



THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS FOR
1939-40

M A D R A S
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Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2049, 15th October 1940

Madras Public Service Commission—Administration Report for 1939-40—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri Rao Sahib P. K. GNANASUNDARA MUDALIYAR, Secretary, Public Service Commission, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Public (Services) Department, dated the 19th July 1940, No. 952-A/40-1.

[The Madras Public Service Commission—Annual Report for 1939-40.]

With reference to rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure printed in G.O. No. 643, Public (Reforms), dated 1st April 1937, I am directed to forward the accompanying report of the Commission for the year 1939-40.

2. With its report for 1938-39, the Commission forwarded a list of the candidates selected by it together with particulars showing the qualifications of the candidates and the educational institutions in which they had studied. The Commission was disappointed to find that this list had been omitted by the Government from the report as published. The list was incorporated in the report with a view to giving useful information to candidates and to letting them and the public know how the several educational institutions had fared at the selections made by the Commission. The Commission believes that such lists are published by the English Civil Service Commission. The Commission has incorporated a similar list in its present report (Vide Appendix C-2) and I am directed to press for its publication along with the rest of the report.

Order—No. 2049, Public (Services), dated 15th October 1940.

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.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

T. AUSTIN,
Chief Secretary.

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

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

Press.

APPENDIX.

Paragraph V (i) (b) of the report.—Appointments to the posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors by direct recruitment have to be made only from among members of the Bar with experience of criminal work. This experience can be best judged by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police in the case of candidates recruited in the mufassal and by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in the case of candidates recruited in the City. Appointments will also be few. The Government therefore considered it better to entrust the selection to those officers.

Paragraph V (i) (d) of the report.—The training in the methods of work in the Co-operative department which is given to candidates can reasonably be expected to have made them better suited for employment in the department than untrained men with higher educational qualification. The number of trained men is not also large. The Government, therefore, decided to retain the provision in the rules giving preference to them.

Paragraph V (ii) (a) of the report.—The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937, have since been amended regularizing such directions as have been referred to by the Commission.

Paragraph V (ii) (b) of the report.—The officer was discharging his duties without committing mistakes in account matters. The Government were satisfied that he had a good knowledge of accounts. It was also learnt that in the Account Test Examination held in December 1938 he nearly got the minimum number of marks and that he would have passed the test but for the deduction of certain

marks for bad handwriting. Having regard to these facts, the Government considered that it would be a hardship to continue the bar to the drawal of his increments and accordingly exempted him from passing the test.

Paragraph V (ii) (c) of the report.—The relaxation was made only in favour of those candidates who at the time of appointment possessed the prescribed qualifications and had put in a service of not less than six months on 31st December 1937 in the case of the first batch of 53 candidates and 31st December 1938 in the case of the further batch of 14 candidates. And the relaxation was confined to candidates whom the High Court had recommended as suitable for appointment. As the suitability of the candidates had been tested by their actual service, the Government considered that there was no real necessity to seek the advice of the Commission as regards their suitability.

Paragraph X (c) (i) of the report.—When the age rule was relaxed in 1938 in favour of the two officers in question, the Government expected that the officers might get a chance of regular appointment. Though the officers acted as Deputy Collectors temporarily within that period, their chance for regular appointment did not arrive owing to the working of the communal rule. Having regard to the facts that they were included in the approved list for the first time as early as 1930 and they acted as Deputy Collectors temporarily during the period for which the age rule was relaxed, the Government considered it only just and fair to continue their names in the approved list.

Paragraph X (c) (ii) of the report.—On a consideration of the reports on the officer as a whole, His Excellency the Governor decided that the officer should be given one more chance but that the question of removal of his name from the approved list of candidates should be considered when the next half-yearly report was received. It was also decided that in the meantime he should not be proposed for appointment.

Paragraph X (c) (iii) of the report.—Successive periodical reports made by the immediate superior under whom the officer was working showed that the officer was not fit to be a Deputy Collector. The Commission's recommendation had therefore to be rejected. It was however ordered that the officer should continue to be reported on.

Paragraphs X (d) (i) and (ii) of the report.—The Government considered that for district officers, they must have persons whose conduct had been reported to be uniformly good. In the case of neither of the two Sub-Registrars referred to by the Commission were the reports uniformly good.

Paragraph X (d) (iii) of the report.—The appointment to a Provincial Service of a person who is due to retire from service within a few days or months after his appointment serves no practical purpose from the point of view of administration. The experience of the head of the department has been that such persons are not enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties, especially in checking corruption. The Government consider that the appointment of such persons causes disturbance in offices and cost by way of transfer charges. The Government have since amended the Madras Registration Service Rules prescribing age-limits for inclusion in the approved lists and for appointment to the service.

Paragraph X (e) of the report.—When the Commission nominated the two candidates it stated that it did so with diffidence and without any special confidence. As the Government were anxious to appoint a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Classes, it took the risk and in making the appointment preferred the younger of the two candidates. The reports on the candidate, while he was undergoing training in the Police Training School, Vellore, showed that he was quite unsuitable for the Police Service.

Paragraph X (f) (i) of the report.—The Government do not accept the position that in every case where a charge has been proved against a particular officer one of the penalties prescribed in the statutory rules should necessarily be inflicted on him. In the particular case, the charges were not serious and in consideration of the officer's age and long service behind him, the leniency shown is justified.

Paragraph X (f) (ii) of the report.—This is a case in which the charge against the peon was examined in the Courts on the one hand and in the department on the other. The peon was first convicted in the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court. On appeal, the sentence was set aside by the Sessions Court. On an appeal to the High Court, under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the High Court considered that the Sessions Judge could properly give the accused the benefit of the doubt, as he had done. The Government considered it equitable that on the strength of the judicial verdict, the peon should be treated fairly and restored to service.

Paragraph X (g) of the report.—The Commission refused to sanction the refund as the candidate was at the time of his application to appear for the test ineligible. By the time the test was held, i.e., in December 1938, the Government had passed orders permitting persons in the candidate's position (i.e., clerks of the District Educational Councils) to appear for the test though the orders were too late to allow the particular candidate to sit for the test. The Government considered it fair to refund the fee paid by the candidate. In cases of this kind the Government are under no statutory obligation to consult the Commission.

APPENDIX

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1939-40.

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REPORT.

I. PERSONNEL.

(a) Sri Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu, Member, was on leave from 26th April 1939 to 30th June 1939. Sri Rao Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon officiated as a member in this vacancy.

(b) Sir Daniel Richmond, Chairman, was on leave from 9th June 1939 to 6th October 1939. Mr. M. Ruthnaswami officiated as Chairman and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zinda Sahib Bahadur officiated as member in this vacancy.

(c) Mr. Ruthnaswami was on leave from 7th October 1939 to 17th November 1939. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zinda Sahib continued to officiate as member during this period.

II. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Fees from candidates appearing for selections	56,299	0	0
2. Fees from candidates appearing for the Special Tests, Departmental Tests	43,185	0	0
Total ..	99,484	0	0

Expenditure.

1. Pay of officers	1,11,799	6	0
2. Pay of establishment	25,496	12	0
3. Travelling allowance and other compensatory allowances	4,390	4	0
4. Advertisement charges	2,559	0	0
5. Other contingencies including Service postage stamps, property tax on "Victoria Buildings" and expenditure connected with examinations	18,032	15	10
6. Remuneration to examiners	21,593	6	0
Total ..	1,83,671	11	10

III. VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission dealt with 54,762 references during the year against 59,094 references dealt with during the preceding year.

IV. WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

Special Tests.

(a) The Special Test Examinations were held in June and December 1939 and were conducted at 27 centres including Pudukkottai and Mercara. There were 2,125 candidates in June 1939 and 2,314 candidates in December 1939. An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A-1.

Departmental Tests.

(b) The Departmental Test Examinations were held in June and December 1939 at 25 centres. There were 515 candidates in June 1939 and 857 candidates in December 1939. An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A-2. During the year the Second Class Language Test for the Registration Department was instituted.

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 1939. The number of applicants for 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 admitted.	Number selected.
1931	..	..	4,470	4,154	1,750
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

* No examination was held in 1933,

In addition to the 673 candidates selected on the results of the competitive examination held in 1939, 77 candidates who had been selected in 1938 but had not been appointed till the end of 1939 were brought on to the new list of approved candidates for 1939.

A comparative analysis of the results of the examination with reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates is given in Appendix A-3. The percentage of the number selected to the number that sat for the examination in 1939 was 35 among Graduates, 28 among Intermediates and 21 among holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

The following statement shows the number of candidates selected under each community in 1939 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) ..	282	42
Christian	151	22
Muhammadan	127	19
Brahman	96	14
Scheduled classes ..	17	3
	—	—
Total ..	673	100
	—	—

All the candidates belonging to the Christian, 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 previous years :—

Year.	Number of applicants admitted.	Number selected.	Remarks.
1932	.. 40	* 98	* Fifty-eight candidates were selected from among applicants for the posts of clerks.
1933	.. 101	92	
1934	.. ..	..	There was no selection in 1934.
1935	.. 132	105	
1936	.. 91	76	
1937	.. 99	76	
1938	.. 183	80	
1939	.. 206	† 77	† This excludes ten candidates brought over from the approved lists for 1938.

