified and suitable for appointment to such services or advised on the suitability of officers nominated for such appointment:—

Madras Agricultural Service.

Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).

Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch).

Madras Co-operative Service.

Madras Educational Service.

Madras Electrical Service.

Madras Engineering Service.

Madras Excise Service.

Madras Fisheries Service.

Madras General Service.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).

Protector of Emigrants, Mandapam.

Class IX—Assistant Secretaries to Government.

Class X—Translators to Government.

Class XII—Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Class XVIII—Manager, Office of the Surgeon-General.

Class XIX—Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Press.

Madras Industries Service.

Madras Jail Service.

Madras Medical Service.

Madras Police Service.

Madras Public Health Service.

Madras Veterinary Service.

VII. ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO DEPARTMENTS NOT UNDER THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) At the request of the Collector of Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, the Commission recruited candidates for appointment to the following posts:—

	Number of posts.
Preventive Officer, Madras Custom House ..	2
Assistant Preventive Officer, Madras Custom House	4
Stenographer and Camp clerk to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras	1
Sub-Inspector of Salt Revenue	11

(b) At the request of the Editor, Fauji Akhbar, Army Headquarters, Delhi, the Commission advertised an appointment of Translator in Tamil and Telugu in the office of the Fauji Akhbar. No suitable candidate was, however, available. The cost of the advertisement was borne by the Editor, Fauji Akhbar.

VIII. PAUCITY OF QUALIFIED AND SUITABLE CANDIDATES FOR CERTAIN POSTS.

(a) There were no qualified applicants for the following posts :—

- (i) Assistant Professor and Assistant Lecturer (Chemistry and History), Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Men's Branch). (Applications were invited from Muhammadans and members of the Scheduled Classes only.)
- (ii) Assistant Lecturer (Geography), Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).
- (iii) A post in the Madras Ministerial Service for which security should be deposited (open to women only).

(b) In respect of the following classes of posts the number of applicants was small and competition was restricted.

Name of post.	Number of		Remarks.
	Posts advertised.	Qualified applicants.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Lecturer in English, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).	1	6	Applications were invited from Muhammadans and Non-Brahman (Hindus) only.
	1	1	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.
2 Upper Subordinate, Grade III, Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	5	5	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.
3 Upper Subordinate, Grade I, Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	1	7	Do.
4 Assistant Professor and Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Men's Branch).	1	1	Applications were invited from Muhammadans and members of the Scheduled Classes only.
5 Assistant Lecturer in Telugu, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).	1	1	
6 Assistant Lecturer in Tamil, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).	1	3	
7 School Assistants, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Men's Branch).	5	9	Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.

Name of post.	Number of		Remarks.
	Posts advertised.	Qualified applicants.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8 School Assistants, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).	10	6	Applications were invited from all communities except Anglo-Indians or Christians or non-Asiatics.
9 Inspector or Research Assistant, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	2 2	1 3	
10 Laboratory Assistant, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	1	1	
11 Apprentice, Local Fund Audit Department.	1	5	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
12 Demonstrator, Government Indian Medical School, Madras Medical Subordinate Service	8	4	
13 Second-class Health Officer, Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.	7	7	
14 Upper Division clerk, Madras Secretariat Service.	1	1	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
15 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	28 13	15 6	
16 Stenographer and Camp clerk to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras.	2 1	1 1	Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Muhammadans and Indian Christians only. Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Non-Brahman (Hindus) only.

IX. APPEALS, MEMORIALS, PROPOSALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION, ETC.

The Commission advised on 14 appeals, 6 memorials, 9 proposals for disciplinary action, 12 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 10 references relating to grant of pension (as against 16 appeals, 20 memorials, 16 proposals for disciplinary action, 2 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 2 references relating to grant of gratuity, in the previous year). In one case its advice was not accepted.

X. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) The following statement gives statistics for the past twelve years of the number of cases in which the recommendations of the Commission were not accepted:—

Year.	Appointments by direct recruitment.		Appointments by transfer.		Appeals, memorials, etc.		Other cases.	Total number of cases in which the Commission's recommendations were not accepted.
	Total number of cases.	Number in which the Commission's recommendations were not accepted.	Total number of cases.	Number in which the Commission's recommendations were not accepted.	Total number of cases.	Number in which the Commission's recommendations were not accepted.		
1929-30	5	Nil.	4	Nil.	8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1930-31	21	1	66	Nil.	82	2	Nil.	3
1931-32	30	Nil.	9	5	80	2	Nil.	7
1932-33	30	3	22	1	88	2	3	9
1933-34	36	1	23	1	111	1	6	9
1934-35	53	1	35	1	94	1	7	10
1935-36	68	2	44	3	93	4	4	13
1936-37	37	1	48	1	53	1	4	7
1937-38	25	2	42	8	61	5	3	18
1938-39	29	Nil.	47	2	79	15	6	23
1939-40	18	1	37	2	56	11	1	15
1940-41	27	Nil.	47	Nil.	51	1	Nil.	1

(b) In the year under report there was only one case relating to a disciplinary matter in which the Government did not accept the advice tendered by the previous Commission in the preceding year. There were, however, four other cases in which the Government and the Commission did not see eye to eye. Two of these cases are dealt with in paragraphs V (ii) (a) and (b) *supra*. The other two cases and the one disciplinary case referred to above are noticed in the following paragraphs.

(c) *Disciplinary case.*—A gazetted officer of the Agricultural department was kept under suspension from 22nd November 1939 pending the disposal of the following charges framed against him:—

- (i) That in violation of rule 7 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules he borrowed a sum of Rs. 90 from a Government servant who was subject to his official authority in January 1937;
- (ii) that he contravened rule 14 of the same rules by his habitual indebtedness; and
- (iii) that he disregarded the orders of his superior directing him to clear his debts in four months and to submit a report about his outstanding liabilities at the end of that period and that he failed to submit the report in spite of three reminders.

The Commission was consulted on the case on 5th February 1940 and in its letter, dated 28th February 1940, it took the view that in respect of the first and third charges, though they were

admitted and proved, the fact that the loan was taken after the officer had known of the impending transfer of the subordinate out of his jurisdiction was an extenuating circumstance, and that in respect of the second charge, though the indebtedness of the officer was proved, it appeared that it was not the result of circumstances over which he had control and did not proceed from extravagant or dissipated habits and that the officer had not contravened rule 14 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The Commission accordingly expressed the opinion that the officer was partly a victim of circumstances and that his case deserved to be viewed with leniency. It therefore advised that the suspension already undergone was a sufficient punishment and that the officer should be restored to his appointment. The Government, however, did not accept this advice. Nearly six months after the date of the Commission's advice, they decided that it was undesirable to restore the officer to duty and that in view of his long service he should be retired on proportionate pension. The reasons given for this decision were as follows:—

- (1) Though the subordinate was transferred within a few days after the loan had been taken, he was under his official control when the loan was actually taken and the fact that the subordinate was shortly to be transferred was no justification for the officer borrowing from him.
- (2) So long as he was a Government servant he should not have undertaken the responsibilities of the families of his deceased relatives when he had no means to discharge those liabilities. The proposition that an officer had no control over the amount he borrowed for the education, marriage, etc., of his relatives or over the debts of the family he took over for discharge could not be agreed to. It was unsafe to recognize such voluntary taking over of responsibilities and debts which a Government servant could not discharge as it would result in the undesirable position of keeping in service one who was always in need of money.
- (3) The officer did not pay off his debts by disposing of his wife's property as promised by him.
- (4) There were many decrees against him.
- (5) He had since applied for retirement on medical grounds.
- (6) If he was restored to duty, half of his pay would be under attachment for a number of years and the other half would hardly be sufficient to meet the demands of his large family.

(d) *Minimum general educational qualification—Standard to be attained by candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination under the old and revised schemes.*—The first examination under the revised S.S.L.C. scheme was held in 1932. For the benefit, however, of candidates who studied in Form VI in 1930-31 under the old S.S.L.C. scheme but did not appear for the public examination in March 1931 and of those who appeared for the

examination in 1931 or in previous years but were not declared eligible for University Courses of study, the Government approved the proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction to hold the public examination in accordance with the old S.S.L.C. scheme in the years 1932 and 1933. One of the main reasons for holding the public examination in those years under the old scheme even after the introduction of the revised scheme was to enable candidates who had studied under the old scheme to qualify themselves for public service by improving their marks in one or more subjects in which they had obtained less marks at previous examinations.

An attender in the Madras General Subordinate Service in the Education department studied in Form VI in 1930-31 but was not allowed to appear for the public examination held in March 1931. With reference to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal approved by the Government the attender had two subsequent chances to appear for the public examination held under the old scheme, i.e., in 1932 and 1933. He availed himself of those chances but did not secure the minimum of 35 per cent of marks in English. He appeared again in 1934 and obtained 38 per cent of marks in that subject. As the examination in 1934 was one which was held not under the old scheme but under the revised scheme, he should, in order to be considered as possessing the minimum general educational qualification, have obtained the minimum per cent of marks in English prescribed under the revised scheme, viz., 40 per cent. As he failed to obtain that percentage the Commission held that he did not possess the minimum general educational qualification for purposes of his appointment as clerk in the Madras Ministerial Service by transfer. When the Commission informed the Government accordingly, the Government replied that the attender should be deemed to have taken his S.S.L.C. under the old scheme and to be qualified for appointment as clerk and that the fact that the results of an examination under the old scheme were combined with those of an examination under the revised scheme did not make any difference as the subjects taken by him were common to both. The Commission did not dispute the fact that the attender should be deemed to have taken his S.S.L.C. under the old scheme. The Commission's contention was that as he had failed to qualify himself for public service under the old scheme in 1932 and 1933, he should have obtained the minimum percentage of marks, viz., 40 per cent, prescribed for English in the examination held in 1934 under the revised scheme, if he was to be deemed to be qualified for appointment as clerk. He appeared for the examination under the revised scheme in English only and this subject could not by any means have been different from that offered by him under the old scheme, as English is a compulsory subject under both the old and revised schemes. The fact that this subject was common to both the examinations was therefore beside the point in this case. In the Commission's view, the Government's decision was not in accordance with the original intention underlying the special arrangements made in 1932 and 1933 for holding the public examination under the old

scheme even after the introduction of the revised scheme and has made those arrangements lose their significance.

(e) *Evasion of the ordinary method of recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service by competitive examination.*—Under the Madras Ministerial Service Rules, the normal method of appointment to the service is by direct recruitment through the competitive examination held by the Commission annually, but appointment may also be made for *special reasons* by transfer from any other subordinate service. If an appointment is made by transfer, the authority making the appointment should send to the Government a report detailing the special reasons for the appointment and also communicate a copy of the report to the Commission.

In August 1940, a District Educational Officer appointed the attender (Madras General Subordinate Service) of his office as clerk by transfer for the following special reasons :—

- (1) That there was no approved candidate in the waiting lists of clerks maintained by the Divisional Inspector ;
- (2) that the attender possessed superior qualifications, having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in Part II and had also obtained sufficient marks in the S.S.L.C. examination ; and
- (3) that the work in the office of the District Educational Officer was exceptionally heavy and the attender who had already worked in that office satisfactorily was familiar with the work.

