

# Government of Madras

## PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

### G.O. No. 1888, 9th August 1945

Madras Public Service Commission—Annual Report for 1944-45—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri C. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTI, Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department, dated the 9th July 1945, No. 2970-A/45-1.

[Madras Public Service Commission—Annual Report for 1944-45.]

With reference to rule 18 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, I am directed to forward the Commission's Report for the year 1944-45. Copies of the \*Appendices, to which reference has been made in the report, are not being forwarded. They will be furnished if required ; but even, if furnished, they need not, in the opinion of the Commission, be printed in view of the necessity for the strictest possible economy in the use of paper at the present juncture.

#### ENCLOSURE.

#### REPORT FOR 1944-45.

##### I. PERSONNEL.

Sir John Hall, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, proceeded on leave for one month from 1st August 1944, and during that period Sri Diwan Bahadur T. Ananta Acharya, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, acted as Chairman and Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, Secretary to the Commission, acted as a member.

Sri Diwan Bahadur T. Ananta Acharya proceeded on leave for one month from 14th October 1944 and during that period Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, Secretary to the Commission, acted as a Member.

Sri Diwan Bahadur T. Ananta Acharya proceeded again on leave from 23rd December 1944, forenoon, and whilst on leave he resigned from the Commission with effect from 23rd February 1945 to accept, with His Excellency the Governor's approval, another appointment under the Crown. In his place, Sri Diwan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai was appointed as a Member for a period of 5 years and he assumed charge on 23rd December 1944.

##### II. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

###### *Receipts.*

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Fees from candidates who appeared for the competitive examinations (oral or written) conducted by the Commission .. .. .	49,815	0	0
2 Fees from candidates who appeared for the Special Tests and Departmental Tests conducted by the Commission .. .. .	1,08,066	8	0
Total ..	1,57,881	8	0

###### *Expenditure.*

1 Pay of Officers .. .. .	1,17,619	6	0
2 Pay of establishment .. .. .	37,841	13	0
3 Travelling allowance and other compensatory allowances .. .. .	4,696	11	0
4 Dearness allowance .. .. .	9,934	8	0
5 Advertisement charges .. .. .	4,823	0	0
6 Rents .. .. .	6,000	0	0
7 Remuneration to examiners .. .. .	34,010	6	0
8 Other contingencies including service postage stamps and expenditure connected with examinations .. .. .	17,423	12	7
Total ..	2,32,349	8	7

## III. VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission dealt with 65,434 references during the year against 65,017 references during the preceding year.

## IV. WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

*Special Tests.*

The Special Tests were held twice, in June and December 1944 and were conducted at 27 centres including Bhadrachalam, Pudukottah and Mercara. Bhadrachalam centre, which the Commission decided to abolish with effect from December 1941, was revived on further consideration with effect from the examinations held in June 1944. There were 5,958 candidates in June 1944 and 5,829 candidates in December 1944, against 4,943 candidates and 5,158 candidates, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The candidates who passed the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I, held in June 1944 at the Anantapur centre and in December 1944 at the Vizagapatam centre were re-examined at Madras on 19th August 1944 and 24th February 1945, respectively, as the Commission had reason to believe that candidates had resorted to malpractices.

An analysis of the results in these tests is given in \*Appendix A-1.

*Departmental Tests.*

The Departmental Tests were held twice in June and December 1944, at 25 centres, including Bhadrachalam. There were 1,228 candidates in June 1944 and 1,193 candidates in December 1944, against 1,248 candidates and 1,205 candidates, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. An analysis of the results in these tests is given in \*Appendix A-2.

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

During the year under review the Commission conducted two examinations, one in July 1944 and the other in January 1945. The tests by which the examinations were conducted, the number of candidates in each of these tests and an analysis of the results are given in \*Appendix A-3.

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

*Madras Ministerial Service and Madras Judicial Subordinate Service—  
Posts of clerks, etc.*

A common competitive examination was held in October 1944, for which the number of applicants and the number admitted to the examination were 2,387 and 2,326, respectively. On the results of the examination, 1,854 candidates were selected for appointment as clerks, etc., during 1945; of these 1,767 were for the Madras Ministerial Service and 87 were for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. One hundred and fifty-four candidates who had been selected in previous years were brought on to the lists for 1945.

An analysis of the results of the examination with reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates is given in \*Appendix A-4. The percentage of the number selected to the number that sat for the examination was 96.5 among graduates, 91.9 among Intermediates and 80 among S.S.L.C. holders.