(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 1939. This was the second 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 year :—

Year.	Number of applicants admitted to the examination.	Number selected.	
1938	.. 325	93	
1939	.. 182	* 79	* This excludes ten candidates brought forward from the approved lists for 1938.

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)	47	60
Brahmans	16	20
Muhammadans	9	11
Christians	5	6
Scheduled Classes	2	3
Total ..	79	100

Of the 79 candidates selected, 26 were Graduates, 18 were Intermediates and 35 were holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

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

Six vacancies in the post of typist in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service were advertised as against ten in the previous year. Only four qualified candidates applied as against ten in the previous year. Selection was made by interview as the number of applicants was small. Four were selected as against nine in the previous year.

(v) FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERING SERVICE.

During the year under report a competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Madras Engineering Service as Assistant Engineers. Seven vacancies were announced and applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Christians, Non-Asiatics, Muhammadans and Scheduled Classes. There were 22 applicants of whom only 11 were qualified. Six candidates (3 Christians and 3 Muhammadans) were selected.

(vi) REPORTS 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 1939.—On the whole, the general standard attained by the candidates was poor. Generally speaking the answers were neither precise nor to the point. There was indiscriminate and unintelligent copying from the books. Practical questions were not successfully attempted. The candidates made stupid mistakes in endeavouring to understand and apply the provisions which they found in the books.

Special Tests—December 1939.—In some tests, there was a great deal of careless reading of the question papers and the instructions given in them. In some tests, candidates lacked real and practical knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. Several candidates spent too much time in giving unnecessary details in a few answers with the result that they were unable to attempt to answer a sufficient number of questions. The performance in the Translations tests in Tamil and Telugu was far from satisfactory. In some answers, spelling mistakes were common, even with regard to ordinary words, and were apparently due to carelessness or haste.

Departmental Tests, June 1939.—Many of the candidates were unable to express themselves correctly and to answer questions of a practical character. They indiscriminately copied from the books or referred the examiners to the page and paragraph of the books, instead of answering the questions in their own words. Handwriting was bad and spelling, idiom and grammar were poor. In the Language Tests, transliteration, mistranslation and omission to translate words of common usage were numerous. Poverty of vocabulary was manifest.

Departmental Tests, December 1939.—The preparation of the candidates for the examination was, on the whole, inadequate and hurried. Practical questions were not answered successfully even with the aid of books. Questions were answered merely by a reference to the pages of the books. In the Language Tests, the candidates were found to be ignorant of some of the alphabets, unfamiliar with certain words and incapable of framing sentences. Precision and brevity were absent.

Competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service, 1939.—The general results were extremely poor. Rules of grammar and punctuation were disregarded. Faulty construction of sentences abounded and spelling mistakes were common. Some improvement in the general level of the candidates' general knowledge was, however, noticeable.

V. STATUTORY RULES.

(i) *Promulgation and Amendment.*

(a) Statutory Rules, or amendments to them, were issued by the Government in 299 cases during the year. In respect of 51 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 or strength. Excluding such routine cases, there were 73 cases in respect of which the Commission

was not consulted. The amendments in those cases 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, 1935, it was not necessary for the Commission to be consulted.

(b) In April 1939, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the replacement of the Police Prosecuting staff by a separate cadre of Prosecuting officers (designated "Assistant Public Prosecutors") recruited from the bar, and in June 1939 they issued the necessary amendments to the statutory rules. The cadre of Assistant Public Prosecutors was included in the Madras General Subordinate Service and the Government stated that the posts would, "like the other classes of posts in the Madras General Subordinate Service be excluded from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission." The Commission thereupon suggested to the Government that, as the Commission had been set up for the express purpose of helping the Government and heads of departments to recruit candidates to posts in Government service, it was desirable that these posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors should be included in the posts within its purview in accordance with the principles adopted in respect of the posts in other Subordinate Services to which selection was being made by the Commission. The Government, however, replied that the posts had been excluded from the purview of the Commission because His Excellency the Governor in his discretion had decided that on a consideration of all the circumstances involved in the selection of persons for these posts, it would not be a suitable procedure to consult the Commission in the case of these posts.

(c) On one occasion the head of a department (who was present at the interview of the applicants for a post in his department) expressed a desire to have candidates with qualifications which had not been prescribed in the statutory rules or announced in the notification in which applications had been invited. The Commission would invite the attention of heads of departments to the fact that in such cases the proper course is for them to get the rules amended by the Government before the notifications inviting applications are published.

(d) The qualification prescribed in the statutory rules for the post of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies is a degree of B.A. or B.Sc. except in the case of the Scheduled Classes. This qualification is however not necessary in the case of any candidate who has undergone a course of co-operative training. The rules also provide that preference should be given to candidates who have undergone such training. In practice this provision had resulted in the selection of comparatively inferior candidates possessing only Secondary School-Leaving Certificate qualification, on the ground that they were trained men, in preference to

far superior candidates with graduate qualification. The Commission therefore advised the Government that the provision for showing preference to trained men should be omitted so as to enable the selection of the best men from among the applicants. The Government, however, did not accept the advice. They stated that the provision in question had been made on grounds of equity and that the number of trained men available for appointment was gradually growing smaller.

(ii) *Relaxation.*

The following are a few of the cases in which the provisions of the statutory rules were relaxed during the year :—

- (a) *Establishments of District Educational Councils.*—The Government decided to employ in offices in the Education Department 38 clerks and typists and 3 attenders who belonged to the establishments of the District Educational Councils which were abolished on 1st June 1939. With one exception, these persons were not fully qualified for appointment to the public service : but the Government relaxed the relevant rule to enable them to be appointed to it. In the Government Order in which this relaxation was ordered, the following direction was included :—

“ Under sub-section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency further directs that it shall not be necessary for the Public Service Commission to be consulted as regards the suitability of the persons . . . for employment in the Madras Ministerial Service.”

This is a direction which cannot legally be given except by specific regulation made by the Governor in his discretion. No corresponding addition has yet been made to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937, and the appointment of these persons to the Madras Ministerial Service remains, strictly speaking, irregular. The mere inclusion of such a direction in a departmental executive order issued by the Government cannot but present itself to the Commission as inappropriate. Such inclusion certainly tends to obscure the nature of the independent position which the Commission, by statute, enjoys.

- (b) The Government relaxed a statutory rule for the purpose of exempting an officer from passing the Account Test for Executive Officers on the ground that the head of the department concerned was of opinion that the officer was conversant with the Account Codes, etc., had a good

knowledge of accounts, had long service to his credit and had discharged his duties efficiently. The officer in question had appeared unsuccessfully for the Account Test for Executive Officers twelve times—a record which indicates that he could hardly have been really conversant with the Account Codes or had a really good knowledge of accounts. In any case, the opinion of the head of a department cannot be regarded as constituting a proper substitute for a written test prescribed by statutory rules.

(c) In July 1935, the Government decided that recruitment to the ministerial posts in the Judicial Department should be made in consultation with the Commission on the results of a competitive examination. They also framed a scheme of exemption from the competitive examination for persons appointed to those posts before 10th July 1935; and in accordance with that scheme the Commission drew up a list of about 300 exempted persons. In February and June 1939, however, the Government without consulting the Commission issued orders directing that 53 persons who had been appointed temporarily after July 1935 otherwise than in consultation with the Commission should be treated as probationers in the service. The Commission enquired why a different procedure was followed in the case of those persons and why the Commission was not asked to draw up a list of persons appointed after 10th July 1935 who should be deemed to be exempted from the competitive examination, as in the case of the persons appointed before that date. The Government replied that there were no statutory rules for the posts when the exemption scheme was entrusted to the Commission in the case of persons appointed before 10th July 1935, whereas in February 1939 such rules existed, and that, as the statutory rules had in any case to be relaxed in order to treat the persons appointed after 10th July 1935 as probationers and as the relaxation was made only in favour of those candidates whom the High Court had recommended as suitable for regular appointment, the Government did not consider it necessary to refer the matter to the Commission for advice. Subsequent to that correspondence, the Government issued orders treating as probationers a further batch of 14 candidates.

(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	2
Co-operative	1
Education	2
Engineering	2
Fisheries	1
Forest	5
Industries	1
Medical	1
Revenue	4
Veterinary	1
Judicial	1
Translator	1
Cinchona	1
Total	23

VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

(a) *Direct recruitment by interview.*—The Commission selected by interview, candidates for 18 classes of posts in the Provincial and the Subordinate Services and for two other posts (as against 30 and 4 respectively in the previous year). The posts for which the selections were made are given in Appendix C-1 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 871 (as against 1,134 in the previous year).

(b) *List of candidates selected.*—A list containing the names of the candidates selected for the various services and particulars regarding their educational qualifications, etc., and the names of the educational institutions from which they passed out is given in Appendix C-2.*

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

- Madras Agricultural Service.
- „ Civil Service (Executive Branch).
- „ Co-operative Service.
- „ Educational Service.
- „ Electrical Service.