The facts of the case were as follows :—

The attender appeared unsuccessfully for the competitive examination held by the Commission for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service in 1934 and 1936. He could have appeared for the competitive examination held in 1937 but he did not do so. He was appointed as attender in January 1938 and he completed the prescribed period of probation in January 1940. Even during the period of his probation in the post of attender in the Madras General Subordinate Service, he was appointed as clerk in the Madras Ministerial Service five times under the emergency provisions of the statutory rules and served as such for a period of about 5½ months, while in August 1940, i.e., within a few months of completing his probation in the post of attender, he was regularly appointed as clerk by transfer. This appointment presented itself to the Commission as an obvious instance of evasion by Government officers of the prescribed ministerial service examination for the appointment of clerks, which called for notice by the Government. The appointment of the attender who failed twice at the Commission's competitive examination and did not appear a third time (though he could have done so) had given him all the advantages which, on his merit,

he failed to get, and was opposed to the spirit, if not to the letter of the ordinary rules of appointment to the service.

The Commission accordingly reported to the Government the facts of the case and the implications arising out of the appointment, but the Government considered that the reasons given by the District Educational Officer were adequate. If there was no approved candidate in the waiting lists of clerks maintained by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, the District Educational Officer should have applied to the Collector of the district for the allotment of a candidate from the list maintained by him, which is drawn up by the Commission on the results of the competitive examination held by it. A pass in Part II of the Intermediate examination together with the required percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. examination does not constitute a superior qualification for appointment as clerk. Every attender in an office must be familiar with the work of that office. In short, such reasons as those given by the District Educational Officer can be given in any other case in which an appointing authority proposes to make an appointment otherwise than by the ordinary method prescribed by the rules, and cannot be regarded as special reasons justifying a departure from that method. The Government have since issued orders (on 26th March 1941) in consultation with the Commission specifying typical instances of "special reasons" which would justify the making of such appointments by transfer and directing that no person holding a lower post such as attender, telephone gumasta or peon shall be appointed as clerk unless he has rendered satisfactory service for a minimum total period of ten years.

P. K. GNANASUNDARA MUDALIYAR,
Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.

APPENDIX A-1.

Special Test Examinations (June 1940).

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		June 1940.	December 1939.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
The Translation Test—									
Tamil	39	2	37	3	17	20	17	54.1	58.3
Telugu	18	1	17	Nil.	8	8	9	47.1	27.3
Malayalam	3	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	100.0
Kannada	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	3	3	Nil.	100.0	100.0
The Civil Judicial Test	82	5	77	1	18	19	58	24.7	39.2
The Criminal Judicial Test	342	57	285	Nil.	37	37	248	13.0	26.6
Code of Criminal Procedure only	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	1	1	2	33.3	50.0
The Revenue Test—									
Part I	645	97	548	13	235	248	300	45.2	38.2
Part II	492	85	407	Nil.	120	120	287	29.0	26.4
Part III	221	41	180	1	71	72	108	40.0	60.0
The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates.	6	1	5	Nil.	2	2	3	40.0	69.2
The Account Test for Executive Officers	57	10	47	..	..	22	25	46.8	21.0
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—									
Part I	719	102	617	2	168	170	447	27.6	42.6
Part II	290	25	265	1	57	58	207	21.9	13.1
The Jail Test—									
Part I	12	Nil.	12	Nil.	8	8	4	66.7	37.5
Part II	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	2	2	1	66.7	100.0
The Agricultural Department Test	14	Nil.	14	Nil.	9	9	5	64.3	45.0

Special Test Examinations (December 1940).

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		December 1940.	June 1940.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
The Translation Test—									
Tamil ..	34	Nil.	34	1	17	18	16	52.9	54.1
Telugu ..	20	1	19	Nil.	8	8	11	42.1	47.1
Malayalam ..	4	Nil.	4	2	2	4	Nil.	100.0	Nil.
Kannada ..	3	Nil.	3	1	1	2	1	66.7	100.0
Tulu ..	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	100.0	No examination
Hindustani ..	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	100.0	Do.
The Civil Judicial Test	48	4	44	Nil.	16	16	28	36.4	24.7
The Criminal Judicial Test ..	361	57	304	3	58	61	243	20.1	13.0
Code of Criminal Procedure only	5	1	4	Nil.	1	1	3	25.0	33.3
The Revenue Test—									
Part I ..	581	96	485	4	101	105	380	21.6	45.2
Part II ..	541	79	462	4	171	175	287	37.9	29.0
Part III ..	254	40	214	44	91	135	79	63.1	40.0
The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates.	16	2	14	Nil.	6	6	8	42.9	40.0
The Account Test for Executive Officers ..	42	8	34	..	..	22	12	64.7	46.8
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—									
Part I ..	861	115	746	3	332	335	411	44.9	27.6
Part II ..	262	15	247	5	95	100	147	40.5	21.9
The Jail Test—									
Part I ..	10	Nil.	10	Nil.	4	4	6	40.0	66.7
Part II ..	4	2	2	Nil.	2	2	Nil.	100.0	66.7
The Agricultural Department Test ..	7	Nil.	7	Nil.	2	2	5	28.6	64.3

APPENDIX A-2.

Departmental Test Examinations (June 1940).

Name of test.	(2)	(3)	(4)	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		June 1940.	December 1939.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors—									
Code of Criminal Procedure and Police Orders and Practice.	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Fisheries Department Test	3	1	2	..	..	2	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Port Department Tests—									
Higher grade	6	1	5	..	..	1	4	20.0	90.9
Lower grade	5	Nil.	5	..	..	Nil.	5	Nil.	66.7
Departmental Test for clerks in the Office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	Nil.
Veterinary Department Test	16	Nil.	16	..	..	15	1	93.8	76.9
Subordinate Accounts Service Examination—									
Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations.	16	2	14	..	..	6	8	42.9	14.3
Local Acts, etc.	12	2	10	..	..	7	3	70.0	(June 1939). 100.0
Accounts and Audit (two papers) ..	19	2	17	..	..	11	6	64.7	(June 1939). 66.7
Commercial Book-keeping	13	4	9	..	..	7	2	77.8	(June 1939). 100.0
Local Fund Audit Department Test—									
Local Acts, etc.	31	5	26	..	..	7	19	26.9	53.8
Accounts and Audit	38	9	29	..	..	15	14	51.7	6.6
Fundamental Rules Travelling Allowance Rules.	47	12	35	..	..	7	28	20.0	Nil.
Commercial Book-keeping	97	27	70	..	..	43	27	61.4	22.6

Departmental Test Examinations (June 1940)—*cont.*

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				Class.	II Class.	Total.		June 1940.	December 1939.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)									
Survey Department Tests—									
Field Surveyor's Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	Nil.	3	Nil.	50.0
Deputy Surveyor's Test	4	1	3	..	..	1	2	33.3	Nil.
Revenue Draftsman's Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	1	2	33.3	Nil.
Computation Test	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	50.0	Nil.
Registration Department Test—									
Group I	74	11	63	..	..	40	23	63.5	66.2
Group II	68	11	57	..	..	38	19	66.7	78.9
Group III	52	7	45	..	..	20	25	44.4	78.0
Electricity Department Account Test	72	7	65	4	23	27	38	41.5	27.7
Excise Department Test—									
Test A—Criminal Law	5	Nil.	5	..	..	5	Nil.	100.0	75.0
Test C—Excise Manual	6	1	5	..	..	5 *	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Test D—(i) Distillery	8	1	7	..	..	5 †	2	71.4	33.3
(ii) Distillery	6	1	5	..	..	5 †	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Test F—(i) Engineering	6	Nil.	6	..	..	1	5	16.7	66.7
(ii) Engineering	6	Nil.	6	..	..	Nil.	6	Nil.	66.7
Forest Department Test—									
The Forest Department and Account Code.	21	Nil.	21	..	..	18	3	85.7	81.8
The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	23	1	22	..	..	10	12	43.5	100.0
Deputy Inspectors' Test—									
Part I—Three papers	..	..	104	..	..	59	45	56.7	41.6
Part II—									
Tamil	15	3	12	..	..	8	4	86.7	69.6
Telugu	6	Nil.	6	..	..	4	2	66.7	27.8

(Dec. 1937).

Malayalam	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	3	62.5	7.7
Kannada	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	55.0	55.6
Urdu	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	54.5	54.5
Language Tests—Excise Department Test—										
Test E—(Linguistic)—										
Tamil	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	50.0	50.0
Telugu	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	Nil.
Language Test for Public Health Department										
Officers—										
Tamil	..	..	..	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Telugu	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	Nil.	100.0	No examination in this language.
Kannada	..	..	..	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), etc.—										
Tamil	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	5	28.6	75.0
Telugu	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	33.3	22.2
Malayalam	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	No examination.
Kannada	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	25.0	Nil.
Urdu	..	..	..	2	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Subordinate (Civil Judicial) Service—										
Tamil	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	Nil.	100.0	66.7
Telugu	..	..	..	1	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	50.0
Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Education Department—										
Tamil	..	..	..	1	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Telugu	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	50.0	100.0
Malayalam	..	..	..	1	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	100.0	Nil.

• One by the Higher Grade and one by the Lower Grade.
† Two by the Higher Grade and three by the Lower Grade.
‡ Four by the Higher Grade and one by the Lower Grade.

Departmental Test Examinations (June 1940)—*cont.*

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		June 1940.	December 1939.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Co-operative Department—									
Tamil	9	1	8	..	..	3	5	37.5	14.2
Telugu	3	1	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.	25.0
Malayalam	5	2	3	..	..	Nil.	3	Nil.	Nil.
Kannada	4	Nil.	4	..	..	2	2	50.0	25.0
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Veterinary Service—									
Tamil	2	2	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	No examination.
Telugu	2	1	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Translation Test for Ministerial Officers ..	39	2	37	..	..	18	19	48.6	26.0
Third-class Language Test for Provincial and Subordinate Services—									
Tamil	13	2	11	..	..	7	4	63.6	53.3
Telugu	8	1	7	..	..	3	4	42.9	76.9
Malayalam	3	1	2	..	..	2	Nil.	100.0	33.3
Kannada	4	Nil.	4	..	..	3	1	75.0	100.0
Urdu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	100.0
Language Test for the Registration Department—									
Tamil	10	1	9	..	..	7	2	77.7	88.9
Telugu	15	1	14	..	..	6	8	42.8	80.0
Malayalam	7	Nil.	7	..	..	4	3	57.1	90.9
Kannada	3	1	2	..	..	2	Nil.	100.0	60.0
Urdu	5	Nil.	5	..	..	4	1	80.0	33.3
Language Test for the Nursing staff—									
Tamil	42	4	38	..	..	24	14	63.1	82.5
Telugu	9	1	8	..	..	8	Nil.	100.0	70.6
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	66.7

Departmental Test Examinations (December 1940.)

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		December 1940.	June 1940.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Departmental Test for Accountants in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	2	Nil.	2	..	..	2	Nil.	100-0	50-0 *
Veterinary Department Test	8	1	7	..	..	7	Nil.	100-0	93-8
Fisheries Department Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	1	2	33-3	100-0
Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors—									
Indian Motor Vehicles Act, etc. ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	100-0 *
Code of Criminal Procedure and Police Orders and Practice	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	100-0
Survey Department Tests—									
Head Surveyor and Sub-Assistant's Tests.	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	100-0 †
Field Surveyor's Test	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Registration Department Test—									
Group I	85	8	77	..	..	34	43	44-2	63-5
Group II	70	4	66	..	..	39	27	59-0	66-7
Group III	83	6	77	..	..	58	19	75-3	44-4
Departmental Test for clerks in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100-0	100-0
Local Fund Audit Department Test—									
Local Acts, etc.	26	7	19	..	..	9	10	47-4	26-9
Accounts and Audit	26	7	19	..	..	6	13	31-6	51-7
Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowances Rules	40	13	27	..	..	11	16	40-7	20-0
Commercial Book-keeping	87	19	68	..	..	31	37	45-6	61-4
Departmental Test for clerks in the Police Department	69	3	66	..	..	9	57	13-6	52-0 *

* December 1939.