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

Name of community.	Number selected.	Percentage to the total number selected.
Brahmans .. .. .	855	46.1
Non-Brahman (Hindus) .. .. .	763	41.1
Muhammadans .. .. .	133	7.3
Christians .. .. .	80	4.3
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	23	1.2

\*.Not printed.

All the candidates who obtained the minimum marks qualifying for selection were selected with the exception of 107 candidates belonging to the Brahman community qualified in Telugu. These 107 candidates also are expected to be selected during the course of 1945. The number of candidates available for selection from among the Scheduled Castes, the Muhammadans, the Christians and the Non-Brahman (Hindus) was less than the number required from each of those communities. Candidates belonging to the Brahman community were therefore selected in advance of their turns; but, as candidates from even this community qualified in Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada were not available in sufficient numbers, the demands for candidates from the appointing authorities could not be met in full.

*Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Secretariat Service—Posts of typists and steno-typists.*

The selection of candidates for the posts of typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Secretariat Service was, as usual, made on the results of a common competitive examination which was the same as a portion of that for clerks, etc. Applicants for the posts of typists and steno-typists, who possessed the educational qualification prescribed for appointment as clerks were given the option of appearing either for the single paper in English Composition, or for all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for English Composition only and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists only. Those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists and were declared eligible for transfer or promotion to other posts in the abovementioned services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

The number of applicants admitted to the examination and the number selected on the results thereof are shown below :—

Number of applicants.	Number selected.			Total.
	Madras Ministerial Service.	Madras Judicial Subordinate Service.	Madras Secretariat Service.	
176	137	11	23	171

Of the candidates selected for the Madras Secretariat Service, one was a woman.

*Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service—*

*Posts for which security should be deposited.*

Three candidates applied for admission to the examination; one was absent from it and only one secured qualifying marks and was selected.

*Posts of Women clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service for appointment in offices and institutions solely managed by or intended for women.*

Twelve candidates applied for appointment to posts of clerks, etc., in offices and institutions solely managed by or intended for women. Eleven of them appeared for the examination and ten secured qualifying marks and were selected.

*Upper division clerks and lower division clerks in the Madras Secretariat Service.*

As the new scheme of recruitment by competitive examination by means of a combined written and oral test had been held in abeyance for the duration of the war, candidates for appointment to these posts were selected on the results of the same written test as that held for the recruitment of clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service.

The number of candidates admitted to the examination and the number selected on the results thereof and the communities to which the selected candidates belonged were as follows :—

	Upper division clerks.		Lower division clerks.	
Number of candidates admitted .. ..	30	72		
Total number selected .. ..	5	62		
Number selected under each community—				
Non-Brahman (Hindus) .. ..	2	27		
Brahmans .. ..	..	25		
Christians .. ..	1	8		
Muhammadans .. ..	2	2		
Scheduled Castes .. ..	..	..		

*Appointment for which there was no applicant.*

Applications were invited for the selection of one candidate for appointment as Hindustani Translator in the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. No candidate applied.

*Test for promotion or transfer of persons in service not possessing minimum general educational qualification.*

The competitive examination for recruitment to the Ministerial services, which is an educational test of the S.S.L.C. standard, was thrown open during the year under report to the classes of persons mentioned in column (1) of the table below for the purpose specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, and such persons will be admitted for the first time to the examination to be held in October 1945 if they apply :—

Classes of persons. (1)	TABLE.	Purpose. (2)
Members of any of the subordinate services who do not possess the minimum general educational qualification and who are certified by the head of the department concerned as fit for promotion or transfer to posts for which the service rules prescribe the minimum general educational qualification.		To qualify for promotion to higher posts or for transfer to other services.
Ex-settlement clerks already in employment in any of the departments of the Government who are not eligible for confirmation for lack of the minimum general educational qualification and who are certified by the head of the department concerned to deserve to be confirmed.		To qualify for confirmation.
Typists who are members of any of the Subordinate Services and who do not possess the minimum general educational qualification irrespective of whether they are considered fit or not fit for promotion or transfer to other posts.		To become eligible to draw pay at the rates admissible to typists who possess the minimum general educational qualification.

*Reports from examiners.*

Extracts from the reports of the examiners on the answer books valued by them are given in \*Appendix B.