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Madras Engineering Service.

„ Excise Service.

„ Fisheries Service.

„ Forest Service.

Madras General Service—

Class VI—Assistant Curator of the Madras Record Office.

„ IX—Assistant Secretaries to Government.

„ X—Translators to Government.

Madras Industries Service.

„ Jail Service.

„ Medical Service.

„ Police Service.

„ Public Health Service.

„ Registration Service.

„ Stationery and Printing Service.

„ Veterinary Service.

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

At the request of the Collector of Customs, Madras, the Commission recruited candidates for appointment to the following posts :—

			POSTS.
Examiner, Madras Custom House	...	...	4
Appraiser, Madras Custom House	...	...	2

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

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

(i) Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch)—[applications were invited from Muhammadans (Women) only];

(ii) Deputy Sanitary Engineer in the Madras Sanitary Engineering Service;

(iii) Supervisor in the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service;

(iv) Assistant Lecturer (Women's Branch) in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service (applications were invited from communities other than Brahman and Non-Brahman Hindu);

(v) School Assistant (Women's Branch) in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service (applications were invited from Muhammadans only); and

(vi) Typist (Women) in the Madras Ministerial Service.

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

Name of post.	Number of posts advertised.	Number of qualified applicants.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).	1	1 Scheduled classes and Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Asiatics only.
(ii) Lecturer in Geography in the Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).	1	2
(iii) Lecturer in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).	1	1
(iv) Chief Accountant in the Madras Electrical Service.	1	8
(v) Assistant Engineer in the Madras Engineering Service.	7	11 Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Asiatics, Muhammadans and Scheduled classes only.
(vi) Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Madras Police Service.	1	4 Scheduled classes only.
(vii) Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, in the Madras Stationery and Printing Service.	1	7
(viii) District Veterinary Officer in the Madras Veterinary Service.	1	3 Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics only.
(ix) Upper Subordinate, Grade I, in the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	1	1 Under rule 2 (b) of the special rules for the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.
(x) School Assistant (Men's Branch) in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	4	1 Muhammadans only.
(xi) Supervisor in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	5	11
(xii) Woman clerk in the Madras Ministerial Service.	4	5
(xiii) Second-class Health Officer in the Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.	4	4
(xiv) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	32	21

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

The Commission advised on 16 appeals, 20 memorials, 16 proposals for disciplinary action, two cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants, and two references relating to grant of gratuity (as against 19 appeals, 34 memorials, 23 proposals for disciplinary action, one case of termination of probation and two references, one relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by a public servant and the other relating to the grant of pension, in the previous year). In 11 cases its advice was not accepted.

X. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) The following statement gives statistics for the eleven years during which a Commission has been in existence, 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	2	61	5	3	18
1938-39	29	Nil.	47	2	79	15	6	23
1939-40	18	1	37	2	56	11	1	15

(b) Some of the more interesting of the 15 cases which occurred in the year under report are noticed in the following paragraphs.

(c) *Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch)—Approved list.*—

(i) In February 1938 the Government relaxed the age-limit prescribed in the rules in favour of two Tahsildars and included them in the list of officers suitable for appointment as Deputy Collectors, subject to the condition that their names should be removed from the list if they were not appointed as Deputy Collectors before 4th February 1939. The officers were not regularly appointed as Deputy Collectors before that date, although they were appointed temporarily for periods which did not count for their probation. The Commission, therefore, did not comment on their suitability for continuance in the list when it sent its advice on the list in March 1939, but merely advised that they could not continue on the list according to the orders of the Government—as they had not been appointed as Deputy Collectors before 4th February 1939. The Government, without any further reference to the Commission on the question of their suitability, decided, in view of the fact that the officers had acted as Deputy Collectors temporarily, that their names should remain on the list without limit of time.

(ii) In the case of another officer whom both the Board of Revenue and the Commission considered, on the basis of the Collector's report which was unfavourable, to be unfit to continue on the list, the Government decided that he should be given one more chance and retained him on the list.

(iii) In yet another case, both the Commission and the Board recommended the inclusion of an officer in the list, but the Government decided that he was not yet fit and that he might continue to be reported on.

(d) *Madras Registration Service—Approved list.*—(i) Both the Inspector-General of Registration and the Commission recommended a Sub-Registrar for inclusion in the list of officers suitable for appointment as District Registrar. The Government, however, did not include him on the ground that his record was not consistent.

(ii) The Commission recommended another Sub-Registrar for inclusion in the approved list in view of his consistently good record for 13 years since 1925. The Government however did not include him and stated that the officer had been commented on adversely in 1924 and 1925 and that the subsequent reports on him could not be said to be good.

(iii) In the case of three other Sub-Registrars, the Inspector-General of Registration said that he could not recommend them for inclusion in the approved list because they would have to retire before they could complete their probation in the post of District Registrar. The Commission was of opinion that in the absence of a statutory age-limit there was no justification for excluding an officer on the ground of age if he was otherwise suitable and accordingly recommended the inclusion of these three officers. The Government, however, declined to include them on the ground that none of them was likely to get a chance of acting as District Registrar before retirement.

(e) *Madras Police Service—Appointment of a candidate.*—At the instance of the Government, the Commission invited applications in March 1939 from members of the Scheduled classes for one appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Madras Police Service, and after interviewing the applicants, it nominated two candidates. The Government appointed the candidate placed second on the Commission's list and within six months of the appointment they terminated his probation, on the ground that it was found, after some experience of his work at the Police Training School, Vellore, that he was unlikely to make a satisfactory police officer.

(f) *Disciplinary cases.*—(i) In the case of a Civil Assistant Surgeon who was charged, among other things, with neglect of duty, the Commission advised that his increment should be withheld for one year. The Government, while finding that the Civil Assistant Surgeon was inefficient in the discharge of his duties, considered it sufficient to administer to him a severe warning, in view of his long service and of the fact that only inefficiency and no moral turpitude was involved in the case. The Commission found it difficult to reconcile the Government's finding with their

order. It therefore wrote to the Government pointing out that a warning was not a penalty within the meaning of the classification rules and that therefore the effect of the order was that though the officer had been found guilty of charges which established his inefficiency, no penalty had been imposed. The Government replied that they did not consider it necessary to impose any of the penalties prescribed in the Classification Rules; that the fact that certain comparatively unimportant charges had been proved did not indicate that a penalty should necessarily be imposed; and that it was open to them to view the case leniently.

(ii) In another case relating to a Taluk Office peon who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of money covered by certain bills entrusted to him for encashment, the Commission advised that the order dismissing him from service was justified and recommended that the peon's memorial be rejected. The Government however restored him to his post on the ground that the peon's guilt was not established beyond doubt and that there was a possibility of his having handed over the money to the shroff who, being very busy, might not have noticed the payment.

(g) *Refund of examination fee.*—The Head clerk of the office of a District Educational Council applied for a Departmental Examination although he was not eligible to appear for it. The Commission refused the refund of the examination fee paid by him, on the ground that candidates had been warned in the Commission's notification relating to the examination that they should satisfy themselves before sending their applications that they were eligible to appear for the tests for which they applied and that the Head clerk in question had ignored this warning. The Government sanctioned the refund of the fee without referring the case to the Commission.

APPENDIX A-1.

Special Test Examinations (June 1939).

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 1939.	December 1938.
The Translation Test—									
Tamil	24	Nil.	24	2	11	13	11	54.2	55.0
Telugu	13	Nil.	13	Nil.	5	5	8	38.5	75.0
Hindustani	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Kannada	2	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	100
Tulu	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
The Civil Judicial Test	88	14	74	Nil.	33	33	41	44.6	18.0
The Criminal Judicial Test	278	41	237	Nil.	58	58	179	24.5	35.7
Code of Criminal Procedure only	4	Nil.	4	Nil.	2	2	2	50.0	Nil.
The Revenue Test—									
Part I	692	99	593	1	119	120	473	20.2	14.0
Part II	389	65	324	12	165	177	147	54.6	74.0
Part III	202	38	164	3	86	89	75	54.3	68.7
The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates.	16	3	13	Nil.	4	4	9	30.8	52.9
The Account Test for Executive Officers ..	24	4	20	..	..	3	17	15.0	20.8
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	617	85	532	6	262	268	264	50.4	49.7
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part II.	181	21	160	Nil.	32	32	128	20.0	55.9
The Jail Test	7	Nil.	7	Nil.	4	4	3	57.1	100
Laws, rules, etc., only	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
The Agricultural Department Test	9	Nil.	9	Nil.	6	6	3	66.7	45.5

Special Test Examinations (December 1939).