† June 1937.

Departmental Test Examinations (December 1940)—*cont.*

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		December 1940.	June 1940.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Excise Department Test—									
Test A—Criminal Law	6	Nil.	6	..	..	2	4	33.3	100.0
Test C—Excise Manual	10	1	9	..	..	6*	3	66.7	100.0
Test D—(i) Distillery	3	Nil.	3	..	..	2†	1	66.7	71.4
(ii) Distillery	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1‡	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Port Department Test—									
Higher Grade	8	2	6	..	..	4	2	66.7	20.0
Lower Grade	8	..	6	..	..	4	2	66.7	Nil.
Electricity Department Account Test	49	6	43	3	15	18	25	41.9	41.5
Deputy Inspectors' Test—									
Part I—(three papers)	74	6	68	..	..	27	41	39.7	56.7
Part II—Tamil	15	2	13	..	..	10	3	76.9	66.7
Telugu	13	3	10	..	..	8	2	80.0	66.7
Malayalam	12	Nil.	12	..	..	8	4	66.7	62.5
Kannada	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100.0	25.0
Urdu	9	2	7	..	..	4	3	57.1	33.3
Language Tests—Translation Test for Ministerial Officers—									
Tamil	17	2	15	..	..	9	6	60.0	..
Telugu	38	1	37	..	..	12	25	32.4	..
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	..
Test E (Linguistic) of the Excise Department Test—									
Tamil	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	50.0
Telugu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100.0	100.0
Malayalam	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	1	50.0	No examination.
Urdu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Do.

Language Test for Public Health Department Officers—

Tamil	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	1	50-0	Nil.
Telugu	1	1	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	100-0
Kannada	2	Nil.	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.

Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), and Members of the Madras Registration Service—

Tamil	14	Nil.	14	..	..	10	4	71-4	28-6
Telugu	15	2	13	..	..	5	8	38-5	33-3
Malayalam	2	1	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	Nil.
Kannada	6	1	5	..	..	4	1	80-0	25-0
Urdu	3	Nil.	3	..	..	1	2	33-3	Nil.

Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service—

Tamil	4	1	3	..	..	1	2	33-3	100-0
Telugu	5	Nil.	5	..	..	4	1	80-0	Nil.

Second-class Language Test for officers of the Education Department—

Tamil	2	2	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Telugu	5	Nil.	5	..	..	4	1	80-0	50-0
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	No examination.
Urdu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Do.

Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Co-operative Department—

Tamil	6	2	4	..	..	1	3	25-0	37-5
Telugu	6	2	4	..	..	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.
Malayalam	4	4	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kannada	10	3	7	..	..	3	4	42-9	50-0

Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Veterinary Service—

Tamil	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Telugu	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	1	50-0	Nil.

* Five by the higher grade and one by the lower grade.

† One by the higher grade and one by the lower grade.

‡ By the higher grade.

Departmental Test Examinations (December 1940)—*cont.*

Name of test.	(1)	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
					I Class.	II Class.	Total.		December 1940.	June 1940.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Second-class Language Test for District Panchayat Officers—										
Tamil	3	1	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.	..
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.	..
Urdu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	..
Language Test for the Registration Department—										
Tamil	15	3	12	..	..	6	6	50-0	77-7
Telugu	19	6	13	..	..	5	8	38-5	42-8
Malayalam	6	3	3	..	..	2	1	66-7	57-1
Kannada	5	1	4	..	..	Nil.	4	Nil.	100-0
Third-class Language Test for Provincial and Subordinate Services—										
Tamil	18	3	15	..	..	11	4	73-3	63-6
Telugu	11	3	8	..	..	7	1	87-5	42-9
Malayalam	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	1	50-0	100-0
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	75-0
Urdu	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100-0	Nil.
Third-class Language Test for Private candidates—										
Tamil	4	Nil.	4	..	..	3	1	75-0	..
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100-0	..
Language Test for the Nursing Staff—										
Tamil	39	4	35	..	..	30	5	85-7	63-1
Telugu	5	1	4	..	..	4	Nil.	100-0	100-0
Colloquial Test for Sergeants in the Madras City Police and in the Mufassal Police—										
Tamil	1	1	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..

APPENDIX A-3.

July 1940.

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lower Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—						
Division—						
A. Language	11	1	10	7	3	70
B. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	3	..	3	3	.	100
C. Revenue	9	..	9	9	.	100
D. Law of Evidence	3	..	3	2	1	66.7
Higher Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—						
Division—						
A. Language	5	..	5	5	..	100
B. Accounts	4	..	4	4	..	100
C. Revenue	6	..	6	5	1	83.3
D. Survey and Land Records	3	..	3	3	..	100
E. Estates Land Act	4	..	4	3	1	75
Examination of Police Officers—						
Test—						
A. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	6	..	6	6	..	100
B. Law of Evidence	4	..	4	3	1	75
C. Medical Jurisprudence	3	..	3	3	..	100
D. Police Departmental Orders	5	..	5	2	3	40
E. Language—Lower Standard	10	..	10	8	2	80
F. Language—Higher Standard	1	..	1	..	1	Nil.
Examination of Forest Officers—						
Forest Law	1	1	..	..	..	..
Forest Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Procedure and Accounts	1	..	1	1	..	100
Colloquial Test for Officers of the Indian Medical Service.	1	..	1	1	..	100
Second Class Language Test for the District Panchayat Officers.	1	..	1	1	..	100
Language Test for Railway Officers	2	1	1	1	..	100
Language Test for Bank Officers	6	..	6	5	1	83.3
Third Class Language Test	42	1	41	36	5	87.8
Oriental Language Teachership Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..

January 1941.

Name of test.	Number admitted	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lower Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—						
Division—						
A. Language	10	3	7	5	2	71.4
B. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	4	..	4	4	..	100
C. Revenue	3	1	2	2	..	100
D. Law of Evidence	5	..	5	2	3	40
Higher Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—						
Division—						
A. Language	4	..	4	3	1	75
B. Accounts	6	1	5	5	..	100
C. Revenue	9	1	8	4	4	50
D. Survey and Land Records ..	10	1	9	9	..	100
E. Estates Land Act	9	..	9	8	1	88.9
Examination of Police Officers—						
Test—						
A. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Law of Evidence	1	..	1	..	1	Nil.
C. Medical Jurisprudence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Police Departmental Orders ..	5	..	5	3	2	60
E. Language—Lower Standard ..	4	..	4	1	3	25
F. Language—Higher Standard ..	7	..	7	6	1	85.7
Examination of Forest Officers—						
Forest Law	2	1	1	1	..	100
Forest Revenue	1	..	1	1	..	100
Office Procedure and Accounts ..	1	..	1	1	..	100
Colloquial Test for Officers of the Indian Medical Service.	1	..	1	1	..	100
Language Test for Railway Officers ..	4	..	4	2	2	50
Language Test for Bank Officers ..	9	3	6	3	3	50
Oriental Language Teachership Examination.	2	..	2	1	1	50

APPENDIX A-4.

Comparative analysis of the results of the competitive examinations held in 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 with reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates.

	1931.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Number of candidates admitted to the examination.	4,154	2,862	1,479	1,489	3,717	2,287	2,514	3,149	3,445
Number of absentees.	102	73	34	60	99	79	94	164	123
Number of candidates who sat for the examination.	4,052	2,789	1,445	1,429	3,618	2,208	2,420	2,985	3,322
Number of candidates selected.	1,750	546	524	648	718	699	679	673	706
Number of graduates who sat for the examination.	897	543	364	396	770	442	479	519	474
Number of graduates selected.	578	243	146	201	257	211	206	181	175
Number of inter-mediate who sat for the examination.	716	612	269	307	779	567	567	681	817
Number of inter-mediate selected.	372	163	109	145	182	207	184	190	210
Number of S.S.L.Cs. who sat for the examination.	2,439	1,634	812	726	2,069	1,199	1,374	1,779	2,031
Number of S.S.L.Cs. selected.	800	140	269	302	279	281	289	302	321

APPENDIX B.

SPECIAL TESTS—JUNE 1940.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EXAMINERS IN
THE SPECIAL TESTS HELD IN JUNE 1940.

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

Tamil.

Of the thirty-seven candidates who appeared for the abovementioned test and whose answer books were valued, three have passed in I Class, seventeen have passed in II Class and the rest have failed. The answers of all these candidates abound in spelling and grammatical mistakes and mistranslation. Some of them have omitted to translate a portion of the matter given for translation from English into Tamil.

Telugu.

The candidates may, in general, be said to have done fairly satisfactory.

Kannada.

The performance of the candidates showed that they had appeared for the examination only after suitable preparation for it. The quality of the handwriting was uniformly good, as also the candidates' knowledge of grammar and spelling.

THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

Stamp Act, Court Fees Act and Suits Valuation Act.

I have regretfully to state that, on the whole, the standard of efficiency was below the average. I have found that, in the case of a majority of candidates, the capacity to write good English is much below the average, and, excepting for a handful of candidates, the majority of them committed various spelling mistakes, and the answer papers were full of careless or ungrammatical formation of sentences. So much for the form of answers.

Regarding the substance of the answers, excepting for a handful of candidates, none has carefully attempted to answer the questions testing their practical application of the sections. The majority of the candidates have contented themselves with reproducing the sections in so far as questions relating to the knowledge of the important sections of the Acts were concerned and have substituted wild guesses and have failed to tackle the questions requiring an intelligent application of the sections. On the whole, there is an appalling ignorance regarding the fundamental concepts underlying the important sections of these Acts and most weird notions are entertained regarding such familiar functionaries as "Collector," "Board of Revenue," etc.

Transfer of Property Act, Limitation Act and Specific Relief Act.

As already pointed out, many candidates have failed to answer questions relating to the practical application of the sections. Among the interesting howlers, the following may be noted. One simple

question which I asked was whether a suit would lie against the Public Service Commission for a declaration that a candidate has passed in the examination. Some of the answers were:—

- (i) “ Such a suit will not lie, because it is opposed to principle and justice.”
- (ii) “ Does not lie, because the Board has its own persons for its management thereof. It is against rules published in the Gazette before the examination.”
- (iii) “ No suit will lie since the conditions under which the candidate fails in the examination conducted by the Public Service Commission are confidential.”
- (iv) “ The suit is impliedly barred, because no one can question the act by a State done in the course of its duties.”
- (v) “ Under general principles, no declaratory suit against Government will be entertained, much less under section 7, Specific relief will not be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing penal law.”
- (vi) “ Suit would lie because the suit is instituted only against a person who is interested to deny a candidate to have passed.”
- (vii) “ There is no breach within the meaning of section 42 and moreover the Public Service Commission is not bound to pass a candidate in spite of his capacity which is personal.”
- (viii) “ No, there is no title—legal—to have that right. He (obviously the examinee) must write and his right to pass accrues only on his satisfying the sweet discretion of the Examiner that the candidate to a satisfactory extent has fared well. He cannot say ‘ come on, Sir, declare me a passed candidate;’ it would be as silly as anything.”
- (ix) “ No decree under section 42 of the Specific Relief Act would lie for a declaration that a candidate has passed an examination, for plaintiff should first of all have necessary materials to know if he has really passed and there should also be a consequential prayer that the list of successful candidates should be amended and all that complications.”

I need not point out that these answers have no bearing on section 42 of the Specific Relief Act.

To another question whether a suit would lie against an invalid order of the Board of Revenue dismissing a karnam the majority of the candidates added one more terror to the Board by stating that no suit for a declaration would lie, but that the proper relief to be given was compensation and damages.