*Special Tests—June 1944.*—Several examiners commented on the low standard of the candidates' English and on their poor power of expression and understanding.

While some papers had been answered fairly well, some examiners noticed a general aversion on the part of the candidates from tackling questions involving the application of commonsense and the power of thinking or an intelligent understanding and application of the principles of the provisions of law and text-books.

A number of candidates were reported by the examiners to have appeared for the examination without any preparation, trusting to the use which they would be able to make, of the indices and tables of contents of the various books prescribed for use in the examination.

A lamentable lack of even elementary knowledge of financial rules and procedure was noticed by the examiners in the Account Test.

Indiscriminate copying including verbatim quotations from the books, irrelevant answers, bad timing, incorrect numbering of the answers, and failure to observe the instructions given at the top of the question papers, were some of the other faults noticed by the examiners.

*Special Tests—December 1944.*—The examiners noticed some improvement in the quality of the answers in a few papers, such as the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act and the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I, but, on the whole, the general level of performance of the candidates was reported to be poor. Inadequate preparation, lack of knowledge of the subjects, inability to express ideas in good English, irrelevant answers, indiscriminate copying from the books, failure to read and understand the questions before attempting to answer them and inability to answer practical questions were some of the defects noticed by the examiners.

*Departmental Tests—June-July 1944.*—Although some improvement was noticed in a few papers, the performance of the candidates in the Departmental Tests as a whole continued to be commented on unfavourably by the examiners. In particular, the performance of the candidates in the language papers was, on the whole, reported to be very unsatisfactory. In the other papers, with a few exceptions, the examiners noticed, among other defects, failure on the part of the candidates to study the questions carefully resulting in irrelevant and lengthy answers and verbatim quotations from the text-books, which left very little time for them to attempt the papers in full; lack of practical application; lack of proper preparation and imperfect knowledge of the subjects and of the rules; and poor power of expression.

*Departmental Tests—December 1944—January 1945.*—With a few exceptions, the examiners continued to comment unfavourably on the quality of the answers. Inadequate preparation for the examination, ignorance of the subject, irrelevant and aimless answers, carelessness in observing instructions for answering the papers, indiscriminate copying, unnecessarily lengthy answers and failure to attempt practical questions or to answer them satisfactorily, were some of the faults noticed by the examiners in a majority of the papers. The answers in the language tests were reported generally to be of a very low standard, revealing defective spelling and grammar and poor power of expression.

*Madras Ministerial Service, etc., 1944.*—The position revealed by the examiners' reports may be summarized as follows:—

The performance of the candidates in English Composition as measured by the answers to questions on practical English and the narrative part of the paper, continued to be unsatisfactory.

In General Knowledge, the candidates fared no better and betrayed ignorance of common-place matters.

As for Précis-writing, the candidates did not know what it was and the answers were depressing.

In the Language Translation and Composition, the candidates were generally found to be able to express themselves well in their mother tongue and their performance in translating the passage set was, on the whole, satisfactory, though grammar and spelling were poor and their knowledge of English idioms deplorable. Essay-writing even in the mother tongue was poor and the candidates lacked ideas and originality of thought.

## V. STATUTORY RULES, REGULATIONS, ETC.

### (i) *Promulgation and amendments.*

(a) Statutory Rules or amendments to them were issued by the Government in 229 cases during the year. In respect of 70 of these the Commission was consulted before the rules were issued. Many of the rest were amendments of a routine nature. Excluding such routine cases, there were 88 cases in which the Commission was not consulted. These 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) The Madras Provincial and Subordinate Services Rules were amended extending for a further period of 3 years from 1st January 1945 the exemption from the payment of the application fee, granted to Scheduled Caste candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or any higher examination.

(c) The Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules were amended dispensing with the detailed procedure of framing a charge, conducting an enquiry, etc., for imposing the penalty of recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government or a local body by negligence or breach of orders.

(d) The Madras Medical Services (War Service Personnel) Recruitment Rules, 1945, were issued to provide for the post-war recruitment of Doctors in the Army, to the cadres of Civil Assistant Surgeons (Men) and Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Men).

(e) *Domicile qualification—Amendment.*—The Statutory rule which prohibited the inclusion in an approved list of a candidate who was not born in the Province

of Madras or who had not been domiciled therein for a period of not less than ten years, except in the absence of a qualified and suitable candidate so born or domiciled, was amended so as not to be in conflict with section 298 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the condition relating to birth or domicile in the Province of Madras was removed in the case of British subjects domiciled in India.