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 1939.	June 1939.
The Translation Test—									
Tamil ..	14	2	12	2	5	7	5	58.3	54.2
Telugu ..	12	1	11	Nil.	3	3	8	27.3	38.5
Kannada ..	2	1	1	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	100	Nil.
Malayalam ..	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	100	Nil.
The Civil Judicial Test ..	57	6	51	1	19	20	31	39.2	44.6
The Criminal Judicial Test ..	371	40	331	1	87	88	243	26.6	24.5
Code of Criminal Procedure only ..	4	Nil.	4	Nil.	2	2	2	50.0	50.0
The Revenue Test—									
Part I ..	735	99	636	15	228	243	393	38.2	20.2
Part II ..	408	71	337	Nil.	89	89	248	26.4	54.6
Part III ..	180	20	160	1	95	96	64	60.0	54.3
The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates.	15	2	13	1	8	9	4	69.2	30.8
The Account Test for Executive Officers ..	46	8	38	..	..	8	30	21.0	15.0
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—									
Part I ..	651	76	575	10	235	245	330	42.6	50.4
Part II ..	241	12	229	Nil.	30	30	199	13.1	20.0
The Jail Test—									
Part I ..	8	Nil.	8	Nil.	3	3	5	37.5	57.1
Laws, rules, etc., only ..	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
The Jail Test—									
Part II ..	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	100	..
The Agricultural Department Test ..	20	Nil.	20	Nil.	9	9	11	45.0	66.7

APPENDIX A-2.

Departmental Test Examinations (June 1939).

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
				I Class.	II Class.	Total.		
Veterinary Department Test	13	Nil.	13	..	..	12	1	92.3
Fisheries Department Test	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	..
Electricity Department Account Test	82	5	77	Nil.	12	12	65	15.6
Local Fund Audit Department Test—								
Local Acts, etc.	18	6	12	..	..	4	8	33.3
Accounts and Audit	18	9	9	..	..	2	7	22.2
Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowances Rules.	26	9	17	..	..	4	13	23.5
Commercial Book-keeping	75	30	45	..	..	20	25	44.4
Subordinate Accounts Service Examination—								
Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations	8	1	7	..	..	1	6	14.3
Local Acts, etc.	9	1	8	..	..	8	Nil.	100
Accounts and Audit (two papers)	10	1	9	..	..	6	3	66.7
Commercial Book-keeping	6	Nil.	6	..	..	6	Nil.	100
Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors—								
Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder and the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100
Code of Criminal Procedure and Police Orders and Practice.	6	1	5	..	..	4	1	80
Registration Department Test—								
Group I—Two papers	67	7	60	..	..	19	41	31.7
Group II	55	8	47	..	..	26	21	55.3
Group III	51	5	46	..	..	34	12	73.9
Forest Department Test—								
The Forest Department and Account Code	12	1	11	..	..	9	2	81.8
The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	7	1	6	..	..	6	Nil.	100
Excise Department Test—								
Test A—Criminal Law	4	1	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100
Test C—Excise Manual	8	2	6	..	..	6	Nil.	100
Test D—(i) Distillery	8	2	6	..	..	6	Nil.	100

Test D—(ii) Distillery	9	2	7	..	..	5 †	2	71.4
Test F—(i) Engineering	6	4	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.
Test F (ii)—Engineering	6	4	2	..	..	Nil.	2	Nil.
Survey Department Tests—								
Field Surveyor's Test	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Deputy Surveyor's Test	2	1	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Revenue Draftsman's Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	1	2	33.3
Language Tests—Excise Department Test—Test E—								
Linguistic—								
Tamil	4	1	3	..	..	2	1	66.7
Telugu	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Malayalam	3	2	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Language Test for Public Health Department Officers—								
Tamil	2	1	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), the Madras Agricultural Service and the Manufacturing Chemist of the Cinchona Department—								
Tamil	8	1	7	..	..	4	3	57.1
Telugu	8	1	7	..	..	4	3	57.1
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service—								
Tamil	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	50
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Veterinary Service—								
Telugu	4	Nil.	4	..	..	2	2	50
Kannada	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Co-operative Department—								
Tamil	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Telugu	4	1	3	..	..	1	2	33.3
Kannada	1	1	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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

† Four by the higher grade and two by the lower grade.

‡ Four by the higher grade and one by the lower grade.

Departmental Test Examinations—(June 1939)—*cont.*

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
				I Class.	II Class.		
Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Education Department—							
Tamil	3	Nil.	3	..	..	Nil.	100
Telugu	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	50
Third-class Language Test for Provincial and Subordinate Services—							
Tamil	11	2	9	..	..	5	55.6
Telugu	4	2	2	..	..	1	50
Malayalam	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Language Test for the Nursing Staff—							
Tamil	41	3	38	..	..	9	76.3
Telugu	14	1	13	..	..	2	84.6
Malayalam	5	Nil.	5	..	..	Nil.	100
Kannada	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	100
Language Test for the Registration Department—							
Tamil	15	Nil.	15	..	..	2	86.7
Telugu	21	2	19	..	..	6	68.4
Malayalam	5	3	2	..	..	1	50
Kannada	6	1	5	..	..	4	20
Urdu	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	50
Translation Test for Ministerial Officers ..							
	25	3	22	..	..	14	36.4

Departmental Test Examinations (December 1939).

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
				I Class.	II Class.		
Departmental Test for Accountants in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	6	2	4	..	..	2	50
Departmental Test for Officers of the Madras Agricultural Service.	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	100
Departmental Test for clerks in the Police Department.	49	1	48	..	..	23	52
Electricity Department Account Test	83	5	83	Nil.	23	60	27.7
Fisheries Department Test	3	1	2	..	..	Nil.	100
Veterinary Department Test	14	1	13	..	..	3	76.9
Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors—Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules framed thereunder and the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	100
Code of Criminal Procedure and Police Orders and Practice.	3	Nil.	3	..	..	Nil.	100
Local Fund Audit Department Test—							
Local Acts and Rules framed thereunder	23	10	13	..	..	7	53.8
Accounts and Audit	23	8	15	..	..	1	6.6
Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowances Rules.	33	14	19	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Commercial Book-keeping	93	40	53	..	..	12	22.6
Survey Department Tests—							
Field Surveyor's Test	2	Nil.	2	..	..	1	50
Deputy Surveyor's Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.
Revenue Draftsman's Test	3	Nil.	3	..	..	3	Nil.
Excise Department Tests—							
Test A—Criminal Law	5	1	4	..	..	3	75
Test C—Excise Manual	3	Nil.	3	..	..	* 3	100
Test D (i)—Distillery	3	Nil.	3	..	..	† 1	33.3
Test D (ii)—Distillery	5	1	4	..	..	† 4	100
Test F (i)—Engineering	4	1	3	..	..	2	66.7
Test F (ii)—Engineering	4	1	3	..	..	1	66.7

† By the higher grade.

• Two by the higher grade and one by the lower grade.

Departmental Test Examinations (December 1939)—*cont.*

Name of test.	Number admitted.	Number of absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
				I Class.	II Class.		
Deputy Inspectors' Tests—							
Part I—Three papers	137	..	..	80	41.6
Part II (Linguistic)—							
Tamil	23	..	..	7	69.6
Telugu	18	..	..	13	27.8
Malayalam	13	..	..	12	7.7
Kannada	9	..	..	4	55.6
Urdu	11	..	..	5	54.5
Registration Department Test—							
Group I—Two papers	68	..	..	23	66.2
Group II	57	..	..	12	78.9
Group III	41	..	..	9	78
Port Department Test—							
Higher grade	11	..	..	1	90.9
Lower grade	3	..	..	1	66.7
Language Tests—Excise Department Test—Test E—							
(Linguistic)—							
Tamil	1	50
Language Test for Public Health Department Officers—							
Tamil	1	..	..	1	Nil.
Kannada	1	..	..	1	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), the Madras Agricultural Service and the Madras Registration Service—							
Tamil	4	..	..	3	75
Telugu	9	..	..	7	22.2
Kannada	1	..	..	1	Nil.
Urdu	1	..	..	1	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Subordinate (Civil Judicial) Service—							
Tamil	6	..	..	2	66.7
Telugu	2	..	..	1	50
Malayalam	2	..	..	2	100

Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Co-operative Department—									
Tamil ..	8	1	7	..	..	1	6	14.2
Telugu ..	4	Nil.	4	..	..	1	3	25
Malayalam ..	1	1	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kannada ..	8	Nil.	8	..	..	2	6	25
Second-class Language Test for members of the Madras Veterinary Service—									
Telugu ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for members of the Madras Jail Service—									
Tamil ..	1	1	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Second-class Language Test for Officers of the Education Department—									
Tamil ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Telugu ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Malayalam ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	Nil.	1	Nil.
Third-class Language Test for Provincial and Subordinate Services—									
Tamil ..	17	2	15	..	..	8	7	53.3
Telugu ..	14	1	13	..	..	10	3	76.9
Malayalam ..	3	Nil.	3	..	..	1	2	33.3
Kannada ..	4	1	3	..	..	3	Nil.	100
Language Test for the Nursing Staff—									
Tamil ..	50	10	40	..	..	33	7	82.5
Telugu ..	18	1	17	..	..	12	5	70.6
Malayalam ..	3	Nil.	3	..	..	2	1	66.7
Kannada ..	1	Nil.	1	..	..	1	Nil.	100
Language Test for the Registration Department—									
Tamil ..	11	2	9	..	..	8	1	88.9
Telugu ..	11	1	10	..	..	8	2	80
Malayalam ..	12	1	11	..	..	10	1	90.9
Kannada ..	7	2	5	..	..	3	2	60
Urdu ..	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	33.3
Translation Test for Ministerial officers..	24	1	23	..	..	6	17	26

(another absent for the
viva voce examination).