I also tremble to think of the Hindu-Moslem unity if the answers given to a question whether a suit by Muhammadans would lie for declaring their right to kill cows during the Bakrid festival and for an injunction against the intruding Hindus, are indicative of the general public opinion:—

- (i) “ No suit would lie because it is a caste question and some religious principles are involved in it.”
- (ii) “ Would not lie, because there is no legal character or title to property involved in it.”

- (iii) " Cannot lie as the same, if allowed, would be detrimental to the custom and views of the Hindus and to their religion."
- (iv) " Not maintainable as it relates to religious rites and is barred by section 9, Civil Procedure Code, the suit being not one of a civil nature."
- (v) " No suit will lie as it is barred by section 9 which states that no specific relief will be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing penal law."
- (vi) " No suit will lie as it is a festival of Muhammadans and as they are not forbidden to do this religious matter and no injunction shall be granted."
- (vii) " Does not lie because the relief sought for is opposed to public policy."
- (viii) " The decision in such a suit may be conflicting because so many facts have to be taken into consideration; since the action tends to promote caste hatred, injunction may be issued. The suit cannot be dismissed on the whole, because under section 42 discretion is vested in court."

Finally regarding the questions whether a right to fishery and office of hereditary priest in a temple fall within the definition of section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act and constitute immovable property, some amusing answers are extracted:—

- (i) " Right to fishery not immovable as immovable property is concrete and can be ascertained in quantity, whereas the right to fishery cannot be ascertained in concrete form. The office of hereditary priest is immovable, because the right to the office cannot be transferred to any other person so long as there is any heir to the previous holder and it has to pass from father to son and from son to his son and so on and so forth."
- (ii) " The right to fishery is not immovable as the right cannot be transferred."
- (iii) " The right to fishery is immovable property, because it is tangible thing. Right to hereditary office is also immovable property for the same reason."
- (iv) " The office of hereditary priest of a temple is immovable, because the temple is rooted to the earth."
- (v) " Right to fishery is immovable property as the same cannot be separated."
- (vi) " Right to fishery is not immovable property, because it is a right enjoyed in the fishery. Fishery is movable property and the right to enjoy it is movable property."
- (vii) " Right to fishery movable property, because the fish can be moved."

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST.

Indian Evidence Act.

The percentage of passes has gone down since December 1939. The general level of intelligence displayed by the candidates was disappointingly low. In marking the papers I could not deduct marks for the failure of the candidates to set out the principles of law in

their own words; it was as much as they could do to reproduce the words of the section correctly.

Indian Penal Code.

The standard of efficiency in the answers is generally low. A large number of candidates have answered some of the questions without either fully understanding or reading them carefully. Their power of expression in English is below the average.

Criminal Procedure Code.

The answers do not show a grasp of the provisions of the Code. The capacity to discuss is poor. The general standard is not satisfactory. The power of expression is fairly satisfactory.

Out of the 286 candidates, 108 secured less than 40 marks. The percentage of passes is about 62.

Medical Jurisprudence.

(1) The candidates are a poor lot. Most of them scored marks by writing answers to question V which requires only a direct reference and repetition from books. Practical questions they are unable to think about and pick up necessary matter from books.

(2) Majority of the candidates seem to have used very old editions of Hehir and Gribble, which is out of date; or some catechisms and notes and Police Code forms. They seem to have some stereotyped and set answers for questions on portions dealing on "injuries," "poisons," "rape," etc. and no sooner a question occurs, they do not choose relevant answers, but they write anything that comes across touching the question.

(3) Use of commonsense is not very evident. Where answers could be condensed in a few lines pages of useless material are written for answers.

(4) Some have not cared to refer to books, but have given their own impressions and meaning to questions.

(5) Some candidates have not cared to know the meaning of words occurring in books, such as, viscera, mummy, etc., many do not seem to know the functions of the Chemical Examiner and do not seem to realize the responsibilities of magisterial officers in interpreting Chemical Examiner's reports.

(6) I fear that if in a technical subject, those aspiring for the magistracy are ill-equipped, much time will be wasted in dealing with criminal cases and perhaps much uncertainty will be evident in understanding the contending counsels who may try to lead the magistracy to believe in their quotations from books or in their interpretations. I also feel that in the absence of even an elementary knowledge of the position, shape, size and functions of the various components of the human body, it is unfair to expect a lay person to understand and correctly interpret the passages in a text-book of jurisprudence which is a sum total of all other applied medical sciences. In the recent sessions eminent counsel was influenced by a literal meaning of a particular passage in a text-book, which in the view of medical knowledge comprised the experiments conducted for several decades. If the position is not correctly understood by the counsel or by the magistracy, I fear that at least in some cases inferences drawn may be incorrect and may lead to injustice. It is my

honest opinion that without tuition, it is difficult to understand or interpret the subject or passages in a text-book. Mere reference to a passage without *knowing the import of the contents of the passage* will lead one nowhere.

(7) In answering questions of a practical nature no thought has been bestowed upon the probabilities of the problem in the questions "Human remains" which is understood by 99 per cent as remains of human tissue and yet almost every one wants to test human bodies to know if human or not. I append passages extracted from answers of the knowledge possessed as typical of many who sat for the examination. I must plead, the subject is not like chemistry, geometry or arithmetic where a reference would lead only to a definite result. If those who would become officers to administer justice, cannot understand the contents of a text-book on jurisprudence, I fear they cannot guide the hearing of a case, but may be influenced largely by what the legal profession will place before them. The candidates left to themselves are unable to understand the scope of the subject. Unless one knows what all comprises medical jurisprudence, neither investigation nor exposition of a case in a court is likely to be critical and complete.

(8) In foreign countries much advance, I learn, has been made in the application of all sciences to the elucidation of crime and much is expected of the counsel and those aspiring to be officers of justice. If I am not incorrect, special facilities are available for learning this subject by the legal, the investigating and judicial professions apart from the medical. If the subject is learnt by all who have to deal with it, I expect much time and labour will be saved. A beginning here seems essential.

Extract from answers.

(1) "Bones will be eaten away by vultures."

(2) Irritant poisons are hard, sharp, angular or pointed solid matters, e.g., pounded glass, pins, needles, or substances which swell largely by inhibition of water, e.g., sponge or liquids at high temperature, e.g., boiling water, melted lead.

(3) Penetrating wounds of chest are produced by stones, China glass, etc.

(4) Viscera are sent to the Chemical Examiner for weighing them.

(5) If the viscera relates to a living person or taken while alive, should be reported to the Chemical Examiner in sending viscera to him.

(6) Various kinds of irritant poisons are gastritis, enteritis, colic, etc.

(7) "Finger-prints" in daily use has not been mentioned by 95 per cent of candidates as marks of identity.

(8) Hairs grasped in the hand of the dead for the identity of the dead.

(9) Viscera are weapons, furniture, mud, clothes, etc.

(10) Excreta is vomit.

(11) Viscera are sent to Chemical Examiner to ascertain the weight of person who died in gaol.

(12) If it is found after examination that the injury was inflicted after death, the case is surely one of homicide.

(13) Viscera already come out of body while living may be sent to Chemical Examiner.

(14) Mummification is the process by which a sudden dropsy is caused to the process of articulation on account of some weakness in nervous system.

(15) The identity of a body can be established by the absence of left lateral incisor and by hair on the back.

(16) Opium, *Cannabis indica*, are irritant poisons.

(17) Viscera are sent mainly to determine whether any previous disease had already set in, in the person of the body who is dead (to the Chemical Examiner) so if spleen is ruptured, it is sent, if a stab in abdomen, liver is sent.

THE REVENUE TEST—PART I.

First paper.

Any candidate of ordinary intelligence who studied the books once at least for the examination could easily answer most of the questions. The highest number of marks secured was 97 out of the total marks 120. That highest number was secured by one candidate only. All those that secured pass marks in this examination may be safely expected to understand the rules on the majority of subjects, if they refer to their books during the course of their duty.

Some wrote the answer carefully by just repeating what was found in the book though they did not seem to have understood the meaning of the answer written. Many candidates started with writing long answers, wrote hurriedly at the end and found no time to answer all the questions.

Second paper.

Five hundred and forty-seven persons appeared for the examination of whom 305 or 55.76 per cent were successful. This percentage is lower than that on the previous occasions when I have examined. The main weakness in the examination papers was an inability to appreciate properly the meaning of the instructions in the Board's Standing Orders and the District Office Manual. A clear example of this was found in the answer to question IV (e) "What lands in the province vest in the Central Government." The answer is found in B.S.O. No. 23 and the question cannot be better answered than by reproducing the words of the Government of India Act which are found in that Board's Standing Order. At least half of the candidates who answered this question omitted from their answer the absolutely vital point that the lands which vested in the Central Government were lands which were used "for purposes which after that date are purposes of the Federal Government, etc." It was thus obvious that half the candidates simply did not understand the meaning of the words in the Board's Standing Order. Only two candidates appreciated the significance of the mention of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, in question II (a) and had the intelligence to refer to the section of B.S.O. No. 15 which deals with the peculiarities of the Chingleput district. Incidentally neither of these

candidates came from the district itself. Most candidates realised that question II (b) should be answered from B.S.O. No. 133 (13) but more than half failed to appreciate the meaning of the instructions contained in that section. Very few persons seemed to understand what was required to answer question III (a) and particularly the intention of the words "executive order" in that question. Long extracts from the Board's Standing Order dealing with the alienation of inam lands and arrangements for the payment of a sum not less than the assessment towards the continuance of the service were copied out verbatim whereas all that was required was the simple answer that inams in which the terms of the grant were not observed and which were not granted for service connected with a Hindu mutt or temple might be resumed by executive order of the Collector provided that the inam consisted only of the assessment not of the land, that its value did not exceed Rs. 100 per annum and that a reasonable chance had been given to the inamdar to resume the service. No candidate however answered this correctly. There were a few who got all the points except the second. There is still considerable ignorance as to the real meaning of "quit-rent." Most candidates connected it with an inam but not more than half realised that quit-rent was imposed only on enfranchised inams. Perhaps the question that was worst answered was question VI in which candidates were asked to distinguish between holders of trees under the tree tax system and holders of trees under a licence. Perhaps a quarter of the candidates brought out clearly that the main difference was that the latter is the owner of the trees whereas the former may enjoy only the usufruct. Many candidates, however, copied out everything they could find in the Board's Standing Order regarding the terms of the tenures and completely failed to apply their minds to discovering the points of distinction between the two. Question VII (d) "What is meant in the District Office Manual by 'members'?" produced about a dozen correct answers, i.e., the articulations in a title. The majority of the candidates answered that the word was used to indicate members of the establishment; a few thought it meant Members of the Board of Revenue. The highest mark awarded was 85 in Palamcottah centre and lowest was 9 (there were several of these).

As usual the questions on the District Office Manual were better answered than those on the Board's Standing Orders.

THE REVENUE TEST—PART II.

Most of the candidates have done well in Special Funds Code and there is a distinct improvement when compared with the results of the previous examination. The questions were easy and could be answered easily by a reference to the Code; still the answers leave the impression that most of the candidates have not prepared for the examination.

The answers on the I subdivision—Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts—are not so satisfactory as those on the Special Funds Code. Practical questions have been answered not satisfactorily at all; even the other questions have been answered badly in many cases. The answers show that, except in a few centres, e.g., Madura—the

candidates have had no practical knowledge of the subject and even attempts at mechanical copying have failed.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The standard of English among the candidates is very low. Some are incapable of writing correct English.

Questions which required the application of general principles to concrete facts were generally very badly answered. In answering the other questions the tendency was towards indiscriminate copying without regard to relevancy.