(f) *Approved candidates on Military duty—Amendment to General Rules for Provincial and Subordinate Services.*—On the Commission's advice, the Government amended the General Rules laying down that a candidate approved for appointment to a civil post who joined military duty before he was appointed to the civil post or a candidate who was on military duty and, while on such duty was approved for appointment to a civil post, should be appointed to the civil post for which he was approved, in his due turn with effect from the date on which he would have been so appointed but for his absence on military duty, and that with effect from the date on which he was so appointed he should be entitled to count the period of his military duty towards probation in the civil post.

(g) At the instance of the Commission, the Government issued instructions that persons discharged from war service before the termination of the war on account of ill-health, demobilization or completion of engagement without further opportunity of continuing in war service should, as far as possible, be provided with civil employment in a temporary capacity until the termination of the war.

(h) The Government approved a scheme for giving an intensive course of training of three months' duration to candidates selected for appointment as clerks in the various offices in the City of Madras and in the mufassal and amended the special rules for the Madras Secretariat Service so as to provide that candidates selected for that service should undergo the prescribed training. Similar amendments to the special rules for the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service have still to be issued.

### (ii) Relaxations.

There were 66 cases in which the Statutory Rules were relaxed by the Government under section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935. Of these 19 cases related to the relaxation of the prescribed qualifications in favour of persons not in Government service.

The Commission suggested that the reasons for the relaxation of the Statutory Rules should be recorded in all orders issued in pursuance of section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935; but this suggestion did not find favour with the Government.

### (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 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 were rectified at the instance of the Commission.

Department.	Number of cases.	Department.	Number of cases.
Agricultural .. .. .	3	Public Works .. .. .	1
Industries (Fisheries Section) ..	1	Survey .. .. .	1
Judicial .. .. .	1		—
Police .. .. .	1	Total .. .. .	8

In addition to these eight cases, nine cases of appointments and promotions made in contravention of the Statutory rules in the following departments, were brought to the notice of the Government or the appointing authorities for rectification :—

Department.	Number of cases.	Department.	Number of cases.
Agricultural .. .. .	1	School of Indian Medicine .. .. .	1
Cinchona .. .. .	1		—
Judicial .. .. .	2	Total .. .. .	9
Police .. .. .	4		—

*(iv) Appointment of a Special Officer for conducting enquiries in disciplinary cases.*

In the light of the Commission's past experience, the Commission advised the Government that on the whole disciplinary enquiries against Government servants were not being conducted promptly or with reasonable efficiency or in accordance with the rules, and it supported a proposal made by the Government to appoint a Special Officer to conduct the more important departmental enquiries for certain departments. A Special Officer of the rank of a Collector was accordingly appointed for the purpose.

*(v) Temporary appointments.*

(a) During the year under report there were 4,370 cases (as against 2,743 cases in the previous year), in which the concurrence of the Commission was sought and given for the continuance beyond three months of temporary emergency appointments made by the appointing authorities in various departments.

In a large number of cases, the appointing authorities failed to obtain the concurrence of the Commission in sufficient time before the expiry of the three months' period as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 4021, Public (Services), dated 9th January 1943. The attention of the appointing authorities concerned was drawn to this fact and they were asked to observe strictly in future the instructions contained in the Government Order.

(b) There were five cases in which the appointing authorities did not follow the direction issued by the Government that the reasons for making temporary appointments or promotions (i.e., the nature of emergency, etc.), should invariably be recorded in the orders making the appointment or promotion. The Commission drew the attention of the authorities concerned to the omission.

(c) In two other cases the Commission found that the rule under which temporary appointments were made was not correctly cited in the orders of appointment. The Commission drew the attention of the authorities concerned to this mistake.

*(vi) Madras Ministerial Service—Transfer of probationers and approved probationers.*

According to the Madras Ministerial Service Rules the Commission's consent is required before a probationer or an approved probationer in the Madras Ministerial Service can be transferred from an office in one district to an office in another district. During the year under report, the Commission dealt with 235 applications for such transfer as against 205 in the previous year.