APPENDIX A-3.

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

	1931.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Number of candidates admitted to the examination.	4,154	2,862	1,479	1,489	3,717	2,287	2,514	3,149
Number of absentees	102	73	34	60	99	79	94	164
Number of candidates who sat for the examination.	4,052	2,789	1,445	1,429	3,618	2,208	2,420	2,985
Number of candidates selected ..	1,750	546	524	648	718	699	679	673
Number of graduates who sat for the examination.	897	543	364	396	770	442	479	519
Number of graduates selected ..	578	243	146	201	257	211	206	181
Number of intermediates who sat for the examination	716	612	269	307	779	567	567	687
Number of intermediates selected.	372	163	109	145	182	207	184	190
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
Number of S.S.L.Cs. selected	800	140	269	302	279	281	280	302

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF EXAMINERS ON THE SPECIAL TESTS HELD IN JUNE AND DECEMBER 1939.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TEST.

June 1939.—General standard of answers given can be considered fairly satisfactory.

December 1939.—The answers were generally below average and showed lack of practical knowledge of departmental accounts.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—PART I.

June 1939.—A disproportionate amount of attention and space seemed to have been devoted to questions carrying comparatively fewer marks and on the whole there is evidence of the candidates not possessing sufficient practical knowledge to attempt successfully the question on the preparation of pay bills or giving certificates of leave, etc. It is desirable to impress on the intending candidates the necessity to become more familiar with the practical application of the rules. The paper to be answered with books will not perforce be merely bookish and without thorough familiarity with the various rules of the prescribed books, it will not be possible for the candidates to do justice to a paper, which is mainly intended to be a test of the practical knowledge.

December 1939.—Generally the candidates' answers have not been quite satisfactory. In many cases there has been failure to adjust the answers to the time. A sense of proportion is not evinced.

The practical questions have been very shabbily done in the majority of cases and the candidates as a class do not apparently seem to know that on the eve of retirement Government servants cannot be granted leave on *average pay* on medical certificate in excess of four months or that on return from leave other than leave on *average pay* not exceeding four months. Government servants are not entitled to transfer travelling allowance except to the extent provided in Madras Travelling Allowance Rule 76.

Even purely bookish questions have not been answered correctly.

PART II.

June 1939.—The standard attained by the candidates was on the whole rather poor, and disappointing for an examination with books. There was far too much indiscriminate and unintelligent copying from the books. The general standard of handwriting was, as usual, very poor.

THE JAIL TEST.

June 1939.—There is a tendency on the part of the candidates to copy the answers from the text-book verbatim, in spite of the definite instructions on the top of each question paper that candidates should as far as possible answer questions in their own words.

The candidates on the whole have exhibited poor knowledge in answering practical questions and as judged by the number of marks scored in the subject laws, rules and regulations, they have shown their weakness in this particular subject.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST.

The Indian Evidence Act.

June 1939.—The question paper called for an intelligent application of the principles of the Evidence Act to specific cases. Very little scope was given to reproduce sections of the book.

December 1939.—Though the percentage of passes is satisfactory, I was disappointed to find that no candidate secured more than 80 out of total of 120. Indeed, very few people got marks above 60. Most of the questions set probably called for an intelligent application of the principles of the Law of Evidence. I do not think any one of these questions was above the standard, because no question was left really unanswered; the candidates answered some questions right and went wrong in their answers to others.

The Indian Penal Code.

June 1939.—Most of the candidates showed a fair working knowledge of the Indian Penal Code both in theory and in practice. The standard reached by them may be considered, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

December 1939.—The answer papers showed that the candidates on the whole, reached a fair standard of efficiency. With very few exceptions, spelling mistakes were found to be fairly common, even with regard to ordinary words, apparently due to carelessness, or haste.

Medical Jurisprudence.

June 1939.—The candidates in general would seem to have taken a chance at the examination without preparation.

Thoughtless answering, and introduction of irrelevant and superabundant matter is a feature in the answers.

The exercise of critical faculty is not manifest.

The use of old books, is an inference that could be drawn.

Some have not even taken the trouble to refer to books at the examination but have given wrong answers at random. The majority of the candidates fall short of what may be expected of them in actual life, viz., to understand the proceedings in a case and to have a critical acumen to sift the seed out of chaff.

December 1939.—Excepting a very few, the candidates seem to have sat for the examination, just picking up a book from a library, for reference, and do not appear to have made any preparation.

Some did not care to refer to a book to find a correct answer.

A large number of candidates have done very badly in questions on the practical side of the subject.

A very poor lot of candidates. Most of them do not seem to understand what is meant by "dismembered" and "-staining of the human body." They have a very poor notion of what "Fatal or deadly injuries" are, and the duties of a doctor in a professional respect and Criminal abortion.

Criminal Procedure Code.

December 1939.—Some of the answers of the candidates are highly unsatisfactory. Some of the candidates seem to be drawing liberally upon their imagination in answering the questions which clearly goes to show that they have not read the subject at any time. One question without books has not been answered by a single candidate completely. Many of the students do not seem to know how to write a good judgment.

The Revenue Test—Part I—First paper.

December 1939.—Some candidates seemed to have answered the questions without referring to books at all. Obviously they did not know where they should search for the answer and wrote them with reference to the practical knowledge gained during service in the Revenue Department.

Second paper.

June 1939.—Most of the candidates appear to know how to use an index but the general weakness was an anxiety to discover a relevant passage in the book which could be copied verbatim.

Most of the candidates felt they had to introduce all the matter whether relevant or irrelevant that they found in the same paragraph of the authority.

December 1939.—Persons who took the trouble to understand the questions had no difficulty in finding the relevant passages and in writing out an answer. There was, however, a great deal of careless reading of the examination paper and still more misunderstanding of the provisions of the Standing Orders. The candidates appeared to know where to find the required provisions but they made stupid errors in understanding or in applying the provisions which they found. As typical examples of carelessness in reading the paper one may quote the fact that about half the candidates mistook the "running note" file for the "ordinary note" file and confused the "blue jacket" in which call book papers are kept for the "blue fly leaf" which is tagged on to the current file.

Part II.

June 1939.—A general defect in the answers was that they were rarely to the point. Very few attempted to write the answers in their own words and the majority was inclined to copy down all that they found in the book without eliminating matter not relevant to the question.

December 1939.—Most of the candidates relied on verbatim copying from books and very few expressed the answers in their own words. One wholly practical question in the paper on Village and Taluk Manuals of Accounts very few could answer. My impression of the

answers is that generally candidates lacked in real knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. Some did answer well and these, I presume, were those who had practical touch with the subjects. The results are poor.

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

Tamil.

June 1939.—The performance of many of these candidates is far from satisfactory. Some of them have omitted to translate a portion of the matter given for translation.

December 1939.—The performance of many of the candidates is far from satisfactory. Some of them have omitted to translate a portion of the matter given for translation from English into Tamil.

Telugu.

June 1939.—Indefinite ideas, inappropriate words, loose rendering involved sentences and, what is worse, ungrammatical language characterized the translation of most of the candidates. Occasions there were when words, expressions and sentences were left out by them in the process of translation. Bumping against difficulties (not insurmountable in themselves), they resorted to paraphrase and explanation in a manner which could never be labelled as translation.

December 1939.—The performance of most of the candidates was marred by an incomplete rendering of the passages, elaborate explanation of ideas, ignorance of technical expression, use of inappropriate phraseology and indulgence in faulty grammar and idioms. It is regrettable that only a few candidates knew the art of translation, and knew it well.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

Public Works Account Code.

June 1939.—A few of the answers are not precise and to the point. Some candidates repeat verbatim from the books instead of writing answers in their own words; otherwise the answers are satisfactory.

December 1939.—Excepting the defects of lack of proportion in answering the whole paper and want of accuracy in answering individual questions on the part of some examinees the standard is satisfactory.

ACCOUNT TEST FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

December 1939.—The general standard was as usual poor. Possibly the reason is that a large proportion of the candidates are officers who have already failed once or more and find it specially difficult to attain the minimum standard, which is by no means excessive for an examination with books.

Several failed to read the instructions carefully and lost marks because they gave no references to the authorities. Several ignored the limit of ten lines for the notes under question III, and several failed because they spent too much time on giving unnecessary details in a few answers and were not able to attempt enough questions.

EXTRACT FROM REPORTS OF EXAMINERS ON THE DEPARTMENTAL TESTS HELD IN JUNE AND DECEMBER 1939.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT TEST.

Public Works Account Code.

June 1939.—" . . . Only 13 candidates out of 77 have passed, yielding a percentage of 17 for passes. This unsatisfactory result is a sad index, no doubt, of the state of accounts knowledge of the candidates. . . ."