The impression left on me is that many of the candidates had read the books without understanding the underlying principles.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—PART I.

Chief Examiner's Report.

On the whole, the performance of the candidates has been rather poor and disappointing. Out of 309, only 82 have passed, working up to 27 per cent of passes. This happens to be close to the percentage (28 per cent) attained in other papers valued by the additional examiner. As a result of my instructions to him, a uniform standard of valuation has been applied.

As the test was intended for subordinate officers, I framed questions which were not ticklish, abstruse or complicated and which required only straightforward and clear answers to the point. The questions could be answered completely within the three hours allotted. But I find that some candidates instead of giving concise answers, have indulged in lengthy explanations to known questions (e.g., one candidate has written ten pages in reply to the first question and skipped over practical questions or given scrappy answers). This shows their lack of a sense of proportion. With a few exceptions, the candidates have failed to show a firm grasp of the details of accounts and audit; they are not conversant with the practical questions regarding fixation of officiating pay, calculation of leave, contributions during foreign service and scrutiny of travelling allowance claim. They should write concise answers and familiarize themselves with the application of the rules and calculation of leave and travelling allowance. Owing to lengthy answers to theoretical questions or non-acquaintance with the problems, some candidates have not attempted the practical questions or have done them perfunctorily. Their results have therefore suffered. In the light of these remarks, I would stress the need for better preparation and greater attention to practical work on the part of the candidates.

Judging by the answers, I cannot help feeling that some candidates have appeared for the examination in a spirit of speculation, without a reasonable degree of knowledge and preparation. This should be discouraged. It would be just as well if candidates are allowed to appear for the examination only after testing their preparation for it and probability of success therein.

Additional Examiner's Report.

The performance of the candidates this year has been very poor and this is clearly evidenced by the low percentage of passes, viz., 28.6.

The paper cannot be said to be too long to be answered by the candidates within the time allotted nor are the questions ticklish or hard to answer. The low percentage cannot therefore be attributed to any of these causes. I can only say that the candidates have not had sufficient preparation and could not therefore command a clear grasp of the rules involved in the practical question, viz., calculation of leave, travelling allowance, etc. Nevertheless a larger number could have passed, if they had only been concise in their answers and done some more questions correctly.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TEST.

The standard of answers given should be considered low. Majority of the candidates have not answered to the point, especially questions of practical nature. Wholesale copying of the book (departmental manual) is a common feature of most of the answers.

SPECIAL TESTS—DECEMBER 1940.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EXAMINERS IN THE SPECIAL TESTS HELD IN DECEMBER 1940.

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

Tamil.

Of the thirty-four candidates who appeared for the abovementioned test one has passed in I class, seventeen have passed in II class and the rest have failed. The answers of all these candidates abound in spelling and grammatical mistakes, mistranslation and transliteration. Some of them have omitted to translate a portion of the matter given for translation.

Telugu.

Nineteen candidates had appeared for the examination and eight of them obtained success therein.

When confronted by difficulties these candidates would eschew the original passage and draw upon their imagination. Where polite expression did not suggest itself, slang would show its ugly head. The words were ill-formed and the letters wrongly written. No regard was paid to grammar, and no thought was bestowed on syntax.

THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST—THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND RULES OF PRACTICE (CIVIL)—GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND DETAILED APPLICATION.

The capacity of the candidates to answer in their own words was rather poor.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST.

Indian Evidence Act.

Of the 304 candidates examined, 93 have passed. Of these some half a dozen were really good. They have read up the subject and with a little practical experience would become really proficient. The rest of them passed a little non-descript knowledge acquired from portions of books or "notes" handed down by some triumphant examinee, vague memories of "principles" and a flair for happy guesses—these constitute the total equipment of a large number of them. The standard of attainment of those who have failed is appallingly low. The Evidence Act is a rather difficult Act and a number of candidates have not enough English to understand it even where it is properly explained.

I list below a few errors which will give an idea of the standard of ignorance rather than knowledge of some of the examinees:—

A. *Spelling*—

Purden for Burden.
 Proofing for Proving.
 Magistract for Magistrate.
 Hostel for Hostile.
 Here-say for Hear-say (a very common error).
 Cannon for Canon.
 Fowler for Fouler.
 Chalf for chaff.

B. *Phrases*—

Applied to his good senses *for* appealed to his good sense.

C. *Other matters*—

- (i) There was one candidate who did not know that a Taluk Magistrate and Village Headman were different officials.
- (ii) Another candidate was under the impression that in all civil courts the trial was by jury.
- (iii) A third candidate thought that a civil court *could* not take oral evidence.

Indian Penal Code.

There is no unusual feature in the answer papers to be reported. There were all the common failings of examination candidates. Neglect to read the questions carefully caused many candidates to lose marks, particularly in the "Detailed Application" paper where some questions asked for the sections of the Code to be given. In the "General Principles" paper some candidates wasted a lot of time giving a mass of information on the wrong subject for the same reason—failure to read the questions properly. A number of candidates were more familiar with the commentaries on the Code than with the Code itself. I was surprised at the large number of candidates who did not understand the sections dealing with robbery and rioting. Many were also not familiar with the important sections 32 and 34, Indian Penal Code. A large number of candidates confused "insult" with "defamation" in answering question 4 in the "General Principles" paper.

The standard of English was on the whole poor. Many candidates were unable to express clearly what they obviously wanted to state in the "General Principles" paper, while in the "Detailed Application" paper some of the candidates certainly did not understand the plain wording of the sections which they were applying to concrete cases. Many candidates might have secured more marks if they had had a better knowledge of English.

Criminal Procedure Code.

The following definitions of the term "Misjoinder" will, I think, be amusing:—

1. "Rejoinder" is the reply to something and misjoinder is a rejoinder which is out of place or wrong and not to the point.
2. An accused on account of malice or such includes a second person unnecessarily along with him and makes him to suffer.

3. Misjoinder is a false charge made either by the Police or the Magistrate trying the case against the accused without making the necessary preliminary enquiry.
4. If any accused omitted to be included among the accused and if the Court during the trial or enquiry found out that another man also ought to be an accused, then such accused will be called on to plead for the offences with which he will be charged along with the other accused. Such a person is called misjoinder.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Out of the 301 candidates who sat for the examination 48 have failed, thus giving a percentage of 84.05 pass in the examination. The answers were on the whole fair.

THE REVENUE TEST—PART I.

First paper.

Many of the answers were not sufficiently definite, and most of the candidates could not apply the provisions of the Acts and the Boards' Standing Orders to practical problems.

2. Out of the 485 candidates who sat for the examination, one left the answer paper blank. One hundred and ninety-three candidates or 39.8 per cent secured a pass while only 58 candidates or 12 per cent secured 40 per cent of the total number of marks.

THE REVENUE TEST—PART II.

Considering that the examination was with books, the answers on the whole cannot be declared to be very satisfactory. Candidates did not attempt answers in their own words and the English or spelling was not bad. The handwriting was generally legible. In spite of the instructions, many of the candidates have copied their answers from the books. Some of them have not answered to the point.

The candidates have generally used the text-books more to copy than for reference. Several of them commenced hastily to write down their answers without reading the questions carefully in order to know what exactly the nature and extent of the answer required was. They have not also displayed a sense of proportion in allotting the time and length of answer with reference to the number of marks carried by the several questions. Loose thinking was seen in a large scale. Some candidates appeared to be under the impression that they could sit for the examination without any previous preparation because the paper was with books.

Many candidates appeared to have sat for the examination without preparing themselves for it.

Copying from the books was more marked in sub-division II than in subdivision I. Some of the candidates who did not copy from the books could not express themselves adequately and in proper manner.

The preparation of the candidates for the examination in Part I does not seem to have been adequate. They seem to have hoped to answer the questions from their general knowledge and as a result of which some of the candidates have made bold guesses at the answers which sometimes turned out to be fantastic and funny.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—PART I.

The general level of handwriting was above the average and in some cases the handwriting was very good indeed. The general level of the answers was below our expectations particularly in regard to leave and increment matters comprised in the questions. A large number of the examinees seem to have insufficient practical acquaintance with the implications of the rules.

Irrelevancy was the chief defect—both in the more culpable form of writing matter the whole of which had no real connection with the question and in the other form of mixing relevant matter with the irrelevant.

Another defect was the want of method in the arrangement of points which in many cases were disjointed bits loosely put together rather than arranged in some order as a pointed reply to the question.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—PART II.

The general standard is very low. Most candidates do not appear to have grasped the elementary principles of accounts and audit. This is probably due to the fact that books are allowed for this test. Candidates are perhaps inclined to think that the examination is intended to test their capacity to use the books to the best advantage and they accordingly do not bother to understand what is found in the books.

Unintelligent copying from the books is widely resorted to and any departure from the language of the books usually reveals a profound ignorance of the subject.

Few candidates appear to have realized the importance of distributing their time and attention in proportion to the marks allotted for each question. There was also unnecessary 'padding' of simple answers, with the result that many candidates, whose answers were quite good, could not find time to attempt all the questions. As the answer books were not valued as a whole, these candidates had unfortunately to be failed.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TEST.

General standard of answers should be considered below average and lacking in practical knowledge.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EXAMINERS IN THE DEPARTMENTAL TESTS HELD IN JUNE 1940.

PORT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Higher Grade.

The candidates appear to have very little knowledge of the subject.

Lower Grade.

It is obvious that the candidates do not know their subject. They have not read the various books and papers if they have not digested the contents.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT TESTS.

Field Surveyor's Test—Malayalam.

The knowledge of both the candidates in the practical papers is above the average, but their acquaintance with arithmetic is very poor. The spelling is also poor.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT TEST.

Public Works Department Code.

The general answers showed that practically all the candidates were quite familiar with the books; but many candidates seem to have found the paper too long; but this was due to a tendency to reproduce from the book all relevant portions of the answers verbatim, instead of giving their gist only as was expected and reference to the book.

While the practice in the Electricity Department is similar to the Public Works Department there are many differences in details. But there is constant confusion in the minds of the candidates and the practice in the Public Works Department, as given in the Public Works Code, is given more often than what is contained in the Government Order applicable to the Electricity Department. This confusion is bound to continue until a separate Code is brought out for the Electricity Department.

On the whole the answers were very satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT CODE.

Some improvement in the quality of the answers but there is great lee-way to be made up.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations.

Answers to questions lacked precision. They were either too brief or highly narrative. Quotations to rules and regulations were mostly wanting. Very few candidates could prepare the leave account correctly and none gave a correct and complete report on the leave due.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT TEST.

Group I.

Most of the candidates have only a superficial knowledge of the subject and want of requisite grasp of even the elementary principles underlying the Registration Act and the rules framed in connexion therewith is much in evidence.

Group II.

The candidates are generally good in theory but they lack application of Rules and Orders as evidenced by their answers to practical questions and problems.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowances Rules.

The knowledge of rules and regulations shown by the candidates was extremely poor in a majority of cases. Not a small number of candidates lacked expression and indicated low basic education. Some candidates appeared to have taken the examination without any preparation. Others seemed to have devoted little attention to practical application of rules.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

1. Test E (Linguistic) of the Excise Department Test.
2. Language Test for Public Health Department Officers.
3. Second-class Language Test for members of the Madras Sub-ordinate Civil Judicial Service.
4. Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Co-operative Department.
5. Second-class Language Test for members of the Madras Veterinary Service.

Tamil.

The performance of the candidates for the abovementioned tests has in general been poor. There was practically no answer book free from mistakes of spelling or grammar. Some of the candidates had simply transliterated certain English words into Tamil, while some others used certain English words in their Tamil translation.

Telugu.

The performance of the candidates would have been better, if they knew the technique of their trade, gained acquaintance with appropriate Telugu, discarded the superfluous in their translation, observed the rules of grammar and paid heed to spelling.

TRANSLATION TEST FOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Tamil.

The answer book of none of the candidates was free from the usual spelling and grammatical mistakes.

Telugu.

The performance was rather disappointing. The equivalents of common places were unknown to many candidates. They indulged themselves in too free a translation (if translation it may be called), importing into it ideas and expressions not met with in the original. They failed to realize what was in the passage and invoked the aid of their imagination. They could not restrain the tendency to repeat, ideas, employ irrelevant detail and use involved sentences. The rules of syntax were ruthlessly violated to worsen the situation.

SECOND-CLASS LANGUAGE TEST FOR MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE (EXECUTIVE BRANCH), ETC.

Tamil.

The answer books of all the candidates contained the usual spelling and grammatical mistakes.

Telugu.

The answer papers may, in general, be said to be unsatisfactory for the poor knowledge possessed by the candidates and the faulty grammar which characterized their answers. Many terminations and slipshod expressions not to speak of bad spelling were much in evidence in their answer papers.

Kannada.

The translation was incomplete in some cases and what was written contained several idiomatic and grammatical mistakes. The structure of the sentences too was faulty. In many places the

translation made no sense at all. In several places Telugu words and Telugu script have been used. The answers were on the whole bad.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EXAMINERS IN THE DEPARTMENTAL TESTS HELD IN DECEMBER 1940.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTORS.

Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules framed thereunder and the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Answers to questions of a practical character were particularly poor, showing little real understanding of the subject.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT TEST.

Head Surveyor and Sub-Assistant's Test.

The knowledge of departmental rules and procedure was poor.

Field Surveyors' Test—Malayalam.

The answers to the practical questions were without exception, irrelevant.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT TEST.

Stamp Act and rules thereunder.

The examinees were of very average standard and did not know how to apply Act and Rules.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT TEST.

Public Works Account Code.

Although books were allowed for reference many of the candidates were not able to refer to the books correctly and furnish their answers to the point.

Madras Public Works Department Code.

It was noticed that the total marks obtained for each separate question were highest for those questions which could be correctly answered by direct copy and lowest for those which could not be so answered. This suggests that the knowledge of the structure of the Code was better than the working knowledge.

Inattention to instructions was observed and many marks were lost on this account.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS' TEST.

Part I—Second paper.

The paper was a simple and straightforward paper and the answers were of an average quality. The quality could have been higher especially as the candidates had the advantage of consulting the recently published Madras Elementary Education Manual.

Part II (Linguistic)—Malayalam.

Questions on grammar have not been answered well except by a few. The question on analysis has been entirely omitted by some. The standard of answer was not quite satisfactory.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Accounts and Audit.

The answers evidenced inadequate preparation for the examination on the part of the candidates and also want of practical knowledge in the subject. The results must be held to be poor, the percentage of passes being only 32 in an obligatory departmental examination.

PORT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Higher and Lower.

An outstanding fault of practically all candidates was that they had not read the questions carefully enough. Their answers therefore were not true answers to the questions. Many marks have been lost through this.

Some candidates wasted a great deal of time in writing long and diffuse answers to questions, much of which was not required by the question.

It was easy to estimate in which section of the Port offices the candidates were employed, those in the Port Section knew little of landing and shipping work, while conversely, landing and shipping clerks knew little of purely Port work. Generally speaking all candidates knew little of mercantile marine work or shipping masters work.

Although references to various authorities were required, these were not always given, or were not specific enough.

Some candidates when asked to 'state the procedure' simply answered by saying-procedure as laid down in paragraph " . . . " of the Port Manual.

Summing up, the general standard of knowledge was low.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

Tamil.

Many of the failed candidates in the Language Tests evidently appeared for them without proper preparation.

The answer books of all the candidates abounded in spelling and grammatical mistakes and mistranslation.

Telugu.

The unsuccessful candidates had a queer and faulty knowledge, their vocabulary and grammar being such as would do no credit to them. Besides leaving out sentences or parts of them untranslated, they wrote foreign things and spelt egregiously.

In the Translation Test for Ministerial Officers, apart from the fact that their Telugu was lamentably poor in several directions, the candidates' English was abnormally low. The vocabulary was faulty and the grammar was anything but what it should be.

SECOND-CLASS LANGUAGE TEST FOR MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE (EXECUTIVE BRANCH).

Urdu.

The candidates committed a few blunders in spelling and some serious grammatical mistakes. Besides, there were some bad mis-translations in the answer books.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EXAMINERS IN
THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS AND LANGUAGE TESTS HELD
IN JULY 1940 OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND POLICE
OFFICERS, ETC.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Questions.

Examiner's remarks.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. Define "cognizable" and "non-cognizable" offences. How can proceedings in each of them be begun? Describe briefly the procedure for inquiry into each of them from the commencement.</p> | <p>There was a prevailing idea that the division into "Summons" and "Warrant" cases is the same as that into "non-cognizable" and "cognizable" offences.</p> <p>The candidates kept too strictly to the scope of the code, none of them referring to the most common method of beginning proceedings, by a complaint to the village headman, but only to complaints directed to the Police and Magistrate.</p> <p>"Inquiry" was commonly restricted to investigation and not, as intended, taken to cover the Magistrate's trial. The latter was by some candidates brought under question 2 as procedure after arrest.</p> |
| <p>II. Describe the procedure to be adopted—
 (1) in the search of a house suspected to contain stolen property,
 (2) after the arrest of a suspected person.</p> | <p>One candidate read "search" as covering the second part also, viz., the search of an arrested person.</p> |
| <p>III. In what ways can a Magistrate obtain cognizance of an offence?
 Under what circumstances should he refer a non-cognizable case for inquiry by the Police.</p> | <p>No candidate suggested the circumstances in which reference to the Police would be proper. Generally they only quoted the code "for reasons to be recorded" which does not answer the question.</p> |
| <p>IV. What is the Police "diary"? How can it be used, in a trial, by—
 (1) the court,
 (2) the prosecution, and
 (3) the defence?
 Can the accused use it to prove a statement he made to the Police?</p> | |

Questions.

Examiner's remarks.

- V. Under what circumstances are members of the public bound to give information concerning offences to the authorities ?
To what penalties are they liable if they fail to do so, or if they give such information falsely.
- VI. What are the powers (1) of Magistrates, and (2) of Police Officers, in controlling or prohibiting processions ?
Where are these powers laid down ?
- VII. When can an assembly be dispersed by force, and under whose orders ?
Describe the course of action in dispersing an assembly when a Magistrate and a Police Officer are both present with a force of armed Police ?
- VIII. Under what circumstances should a Sub Magistrate who has tried a case send it to a Subdivisional Magistrate for disposal, and at what stage ?
What are the powers of the latter, on receiving the case ?
A Sub-Magistrate considers that in view of a previous conviction making the accused liable under section 75, Indian Penal Code, enhanced punishment should be given and forwards the case to the Subdivisional Magistrate for that purpose. Is this correct ? How can the latter dispose of the case ?
- Usually met with a verbatim copy of the code.
- The distinction between prohibition (in whole or in part) and control was not generally understood.
- Many candidates went outside the question and dealt with the use of military force.
- Only one candidate appeared to be aware of section 348, Civil Procedure Code, and he fell into the error of thinking a Sub-Magistrate cannot commit to sessions.

GENERAL.

The papers of some of the Police Officers were very good though two candidates while strong on Police work were weak on Magisterial procedure and evidence.

The papers of the Indian Civil Service Officers were surprisingly poor. One candidate was sometimes confused and seemed careless of

his words, e.g., using "Police" for "magistrate". He did not understand the scope of questions I and II, confused "Warrant" and "Cognizable" and is not aware of section 348, Criminal Procedure Code.

Another candidate's answers were badly written and untidy. He wrote essays on slightest provocation, generally irrelevant and confused, and seemed utterly careless in the use of some words, e.g., Question 4 "a Police diary is kept by a Stationary Sub-Magistrate" (Station House Officer?). Question 6. The "act" may be passed ex parte (Order under section 144?). Question 7. "It is the responsibility of the army to decide how little force can be used". He is under the impression that a police diary can be used by the prosecution as evidence if a person whose statements is recorded in it is not available as a witness.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1940--EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF EXAMINERS IN THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE, ETC.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The general performance of the candidates was poor. This is the conclusion of most of the examiners. It is surprising that most of the candidates were ignorant of the usage of the simple idiomatic phrases.

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On the whole, the general performance of the candidates was very low indeed. Although the question paper was not at all 'difficult,' a good majority of the candidates have not been able to tackle the questions properly. My impression is that the candidates appearing for this examination are thoroughly incapable of expressing their ideas in simple correct English.

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There was a great variety of compositions produced in answer to the essay question. The subject of 'Modern Warfare' which should deal with the methods employed in the present war as distinguished from those of earlier times, was easily turned into moral observations on the ethics of war. When writing about the seasons in South India, there was an unfortunate tendency to identify the seasons completely with the monsoons. The agricultural produce was about all that was described in some papers. The essays on the value of advertisement showed rarely a methodical development. One observation was apparently from a candidate unaccustomed to the blaze of city life, that persons may be so attracted to gaze on displays of advertisement as to get involved in street accidents.

'The child is father of the man' was too subtle to be understood by the candidates. It is remarkable that a few candidates interpreted the words, as if by intuition, in the sense in which the poet meant them.

A large number of candidates succeeded in interpreting correctly "Rome was not built in a day," but a few still remained who were content to state sagely that the City of Rome took long to build.

The ninth question (asking the President of the District Board to open an elementary school in the village) elicited again an entertaining variety of statements about education in villages. The candidates (who were the villagers, and sometimes "Villagians") argued their case from first principles.

The facts provided in the letters were the figures about the population of the village and of the school-age children, and of the distance to the nearest existing schools. The difficulties of access to these schools were also described. Another reason for urging a board school was the dissatisfaction with existing "management" and missionary institutions.

Sufficient stress is not laid at present in the class room on the secret of persuasive writing: the avoidance of overstatement as of under-statement, of judiciously combining the begging with the challenging note, and of arraying facts varied with flights of rhetoric.

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One general remark to be made about the papers is that there is tendency among the candidates to omit the stop at the end of a sentence, to omit the sign of the apostrophe to denote the possessive case and very often, the use of the tenses is wrong. The use of "&" for "and," and the absence of a hyphen to denote division of syllables are also common. Most of the candidates do not know the proper use of English idiom.

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PRECIS-WRITING.

In many cases there was little in the nature of a precis. It was more an exercise in the knowledge of grammar and use of idiom. On the whole, the standard seems to be appallingly poor. Obviously, English is being badly neglected.

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Very few candidates appear to have attempted to understand the questions before answering them. Many answers to the first question were merely imperfect translations. Verbatim quotations from the test were not infrequent. The majority of candidates contented themselves with the omission of a few sentences here and there and of conjunctions, prepositions, relative pronouns and most often, of the articles. Many candidates also interpreted the passage to mean just the opposite of what it is meant to convey.

The second question apparently gave more trouble to the candidates than the first. Very few answers showed ability to pick out the grain from the chaff. The use of the words 'praetor,' 'Editor' and 'keeper' and the description of Glaucus as an Athenian and a Greek, gave room for some howlers. Some candidates mixed up the story with the fable of Androcles and the Lion and others graphically concluded the story with the rescue of the innocent Greek and the dismemberment of the crafty Egyptian by a lion full of the sense of justice! Many answers also exceeded the prescribed length.