As a rule the candidates prefer the theoretical questions to the practical ones. This shows that the candidates lack practical knowledge of the subject and have not cared to prepare themselves for the test by answering the practical questions of the last few years' test papers, under examination conditions. In a practical paper to be answered with books, it is not enough for the candidates to be able to reproduce answers from the Codes.

Some candidates instead of intelligently summarizing the rules from the Codes, merely referred to them, citing page or paragraph. Naturally no marks could be awarded in these cases.

Where illustrative details were specifically asked for (to test the understanding by the candidate of the Code Rules) none was given by many candidates. This somewhat detracted from the value of their answers.

The candidates in a number of cases failed to quote the correct classification of the items mentioned in the paper. It is not enough to say "Revenue" or "Expenditure". The examiner expects, as far as possible, the detailed accounts classification to be given.

A common failing with the candidates was to indulge in irrelevant and superfluous copying from the Codes, thus losing considerable time. While answering the theoretical questions, the temptation to quote profusely from the books must be resisted. The examiner will usually be satisfied with brief, precise, and relevant extracts from, or summaries of, the Code Rules.

December 1939.—The preparation of the candidates for the examination is inadequate and hurried and they are unable to face successfully the practical questions, even with the aid of books. The standard of English knowledge is very poor among the candidates, who are apparently unable to reproduce even printed matter from the books, without original efforts at spelling and grammar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CODE.

June 1939.—" (a) The high percentage of passes indicates that most of the candidates are familiar with the Code Rules.

" (b) The handwriting generally is poor."

December 1939.—Many candidates answer questions by merely quoting the numbers of paragraphs or references in Government publications, Codes or Orders. Such method of answering is no test whatever of a candidate's knowledge.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Acts, etc., and Accounts and Audit.

June 1939.—“ . . . the standard attained by the examinees appear to be extremely poor.”

COMMERCIAL BOOK-KEEPING.

December 1939.—The candidates have not done well as some of them sat for the examination without even going through the book. The results are therefore poor.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT AND FUNDAMENTAL RULES AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES.

December 1939.—A large number of candidates did not appear to have studied the subject sufficiently well nor was there evidence of their having gained sufficient practical experience.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT TEST.

June 1939.—“ . . . the answers of the majority of the candidates are good. Marks have been deducted for bad handwriting in three cases.”

December 1939.—The answers were all average in nature. There was no paper of outstanding merit. An eye for details was lacking in all the answers. Otherwise, the preparation of the subject by the candidates, excepting a few, was satisfactory.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT TESTS.

Field Surveyor's Test.

June 1939.—Only one answer paper was valued. The chief difficulty of the candidate appeared to me to be his poor education and the consequent disability to express his thoughts. His Malayalam is poor and he has borrowed many Tamil words and used them with Malayalam terminations.

Revenue Draughtsman's Test.

December 1939.—The candidates are deficient in accuracy of map plotting.

Deputy Surveyor's Test.

December 1939.—The candidates belong to a very low type. Their spelling is bad, knowledge of arithmetic poor and answers to survey questions wide of the point.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT TEST.

Tests F (i) and F (ii) Engineering.

June 1939.—“ The candidates who appeared do not give the impression that they made an honest effort to prepare for the Examination. With some nebulous knowledge and a last hour preparation they sat for the examination on the off-chance of getting through.”

"It is patent from the answer books that the candidates have yet to form correct conceptions of cross section and elevation and need more practice with more definite knowledge if they are to be capable of practical performance which is the object of the examiner to test."

FOREST DEPARTMENT TEST.

Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

June 1939.—The answer papers of all candidates showed a satisfactory standard of knowledge of the subject.

TRANSLATION TEST FOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Tamil.

June 1939.—All of them have committed a number of spelling and grammatical mistakes. They have also mistranslated or omitted to translate certain words.

Telugu.

December 1939.—The candidates in general, did not know what was found in the question papers nor could they find suitable expression for it. Often they did not translate but gave the substance of the passages, committing ever so many mistakes in the process. Where translation was attempted it was adversely affected by wrong vocabulary, faulty grammar and bad spelling.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

1. Test E (linguistic).
2. Language test for Public Health Department Officers.
3. Second-class Language Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch).
4. Second-class Language Test for officers of the Co-operative Department.

Tamil.

June 1939.—The performance of the candidates who have passed in the above tests is fair though their answers are not free from spelling and grammatical mistakes and mistranslation.

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

Tamil.

June 1939.—The answer books of all the candidates contain a number of spelling and grammatical mistakes.

SECOND-CLASS LANGUAGE TEST FOR OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Tamil.

June 1939.—Three candidates appeared for the Second-class Language Test for officers of the Madras Educational Service conducted this month. In the paper on translation from English into Tamil all the candidates have secured 105 marks and over. The number of spelling mistakes found in each paper ranges from 32 to 36, and the number of places where mistakes were made in expressing the ideas in the original ranged roughly from 8 to 15.

In the paper on grammar and idiom two candidates got more than 50 per cent and one 38 per cent. The results may be considered fairly satisfactory. Question VI was the one which was answered least satisfactorily. This was mainly due to the difficulty experienced by the candidates in understanding correctly the scope of the proverbs given, and in expressing their thoughts freely and correctly in written Tamil.

The paper on translation from Tamil into English was the one in which the highest marks were secured, the minimum being 67. Only here and there, a few ideas in the original were not correctly understood.

Ampler exercises in dictation and composition in Tamil will further improve the results which are not bad, even as they stand now.

SECOND-CLASS LANGUAGE TEST FOR MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY SERVICE AND FOR OFFICERS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Telugu.

June 1939.—It was indeed, appalling to find them ignorant of even some of the alphabets. Poverty of vocabulary was a serious handicap. Infelicitous expression, inappropriate idiom and faulty grammar were indulged in with painful frequency. To see the candidates ignorant of words of common usage was pathetic. In several instances, spelling was violated. Instead of using short and simple sentences the candidates employed long and complex sentences and landed themselves in a morass of difficulties. Faithlessness to the original marred the performance of several candidates, who either transliterated the technical terms, or avoided translating difficult expressions or resorted to elaborate explanation or, what was worse, sought refuge in writing whatever they knew about their professional matters, none of which can, in any sense, be called translation.

SECOND-CLASS LANGUAGE TEST FOR OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Telugu.

June 1939.—The performance of candidates was not up to the mark.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

Tamil.

December 1939.—The answers of all the candidates abound in spelling and grammatical mistakes and mistranslation.

Telugu.

Candidates were ignorant of some alphabets unfamiliar with certain words and incapable of framing sentences. Nor were they acquainted with the rules of spelling and grammar. They had a poor knowledge of even the technique of their profession. Precision and brevity were not aimed at. Ideas absent in the original were present in the translation much to the detriment of marks. The situation would have been different if the candidates had spent more time and put forth a greater effort to learn the language before venturing to sit for the examination.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR ACCOUNTANTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND STATIONERY.

December 1939.—Candidates would have done better if they had, in answering the questions, made use of the knowledge of the actual working of the stationery and stamp offices which they are expected to have.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT TEST.

December 1939.—The candidates have not revised the answer papers as is evidenced by the mistakes and omissions which could have been otherwise avoided.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR'S TEST—PART I.

II paper.

December 1939.—The standard of performance is low. The outstanding defect is that some of the answers reveal a stupendous ignorance of the rules governing the relation between the feeder and complete schools. There is lack of close study of the rules relating to calculation of grants for schools.

PART II.

Tamil.

December 1939.—The candidates fared better in essay writing than in translation. This was due to the fact that many of them found it difficult to express correctly in Tamil some of the ideas in the English original. A little more of practice in translation is called for. It was noted further that several candidates exceeded the limit set for the length of their essay. Spelling mistakes also figured too much in some of the answer papers.

Telugu.

December 1939.—Mistakes in spelling and grammar were numerous in most of the answer papers. The candidates' knowledge of the spoken tongue was very unsatisfactory.

Malayalam.

December 1939.—The performance of the candidates excepting one was disgraceful.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF EXAMINERS ON THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION HELD IN OCTOBER 1939 FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE AND THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

PRECIS-WRITING.

The general results are extremely poor. Not more than 5 per cent (at the most) of the candidates examined this year are likely to make efficient and satisfactory clerks. The standard of teaching in English in the secondary school is poor and is deteriorating.

The answers were mostly disappointing and demonstrated very clearly that the candidates have no idea what a precis should be like. A deplorable feature is the knack of candidates to write down incorrectly words found in the question paper. School and college standards have gone down and it is about time the Educational authorities take some action in the matter.

The general standard of the answers is extremely low. The faults were much the same as usual, namely, undue length of the answers, wrong choice of words, particularly prepositions, loose and incomplete sentences and numerous mistakes in spelling and grammar. Some of the answers would suggest that men produced pigs, that farm houses admired travellers, that "hardly hit" was the same as "hard hit" and co-operation in Denmark was the antithesis of non-co-operation in India. Apparently the candidates do not know the difference between a precis and an essay.

The standard of answers on the whole was very low.

The quality of the answers is poor. Very few of the candidates seem to have really understood the passages set for the precis and, generally speaking, the answers are mere jumble of words intermixed with certain sentences taken from the question paper. Disregard to rules of grammar is a particularly noticeable feature of the answers.

The standard of the answers was, on the whole, rather low. Very few candidates appear to have grasped the sense of the passages before attempting the precis. Some candidates appear to have set down a few sentences, suitably modified, from the text and to have scored out words and phrases here and there to bring the answers within the required number of words. The result was a weird assortment of words conveying no sense whatever. Spelling and grammar were not the strong points of most candidates.

The papers are a very poor commentary on the teaching of English in the schools from which the candidates come. One is given the impression that these boys have never been taught to analyse a sentence; many do not seem to know that every normal sentence has both a subject and a predicate.

The number of plural subjects followed by singular verbs was appalling, and tenses obeyed no law; pronouns were scattered about with complete disregard for any nouns to which they might be intended to refer, and prepositions, too, were grossly misused.

One cannot complain of the paucity of the candidates' vocabulary, but if only they would use the right word in the right place! "respective" is a useful word, but one candidate wrote about "the

respectable Collectors ", and another referred to " the respectful dry lands ". There was much confusion over words to do with communications, whether oral or written (state, report, submit, enquire, request, etc.); the simpler words were neglected, and longer ones used, or more often misused.

The love of long words seems to be almost morbid in some candidates; thus, I found ' matamorphosis ' where ' change ' would have done equally well; ' facillitous ' for ' easy '; " the Board states it understandability of the inclusion of dry land and permits."

" The Collectors remarked their undesirability to prepare lists for minor sources."

" Opine " is a great favourite, as is also the horrible expression " each and every."

Faulty constructions abounded, and un-English idioms were common, e.g., " because of would arising confusion ".

Grammar and syntax obviously need to receive much more attention in our schools, and pupils should be trained to use the right word in the right place, and in the right way.

The phrase " competition in the grain trade from the virgin soil of the New World " produced some surprises: " they were hard hid when overseas competition arose from the trade of vergil grain ", and " there was a competition for grain trade between Virgins and Danes".

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Few candidates knew how to use correctly such simple expressions as " ask " " tell " " say ". It is a matter for surprise that even candidates who were apparently graduates failed badly in rendering the passage into indirect speech. Most candidates appear to find it difficult to use " shall " and " will " correctly. Most candidates have not understood even the elements of punctuation. Candidates who could write well fared badly in answering the grammatical questions and vice versa.

The outstanding weakness seems to be the ignorance of English idiom. The answers showed only a vague idea of the meaning, little knowledge of how to expand an idea and no knowledge of the principles of paragraph structure.

About 10 per cent of the candidates could write very good English but there was another 10 per cent that had hardly any idea of English grammar and idiom. Most candidates had no clear idea of the changes that take place, when speeches in the direct form are changed into the indirect form. At least 50 per cent of the candidates had no idea of the correct uses of " shall " and " will ".

The general performance of the candidates was very low. The majority of candidates have been unable to effect the transformation of sentences required with the minimum change in words. Very often they have achieved sheer nonsense.

The letter to the zamindar has produced certain amusing " howlers ": one candidate writes " I request in the name of humanity and hostility, and on behalf the dumb millions of people toiling in the Indian ditch of illiteracy ". " Harijans " become " horizons " and the " depressed classes " are converted into

“depressed clauses”, which is, of course, true of the candidate's style! The village of one of the candidates “contains one lakh of people!”.

Very few candidates have any notion of a paragraph.

I have noticed a greater disposition on the part of candidates to answer to the point.

Good answer papers were very few. Average answers were quite common. Very bad cases were few.

Presuming that a good number of the candidates are graduates, the performance of the candidates cannot be considered quite satisfactory on the whole. The candidates knowledge of punctuation is generally poor. The proper use of “shall” and “will” does not seem to have been grasped well by a majority of the candidates.

Spelling was awful. English expression poor. Writing on the whole well readable and in many cases good.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PART I.

The general impression is that the performance of the candidates is satisfactory and shows a definite improvement.

The general level of answer papers this year was higher than in previous years. Howlers are fewer. There is evidence of a real improvement in the equipment of the candidates.

The papers valued this year are definitely inferior on the average to the papers valued last year. They are inferior not only in their general knowledge but also in their capacity to express themselves in good English. Vernacular idioms get transliterated into English.

The performance of the examinees is much more satisfactory than last year. The answers are brief and to the point.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PART II.

The answers betray a very defective teaching of physiology in High Schools.

The answer papers on the whole were not satisfactory. The standard on the whole was very poor.

The answers are far from accurate. There is neither precision nor relevancy in most of the answers. Some very simple and commonly occurring words have been poorly spelt. No regard whatever has been paid to punctuation and only scant attention paid to grammar, particularly sequence of tenses.

Unintelligibility due to very bad handwriting was rare. The grammar was very bad in many cases, the major items being (1) subjects and predicates do not agree, and (2) prepositions were promiscuously used.

TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION IN A LANGUAGE.

Kannada.

The majority of the candidates are markedly deficient in their knowledge of English idiom and their performance in essay writing was also poor.

Tamil.

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

A common feature about most of the essays was repetition and lack of ideas. The language was often laboured and faulty. Judged by the test of the "ability to use the language as a medium of expression of modern life and thought," the vast majority of the essays must be adjudged poor performance.

Thoughts are generally very poor. Sentences are often long and faulty in construction. The style is often painfully bookish and stereotyped. Poetical lines are often misquoted or misassigned. Punctuation is generally unknown. Even easy 'sandhis' which are quite natural and indispensable for Tamil euphony are generally omitted.

Telugu.

The answers of the candidates revealed the following defects:—

Ignorance of English idiom, superfluous ideas not found in the original, faulty expression, elaborate paraphrasing where terse language would have served its purpose, poverty of thought in composition, generalization to hide ignorance and often times unsupported by illustrations or analogies.

Malayalam.

Most of the candidates have done fairly well in translation but some candidates have given a substance of the passage instead of translating it.

Urdu.

The result of the examination may be considered good.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF EXAMINERS ON THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Most of the candidates answered question (1) "What Britain and France are fighting for." Although they wrote very fair English, they were not, except two, very clear about the war aims, but lost themselves in plans for peace or reconstruction, or in theories about Democracy and Hitlerism.

The standard of English was quite good.

There were only 2 papers out of 11 well below the mark. The passage for summarizing was perhaps too easy.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Most of the candidates laid stress only on the possibilities of the Textile Industry in South India, whilst very few gave evidence of clear ideas on such subjects as "air conditioning" and "acoustics".

of rooms in large public buildings. The accounts given by some of the candidates of the arrangements made for public water-supply in the City of Madras were fairly complete but the defects in the supply and the problem of remedies to be applied for the removal of these defects have not been properly dealt with by any one.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Eleven candidates sat for the examination. Only one got above 50 per cent of the marks, three got between 40 and 50 per cent, three between 30 and 40 per cent and four below 30 per cent. The results are fairly satisfactory but not of a standard expected of candidates for a competitive examination.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Except for two or three men who had answered the papers well, others are of a very poor calibre.

PRIME MOVERS.

The questions were designed to find out the candidates' practical knowledge and ability to sketch machine details besides the theoretical knowledge.

2. The questions were based on the syllabus.

3. It is gathered from the answers that the candidates have a knowledge of only the general descriptions of the Prime Movers. They have not grasped the details of construction and design. They have not practised and acquired the minimum skill in sketching the machine details, so essential for an Engineer.

The answers are disappointing. It is hard to say whether it is due to defective work in the College or natural limitations.

CONSTRUCTION.

(Building materials, design of structures, etc.)

Only two candidates had appeared in this subject and both of them had attempted only 9 questions out of 10 required. It is rather too difficult to presume that the number of questions were too many for the time.

SANITARY ENGINEERING AND WATER-SUPPLY.

The students have not had the grounding which one would expect from candidates who have already passed out of the College of Engineering, Guindy. I cannot, however, blame the students. The impression created in me by the answer books, is that the students had not had the instructions from teachers who have had actual experience in the practice of this special branch of Engineering. Some of the replies even so far as they go, show complete lack of grasp of the fundamentals of subjects which have been included in the syllabus. My personal suggestion is that it would be desirable that a series of special lectures should be organized on these special subjects for the benefit of students.

APPENDIX C-1.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(1) *District Educational Officer, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*

Number of candidates.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number recommended.	Qualifications of candidates recommended.	Remarks.
1	Anglo-Indians or Christians.	7	1	1	1	M.A. (Madras). M.Sc. (Madras).	Applications were invited only from members of the Scheduled Classes and Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Asiatics in the order of preference.
	Scheduled Class..	1	..	..	..	L.T. (Madras). Diploma in German (Madras).	
	Total ..	8	1	1	1		

(2) *Lecturer in Geography, Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*

1	..	2	2	2	1	B.A. (Madras) B.A. with III Class Honours in Geography (London).	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes, Brahmans and Non-Brahman (Hindus) in the order of preference.
1	Non-Brahman Hindus.		