On the whole, I should say that the candidates who secured less than 40 per cent are unfit for anything more than mechanical and routine duties.

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The most prominent feature of the bulk of the answer papers was carelessness and slovenliness, but especially carelessness. The standard of grammar in all but the papers scoring the highest marks was appalling. Spelling on the other hand was fair. Many candidates have scored zero. In most cases, they seem to have taken words at random out of the text without apparently understanding the individual sentence let alone the meaning of the passage. The percentage of persons scoring less than 20 is very high and this is due largely to the failure of so many candidates to understand what the passages were about. In fact this has been more a test of knowledge of English than of ability to make a precis.

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The following are the general points which have struck me during the valuing of these papers:—

- A. The art of Precis-writing is not really understood except by just a few of the candidates. The impression which I gained was that it was not being properly taught. Redundant expressions such as “round and round” or “simple and elementary” which occur in the original question are repeated in the precis instead of being reduced to first principles. Only a very few candidates varied the order in which the points occurred in the original despite the fact that such variation would frequently have led to greater conciseness, and of those that did, all but very few generally missed the real point.

Grammar and spelling were on the whole very poor—in some cases just shocking. The various examples which I give below will show what I mean, and the prevalence of mistakes of this kind suggests that much greater attention needs to be paid to this branch of English in the school curriculum.

- (i) The infinitive construction, correct in Tamil and other South Indian languages, appeared in nearly every paper translated direct into English, e.g., “he ordered to arrest Arbaces.”
- (ii) There was great carelessness over negatives. These were frequently omitted where they occurred in the original, and conversely were often inserted where they did not. The double negative construction was generally not understood at all.
- (iii) Frequently consecutive sentences flatly contradicted each other.

This indicates that the candidates made no attempt in many cases to treat the passage as a whole and reproduce its meaning, but were attempting to paraphrase single sentences or paragraphs, without reference to the context.

- (iv) *Spelling*.—Not only were common words frequently misspelt, e.g., “reffered” for “referred”—but words which occurred in the printed question paper (often several times over) were incorrectly spelt in the answers, e.g. :—

For Glaucus	..	..	Glacus, Galucus, etc.
For Arena	..	..	Areana, area, etc.
For Forest	..	..	Forrest.
For denudation	..	..	Denundation.

This last example was extremely common. An even worse feature of this kind of carelessness was that words would be correctly spelled in one sentence and incorrectly in the next.

- (v) The small connecting words in idiomatic phrases were very often incorrect, or were omitted altogether, e.g.:—

“compensate the damage” instead of “compensate for
“ ”

“agree for” instead of “agree to
or agree with ”

- (vi) Most candidates showed a complete and utter disregard for number and tense. A singular subject and plural verb and *vice versa* was so common as to be almost the normal. There were masses of cases of verbs of all sorts of tenses to be found in one and the same sentence. The correct subjunctive forms in conditional clauses were not understood at all. After “if” the present or past indicative occurred in almost every case.

- (vii) Punctuation was so bad as to be almost non-existent. New sentences were frequently begun without using capital letters.

From the foregoing, which are only a few examples of the more common and obvious mistakes, I think it will be obvious that the two most important root faults are carelessness and ignorance of grammar. It has to be admitted that English grammar is not an easy thing to learn, but for that very reason, so long as English is the official language in this country, it would seem to behove the education authorities to pay greater attention to its teaching.

* * * * *

Speaking generally the answers are very poor in quality. Most of the candidates have not really understood the passages set for precis writing. The power of expression of the candidates and the quality of their English are poor indeed. Most of them have culled out sentences from the question paper and inserted them in their answers often in the wrong context with the result that the answers make the most fantastic reading. In many cases the precis were mere jumble of words without conveying any intelligible meaning.

* * * * *

The candidates, on the whole, were of very poor quality. There is inability to express themselves adequately in modern and correct English in all but a few papers. Mistakes in idiom and grammar are very common. The standard of English is clearly deteriorating and there is distinct evidence that the standard for admission to the examination is too low.

Very few candidates understand what a precis means and are unable to write a coherent narrative. Many of the papers were carelessly written and proper names were repeatedly misspelt, although a glance at the question paper would have obviated these mistakes.

* * * * *

It is really astonishing how the candidates succeeded in misspelling words and names when they had them in print before their eyes. Grammar too was rather worse than I expected. Singular verbs with plural subjects and plural verbs with singular subjects were almost the rule rather than the exception. The fearsome Dravidian English of "before ten years" for "ten years ago" was hardly excusable when the correct expression was in the paper. Our old friend "as such" kept on rearing his ugly head where it made nonsense. Faulty proposition and emphasis were the rule rather than the exception and most of the candidates dug out striking phrases here and there rather than conveyed the sense of the whole passage in terse and accurate language.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—PART I.

The question on the distribution of rainfall in the Presidency and the adjoining Native States has been answered in the most unsatisfactory manner. Almost as bad has been the average answer to the last question. The bulk of the candidates stated that the collection of War Funds and the issue of currency note of one rupee denomination were the only two things which materially affected the economy of India!

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In answering this paper the majority of the candidates display an ignorance of the daily events of great moment and well-known historical facts, which is very surprising. For instance, Sir Krishnaraja Wodeyar, is described as the present ruler of Mysore, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, as the Mayor of Madras, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty as His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Powder Magazine as a journal full of interesting and useful information for all.

As for expression, it is poor and halting. Many of the candidates appear to possess a lot of ideas about public parks, University Training Corps, and hill stations, but they are unable to express them in a clear manner. The result is, a haphazard presentation of poetry-cum-prose. This is especially the case with regards to answers dealing with the great services that Mr. Winston Churchill is now rendering to the cause of democracy and the part that public parks and hill stations are intended to play in enlivening the otherwise humdrum life of individuals.

* * * * *

With regard to the general performance, attention has to be drawn to the poor grammar, wrong sequences of tenses and of genders, many of which occur in the course of a single sentence, lack of continuity of clearness in wording; a total indifference to paragraphing, and to marks like the semi-colon, comma, etc., are discernible. Handwriting is, on the whole, passable, though in a few instances, it is really bad.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—PART II.

On the whole the standard of general knowledge shown by the candidates was not very bad. But deficiencies in vocabulary and languages and spelling, in many cases, were very amusing and entertaining. For example referring to the hump of a camel, one said that the camel had a tomb on its back, another described the same as upheaval of flesh on the back.

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Leaving aside utterly incorrect idiom and grammar, and the usual “howlers,” several explanations were unscientific, and descriptions of common animals and diseases incorrect—showing great lack of accurate observation.

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The question paper appears to be a real test of the scientific general knowledge of students but from the answers perused, I am inclined to think that it has aimed a little more than what may be expected of from the school final candidates. The majority of the candidates show a poor knowledge of fundamental elementary principles underlying common place objects and occurrences and they are not close and keen observers of simple natural objects and their power of expression is equally poor.

TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION IN A LANGUAGE.

Tamil.

Most of the translations of the candidates were far from being faithful to the original. Some candidates were not able to understand words like ‘toll-gatherer,’ ‘peasant’, and ‘timber.’

The Tamil of almost all the candidates was faulty. The most common mistake was a confusion of the singular and plural.

The performance of many of the candidates is far from satisfactory. Most of them have committed a number of spelling and grammatical mistakes and have also mistranslated or omitted to translate certain words or sentences given for translation.

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The striking feature is that only very few have aimed at a faithful rendering of the story passage given for translation. Some change the order of the sentences and a few others even add their own comments. Only a handful have an adequate knowledge of English idioms.

As regards composition, most of the candidates have chosen the familiar subject of ‘Trees and their uses.’ The structure of the essay form is unknown to many. Those writing on ‘A stitch in time saves nine’ point attention to the need of timely action in general, but hardly relate it to the idea of remedying defects. Writers on ‘Prohibition versus Temperance’ are politically minded and have declared themselves in favour of prohibition. Only one per cent of the candidates have taken care not to violate the first rule of syntax.

The handwriting is generally legible.

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Telugu.

Some of the prominent defects noticed in the answer papers were: leaving out of certain sentences or parts thereof set for translation choice of unhappy vernacular equivalents; ignorance of some English idioms; the over-indulgence in general observations in composition and the employment of bad grammar and faulty spelling.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(1) *Inspector of Boilers, Madras Boiler Service.*

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applicants received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants inter- viewed.	Number recom- mended.	Qualifications of candidates recommended.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	6	4	3	..	B.E. (Mechanical), Madras ;	
	Brahman ..	12	11	10	..	Diploma in Mechanical Engi- neering, Madras.	
	Indian Christian ..	1	1	1	1		
	Total	19	16	14	1		

(2) *Deputy Collector, Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).*

1	Scheduled Classes ..	39	31	31	2	B.A., B.L.	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
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(3) *District Munsif, Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch).*

18	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	125	105	59	7	B.A., M.L.	1
	Brahman ..	203	158	62	2	M.A., B.L. ..	..	5
	Christian ..	7	5	4	1	B.A., LL.B., Bar-at Law ..	..	1
	Muhammadian ..	11	7	7	4	B.A., Bar-at-Law ..	..	1
	Scheduled Classes ..	2	2	2	2	B.A., B.L. ..	..	7
						B.Sc., B.L. ..	..	1
	Total	348	277	134	16	Total	..	16

(4) *Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras Co-operative Service.*

1	Scheduled Classes ..	21	18	16	1	B.A. (Madras)	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
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(5) *Lecturer in Physics, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*

1	Brahman ..	22	18	18	1	M.A., Physics (Madras), D.Sc. (Madras).	..	Applications were invited from Brahmins only.
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(6) *Lecturer in History, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*

1	No applicant	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
1	Non-Brahman Hindu. Scheduled Classes ..	17	17	17	M.A.	..	..	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Non-Brahman Hindus only.
	Total ..	17	17	17	1	—	—	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.
	Scheduled Classes ..	..	..	..	..	....	....	The one qualified applicant was found unsuitable at the interview.
	Muhammadans ..	3	1	1	..	....	....

6

(7) *Lecturer in English, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*

1	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	No applicant. Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.
1	Muhammadans ..	8	6	6	1 * M.A.	..	..	* Not yet appointed by the Government.
	Non-Brahman Hindus..	8	6	6	1	—	—	Applications were invited from Muhammadans, Non-Brahman Hindus only.
	Total ..	16	12	12	1	—	—	
1	Scheduled Classes	2	1	1	..	....	....	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.
	Muhammadans ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	The one qualified applicant was found unsuitable at the interview.
	Christians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	1	1	1	—	—	

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number recommended.	Qualifications of candidates recommended.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	Non-Brahman Hindu. Muhammadan	46	42	40	2	B.E. (Madras)	2 Applications were invited only from Muhammandans and Non-Brahman Hindus.
		2	2	2	1	B.A. (Madras)	
	Total	48	44	42	3	in Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London	
		—	—	—	—	.. ..	1
(9) District Board Engineer, Madras District Board Engineering Service.							
6	Non-Brahman Hindu Brahman Christian Muhammadan Scheduled Classes	21	19	19	3	B.A. (Madras), B.E. (Madras) (Civil) and Diploma in Civil Engineering (Madras)	1
		20	18	18	2	B.E. (Madras) (Civil) and Diploma in Civil Engineering (Madras)	1
		3	3	3	1	B.E. (Madras) (Civil) and Diploma in Civil Engineering (Madras)	1
		2	..	..	..	B.E. (Madras) (Civil) and Diploma in Civil Engineering (Madras)	1
		1	..	..	..	B.E. (Madras) (Civil)	1
		—	—	—	—	B.E. (Madras) (Mechanical).	1
		47	40	40	6	B.Sc. (Engineering) (London)	1
	Total	—	—	—	—	Diploma in Civil Engineering (Madras)	1
(10) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Police Service.							
1	Scheduled Classes	5	5	5	..	....	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only. None was found suitable.
		

Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Non-Brahman Hindus only.

* Christian. Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics only.

Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.

Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.

Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans only.

* Two candidates whose applications were provisionally admitted, and who were interviewed were subsequently found to be not qualified.

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(11) District Registrar, Madras Registration Service.

1* B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras)

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SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

(1) Upper Subordinate Grade III.

5 Scheduled Classes .. 1
Muhammadan .. 5
Non-Brahman Hindu .. 1
Total .. 7

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(2) Upper Subordinate, Grade I.

1 Non-Brahman Hindu .. 1
Muhammadan .. 7
Total .. 8

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1 B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Madras)

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MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE (MEN'S BRANCH).

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.				Number of applicants interviewed.	Number recommended.	Qualifications of candidates recommended.	Remarks.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Muhammadan ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	The one qualified applicant did not present himself for interview. Applications were invited from Muhammadans and members of the Scheduled Classes only.
	Scheduled Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Total ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
5	Muhammadan ..	..	..	14	9	9	4	B.Sc. B.A., L.T. ..	1 Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.

(4) School Assistant.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE (WOMEN'S BRANCH).

1	There was no applicant.
1	Brahman	..	1	..	....
1	....	..	..	..	....

The one qualified applicant did not present himself for interview.

* There was no applicant. Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.

(5) Assistant Lecturer in Geography.						
..	
(6) Assistant Lecturer in Telugu.						
1	1	..	..	..	....
..	

(7) Assistant Lecturer in Tamil.						
2	2	1	B.A. (Hons.).			
1	1	..	..	....
3	2	1				
3	2	1				

1	Non-Brahman Hindu	2	
	Brahman	1	
		3	
	Total	3	

10	Non-Brahman Hindu	7	3	(8) School Assistant.	B.A., L.T. ..	2	2	Applications were invited from all communities except Anglo-Indians or Christians or Non-Asiatics.
	Brahman ..	5	3		B.A. (Hons.), L.T.	1	1	
	Muhammadian	..	..		....	..	..
	Scheduled Classes	..	..		....	..	..
	Total	12	6			3		
MADRAS FISHERIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.								
2	Indian Christian	1	1	(9) Inspector or Research Assistant in Zoology.	B.Sc. (Hons.), (Madras).	1	..	
2	Brahman ..	2	1		B.Sc. (Hons.) in Zoology and Botany (Madras).	1	..	
	Christian ..	3	2			..	..
	Total ..	5	3			1	..	
1	Non-Brahman Hindu	3	3	(10) Research Assistant in Chemistry.	B.Sc. (Hons.), (Madras).	..	..
	Brahman ..	1	1		....	1	..	
	Indian Christian	2	1		....	..	..
	Total ..	6	5			1	..	
1	Brahman ..	1	1	(11) Laboratory Assistant.		..	..
1	Scheduled Classes	6	5	(12) Apprentice in the Local Fund Audit Department.	B.A. ..	1	..	
								The only qualified applicant did not present himself for interview.
								Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
16	Non-Brahman Hindu	67	63	(13) Official Receiver, Madras Judicial Subordinate Service.	B.A. (Hons.), B.L.	10	1	The Government desired to have three names for each district.
	Brahman ..	160	157		B.A., B.L. ..	21	27	
	Christian ..	7	7		M.A., B.L. ..	2	3	
	Muhammadian ..	1	1		M.A., M.L. ..	..	1	
	Total ..	235	228		B.A., LL.B. ..	33	1	

MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number recommended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
(14) <i>Herbarium Superintendent, Government Indian Medical School.</i>							
1	Non-Brahman Hindu	8	8	8	1	B.Sc. (Ag.) (Madras)	The selected list was communicated to the appointing authority in April 1941.
	Brahman	14	12	11	1	....
	Christian	4	4	4	..	....
	Total	26	24	23	1	—	
(15) <i>Lecturer in Allopathic Medicine, Government Indian Medical School.</i>							
1	Non-Brahman Hindu	2	2	..	1	M.B.B.S. (Madras)	The selected list was communicated to the appointing authority in April 1941.
	Brahman	6	6	5	..	....
	Christian	..	..	..	..	....
	Muhammadan	1	1	..	..	....
	Scheduled Classes	..	..	..	..	....
	Total	9	9	5	1	—	
(16) <i>Demonstrator, Government Indian Medical School.</i>							
8	Non-Brahman Hindu	6	..	..	1	S.S.L.C., L.I.M. (Ayurveda—Telugu).	There was no applicant.
	Brahman	7	4	1	..	....
	Christian	1	..	..	..	....
	Muhammadan	3	..	..	..	....
	Total	17	4	1	1	—	
(17) <i>Appointments open to women only.</i>							
		

MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—POSTS FOR WHICH SECURITY SHOULD BE DEPOSITED.

(18) <i>Appointments open to men only.</i>										
36	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	35	30	26	16	B.Sc. (Hons.)	..	..	1
	Brahman ..	63	50	47	17	B.A., Typewriting	..	..	1
	Anglo-Indian or Christian.	4	4	3	3	(Higher) and Short-hand (Higher).	..	..
	Muhammadian ..	2	2	2	..	B.A., Typewriting	..	..	2
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	(Lower).	..	..	6
			..	..	..	B.A.	..	..	1
	Total ..	105	86	78	36	Intermediate, Typewriting (Lower).	..	..	7
						Intermediate	..	..	1
						S.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower) and Shorthand (Lower).	..	..
						S.S.L.C., Typewriting (Higher).	..	..	1
						S.S.L.C., Typewriting (Lower).	..	..	2
						S.S.L.C. ..	..	..	14

(19) Probationary Revenue Inspector, Madras Ministerial Service.												
		89	77	76	5	M.A., B.L.	..	..	1	The recruitment related to the estimates for the previous year, held in the beginning of the year.		
12	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	54	46	44	3	B.A., B.L.	..	..	3			
	Brahman ..	17	10	10	1	B.Sc., B.L.	..	..	1			
	Christian ..	33	30	28	2	B.A.	..	..	7			
	Muhammadian ..	7	3	3	1							
	Scheduled Classes											
	Total ..	200	166	161	12	Total	..	..	12			
	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	64	60	57	4	B.A., B.L.	..	..	4			
	Brahman ..	42	36	35	2	B.A. (Hons)	..	..	1			
	Christian ..	19	15	15	2	B.A.	..	..	4			
	Muhammadian ..	33	26	26	2	B.Sc.	..	..	1			
	Scheduled Classes	2	1	1	..							
	Total ..	160	138	134	10	Total	..	..	10			

The recruitment related to the estimates for the previous year, held in the beginning of the year.

MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number of recommended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
7	Non-Brahman Hindu	3	2	2	L.M.P., L.P.H. ..	5
	Brahman	4	4	3	M.B.B.S. (Andhra),	
	Christian	1	1	1	B.Sc. (Madras) and	
	Total ..	8	7	6	D.T.M. (Cal.) ..	
(20) Second-class Health Officer.						
10	Non-Brahman Hindu	67	46	2	S.S.L.C., Sanitary	6 Applications were invited from all communities except the Brahman.
	Muhammadian ..	25	15	3	Inspector's Certificate.	
	Christian ..	12	9	2	Intermediate, Sanitary	
	Scheduled Classes ..	5	1	1	Inspector's Certificate ..	
(21) Health Inspector.						
	Total ..	109	71	8		2
MADRAS REGISTRATION SUBORDINATE SERVICE.						
24	Non-Brahman Hindu	136	119	11	B.A. (Hons.)	2
	Brahman	87	74	4	B.Sc. (Hons.)	
	Anglo-Indian or Christian.	40	31	4	B.A. ..	
	Muhammadian ..	16	11	3	B.Sc. ..	
20	Scheduled Classes ..	19	15	2	Intermediate	1
	Total ..	298	250	24	Matriculation	
					S.S.L.C. ..	
					Total ..	
(22) Reserve Sub-Registrar.						
24	Non-Brahman Hindu	136	114	11	B.A. (Hons.)	2
	Brahman	87	69	4	B.Sc. (Hons.)	
	Anglo-Indian or Christian.	40	31	4	B.A. ..	
	Muhammadian ..	16	11	3	B.Sc. ..	
20	Scheduled Classes ..	19	15	2	Intermediate	1
	Total ..	298	250	24	Matriculation	
					S.S.L.C. ..	
					Total ..	
(23) Reserve Sub-Registrar.						
24	Non-Brahman Hindu	136	114	11	B.A. (Hons.)	2
	Brahman	87	69	4	B.Sc. (Hons.)	
	Anglo-Indian or Christian.	40	31	4	B.A. ..	
	Muhammadian ..	16	11	3	B.Sc. ..	
20	Scheduled Classes ..	19	15	2	Intermediate	1
	Total ..	298	250	24	Matriculation	
					S.S.L.C. ..	
					Total ..	

Applications were invited from all communities except the Brahman.

Christian ..	40	35	35	3	B.Sc. ..	..	..	1
Muhamadan ..	11	10	9	3	Intermediate	..	..	2
Scheduled Classes ..	32	26	21	1	S.S.L.C. ..	..	..	1
Total ..	351	313	297	20	Total ..	..	..	20

MADRAS SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

(23) Upper Division Clerk.

1	Scheduled Classes ..	2	1	1	1	B.A., B.L.	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes only.
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MADRAS VETERINARY SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

(24) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

28	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	7	7	7	7	B.Sc., G.M.V.C.	1
	Brahman ..	6	6	6	6	G.M.V.C.	14
	Indian Christian ..	4	2	2	2	..	..
	Total ..	17	15	15	15	....	..
13	Non-Brahman Hindu ..	1	1	1	1	G.M.V.C.	..
	Brahman ..	4	3	3	3	....	..
	Christian ..	3	2	2	2	....	..
	Total ..	8	6	6	6	..	..

OTHER POSTS.

MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.

(1) Preventive Officer.

2	Anglo-Indian ..	7	4	4	1	B.A.	1	Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians and Muhamadans only.
	Muhamadan ..	19	17	16	1	B.Sc.	1	1
	Total ..	26	21	20	2	..	..	..

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—1940-41

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number recommended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
(2) Assistant Preventive Officer.							
4	Non-Brahman Hindu.	26	20	21*	..	B.A. ..	1 * One candidate whose application was provisionally admitted and who was interviewed was subsequently found to be not qualified.
	Brahman ..	32	28	28	1	Senior Cambridge School Certificate.	1
	Muhamadan ..	12	8	7	..	Senior Cambridge School Certificate and E.S.L.C.	1
	Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.	27	22	21	3	E.S.L.C. ..	1
	Total ..	97	78	77	4		
MADRAS SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
(3) Stenographer cum Camp Clerk, to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras.							
1	Indian Christian	2	1	1	—	....	Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Muhamadans and Indian Christians only. The only qualified applicant was found unsuitable.
1	Indian Christian	1	1	1	1	Intermediate, Typewriting (Higher), Shorthand (Higher).	Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Muhamadans, Indian Christians and Non-Brahman Hindus only.
(4) Sub-Inspector.							
11	Non-Brahman Hindu	16	11	11	3	M.Sc. (Hons.)	1
	Brahman ..	30	21	21	2	B.A. ..	5
	Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.	5	4	4	3	B.Sc. ..	1
	Muhamadan	7	6	6	2	Intermediate	2
	Scheduled Classes	3	1	1	1	S.S.L.C. ..	2
	Total ..	61	43	43	11	Total ..	11

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