(3) *Lecturer, Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).*

1	Christians	3	1	1	1	B.A. (Hons.) (Madras); Academic Post, Graduate Diploma in Psychology of the University of London and Teacher's Diploma of the University of London.	
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(4) *Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Madras, Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).*

1	Muhammadans ..	2		Applications were invited from Muhammadan women only. There was no qualified applicant.
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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.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES—cont.							
(5) Chief Accountant, Madras Electrical Service.							
1	Non-Brahman Hindus..	2	2	1	..		
	Brahmans ..	10	3	3	..		
	Christians ..	2	2	2	..		
	Muhammadans ..	2	1	1	..		
	Total ..	16	8	7	..		
(6) Assistant Engineer, Madras Engineering Service.							
7	Non-Brahman Hindus..	2	..	..	..	B.A., B.E. (Madras)	1 Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians or Christians or Non-Asiaties, Muhammadans and members of the Scheduled Classes.
	Anglo-Indians or Christians.	11	7	7	3		
	Muhammadans ..	8	4	4	2	B.E. (Madras)	.. 4
	Scheduled Class..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	22	11	11	5		
(7) Headmaster of Certified Schools, Madras Jail Service.							
2	Non-Brahman Hindus..	12	9	9	1	B.A. (Hons.) (Madras); Teachers' Diploma of the University of London; Madras University	
	Brahmans ..	12	6	6	..		
	Anglo-Indians or Christians ..	16	13	13	3	Diploma in European languages; and Member of the Royal Society of Teachers (England); M.A. (Boston University); Master of Education (Boston University); Diploma on completing a course of study in the Normal Department of the Clarke School for the Deaf, Mass., U.S.A.; and Certificate on completing a course of study	
	Muhammadans ..	3	2	2	..		
	Scheduled Classes ..	6	4	4	..		
	Total ..	49	34	34	4		

in the Teacher Training Department of the Perkins Institution and Mass School for the Blind
B.A., L.T., (Madras)
B.A. (Madras)
B.Ed. (Andhra)

(8) *Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Police Service.*

1	Scheduled Classes	..	5	4	4	2	1	B.A. (Madras University)	..	Applications were invited only from members of the Scheduled Classes.
							1	B.A. (Andhra University)		
3	Non-Brahman Hindus ..	104	85	85	9			B.Sc. (General) External (London)	1	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes.
	Indian Christians ..	1	..	..	..			B.A. (Hons.) Cambridge.	1	
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..			M.A., B.L. (Madras)	1	
		—	—	—	—			B.A., B.L. (Madras)	1	Anglo-Indians, or Christians or Non-Asiatics and Non-Brahman Hindus only.
	Total ..	106	85	85	9			M.A. (Madras)	1	
		—	—	—	—			B.Sc. (Madras)	1	
		—	—	—	—			B.A. (Madras)	4	

(9) *Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Madras Sanitary Engineering Service.*

1	Brahmans ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There was no qualified applicant.
	Christians ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(10) *Assistant Superintendent, the Government Press, Madras, Madras Stationery and Printing Service.*

1	Non-Brahman Hindus ..	2	2	2	*Appointment to the post was made by transfer from the Madras Government Press Subordinate Service.
	Brahmans ..	5	4	4	
	Indian Christians ..	1	1	1	
	Total ..	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	

(11) *District Veterinary Officer, Madras Veterinary Service.*

Anglo-Indians or Christians ..	3	3	3	†1	G.M.V.C.	Applications were invited from Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics.
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† Anglo-Indian.

SUBORDINATE SERVICES.
MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants qualified.	Number of applicants that appeared for interview.	Number of applicants recommended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
(1) Upper Subordinate.							
15	Non-Brahman Hindus.	19	15	15	5	B.A. (Madras)	Fifteen vacancies were advertised at the instance of the Director of Agriculture. Subsequently the Government ordered that only 13 vacancies should be filled up.
	Brahmans ..	40	36	36	6	B.Sc. Ag. (Madras)	..
	Indian Christians ..	6	3	3	2	B.Sc. Ag.	..
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	..	12
	Total ..	66	54	54	13	..	..
(2) Upper Subordinate, Grade I.							
1	Non-Brahman Hindu.	1	..	..	..	B.Sc. (Ag).	..
	Muhammadians ..	15	14	14	1	..	1
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	..	Applications were invited from members of the Scheduled Classes and Muhammadans.
	Total ..	17	14	14	1	..	..
1	Non-Brahman Hindus.	2	1	1	1	M.A. (Madras)	The selection was made under rule 2 (b) of the special rules for the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	B.Sc. (Edinburgh).	..
	Total ..	3	1	1	1	..	..
(3) Supervisor.							
1	Non-Brahman Hindus.	1	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.							
(4) School Assistant (Men's Branch).							
4	Muhammedans ..	9	1	1	1	B.A., L.T. (Madras)	Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.

(5) Assistant Lecturer (Women's Branch).

Applications were invited from Muhammadans, Anglo-Indians or Christians or Non-Asiatics and members of the Scheduled Classes. This candidate applied for the selection claiming to be a member of the Scheduled Classes. Subsequently on enquiry she was found to be a Non-Brahman Hindu.

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

1

Non-Brahman Hindus ..

3

(6) School Assistant (Women's Branch).

Applications were invited from Muhammadans only.

2

Non-Brahman Hindus ..

5

Brahmans ..

2

Christians ..

12

Total ..

5

MADRAS INDUSTRIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

(7) Supervisor.

Non-Brahman Hindus ..	8	3	3	3	L.M.E. (Madras)	..	..	2
Brahmans ..	19	7	7	1	L.E.E. (Madras)	..	..	2
Muhammadans ..	1	1	1	1	L.E.E. (Madras) and Intermediate Certificate of the City and Guilds Institute, London	..	..	1
Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	29	11	11	5	..	..	..	..

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants that applied for interview.	Number of applicants recommended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
MADRAS JAIL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.						
(8) Headmaster's Assistant in the Senior Certified School at Chingleput.						
1	Non-Brahman Hindus ..	6	6	1	M.A. L.T. (Madras).	
	Brahmans ..	2	1	..		
	Christians ..	1	..	..
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	1	..		
	Community not known.	1	..	..
	Total ..	11	8	1		
MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE.						
(9) Women Clerks.						
4	Anglo-Indians or Christians ..	9	5	4	E.S.L.C. ..	1
	Non-Brahman Hindus ..	1	..	..	S.S.L.C. ..	2
					Senior Cambridge ..	1
	Total ..	10	5	4		
(10) Typist (Woman).						
1		..	..	..
MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SUBORDINATE SERVICE.						
(11) Second-Class Health Officer.						
4	Brahmans ..	1	..	..
2	Non-Brahman Hindus ..	1	..	..
	Total ..	2	..	..
4	Brahmans ..	4	4	4	L.M.P., L.P.H. ..	1
					M.B.B.S.; B.S.Sc. ..	3

MADRAS SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

(12) *Typist including Steno-typist.*

12	Non-Brahman Hindus.	27	20	.. (a)	9*	B.A.	1	Applications were invited from all communities except Brahmans.
	Christians ..	5	4	..	3*	Intermediate ..	..	3	
	Scheduled Classes ..	1	..	..	..	S.S.L.C. ..	..	8	(a) The selection was made on the results of a competitive examination.
	Total ..	33	24	..	12				*Originally 8 Non-Brahman Hindus and 4 Christians were selected. One Christian resigned his appointment. In his place a Non-Brahman Hindu was selected.

MADRAS VETERINARY SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

(13) *Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.*

32	Non-Brahman Hindus.	6	6	6	6	G.M.V.C. ..	..	18	*One did not possess the minimum general educational qualification, but was exempted by Government.
	Brahmans ..	11	11	10	9	G.B.V.C. (Bihar)	..	1	
	Muhammadans ..	1	1	1	1				
	Anglo-Indians or Christians.	3	3	3	3				
	Total ..	21	21	20	19*				

Number of vacancies.	Name of community.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants that are qualified.	Number of applicants that appear- ed for interview.	Number of recom- mended.	Qualifications of the candidates recommended.	Remarks.
OTHER POSTS.							
(1) Examiner, Madras Custom House.							
4	Non-Brahman Hindus..	168	149	142	2	B.A. (Madras)	.. 4
	Brahmans	238	199	194	..		
	Christians or Anglo-Indians.	71	62	58	2		
	Muhammadans ..	37	33	32	..		
	Scheduled Classes ..	7	2	2	..		
	Total ..	521	445	428	4		
(2) Appraiser, Madras Custom House.							
2	Non-Brahman Hindus..	89	76	51	..	B.A. (Madras)	.. 1
	Brahmans	129	109	74	1	M.A., B.L. (Madras)	.. 1
	Anglo-Indians or Chris- tians.	37	35	23	..		
	Muhammadans ..	22	18	13	1		
	Scheduled Classes ..	3	2	2	..		
	Total ..	280	240	163	2		

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