*(vii) Exclusion of appointment from the Commission's purview.*

The appointment of a member of the Scheduled Caste to a post of District Agricultural Officer was excluded from the purview of the Commission, by a Regulation issued under section 266 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

*(viii) Exclusion of posts from the Service Rules.*

The conditions of service in the following appointments were declared by the Government under the proviso to section 241 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, to be matters not suitable for regulation by rule :—

- (i) Clerks and typists in the Rationing Office in the mufassal.
- (ii) Ministerial Service and Inferior Service subordinates employed in the office of the City Firewood Officer and in the Government Depots.
- (iii) Lecturer employed in the office of the Director of War Publicity, Madras.
- (iv) Temporary clerk employed for work connected with the liquidation of the Christian Central Bank.
- (v) Deputy Controller, Paper Assistants and Paper Control Inspectors.
- (vi) Associate Editor and News Editor, National War Front.

*(ix) Appointments made under Regulation 18 (b) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations.*

In the following cases the Commission's concurrence was sought and given, under the latter part of Regulation 18 (b) of the Madras Public Service Commission

Regulations, for the making of appointments without the ordinary statutory reference to the Commission required by section 266 (3) (b) of the Government of India Act :—

(1) Geophysicist for a scheme for the construction of reservoirs on the Godavari.

(2) Chief Accountant, Office of the Provincial Organizer, National War Front.

(3) Area Rationing Officer (2 cases).

(4) Assistant Provincial Motor Transport Controller.

(5) Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, Madras General Service.

(6) National War Front Inspecting Officer.

(7) Clerk, Madras Ministerial Service.

(8) Superintendent, Coir School, Beypore.

(9) Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.

(10) Assistant National Savings Circle Officer (2 cases).

(11) Storekeeper for Fuel Distribution Scheme.

(12) Deputy Paper Controller.

(13) Accounts Officer, State Housing Schemes.

(14) Special Officer for Installation of Hydrogeneration plant at Calicut.

#### VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

*Direct recruitment by competitive examinations comprising an oral test in the shape of an interview during 1944-45.*

During the year under report, the Commission selected candidates by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview for direct recruitment to 30 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services and one other post (as against 28 and 2 respectively in the previous year). The posts for which the selections were made are given in \*Appendix 'C' together with particulars regarding the number of candidates who applied, the number qualified and examined, the number selected, and the qualifications of the selected candidates. The total number of applicants examined was 1,242 (as against 1,111 in the previous year).

*Recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from Subordinate Services.*

During the year under report the Commission dealt with 31 references relating to the following Provincial Services (as against 46 in the previous year) and either drew up approved lists of officers of the Subordinate Services qualified and suitable for appointment to the Provincial Services or advised on the suitability of officers nominated for such appointment :—

Madras Agricultural Service.

Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).

Madras Co-operative Service.

Madras Educational Service.

Madras Electrical Service.

Madras Engineering Service.

Madras Excise Service.

Madras Fisheries Service.

Madras Forest Service.

Madras General Service.

Madras Industries Service.

Madras Jail Service.

Madras Medical Service.

Madras Police Service.

Madras Public Health Service.

Madras Registration Service.

Madras Survey and Land Records Service.

Madras Veterinary Service.

#### VII. PAUCITY OF QUALIFIED AND SUITABLE CANDIDATES FOR CERTAIN POSTS.

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

(1) Assistant Lecturer in Malayalam, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).

(2) Supervisor to do the work of Head Draughtsman in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly, Madras Engineering Subordinate Service.

(3) Lecturer on Allopathic Medicine, School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.



(4) Demonstrator (Unani), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.

(5) Storekeeper, Quinine Section, Central Jail, Coimbatore, Madras Ministerial Service.

(6) Storekeeper, King Institute, Guindy, Madras Ministerial Service.

(b) In respect of the following classes of posts the number of applicants was small and in several of those cases the number of applicants was even below the number of candidates required :—

	Number of	
	posts advertised.	qualified applicants.
1 First-class Health Officers, Madras Public Health Service ..	9	7
2 Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.	212	204
3 School Assistants, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Men's Branch) (vacancies reserved for Muhammadans and Mappillas).	8	1
4 School Assistants, Madras Educational Subordinate Service (Women's Branch).	66	55
5 Supervisor, Madras Engineering Subordinate Service ..	300	74
6 Supervisor to do the work of Head Draughtsmen in the office of the Superintending Engineers (Communications).	3	2
7 Forest Apprentice, Madras Forest Subordinate Service ..	10	8
8 Headmaster's Assistant in the Junior Certified Schools, Madras Jail Subordinate Service.	2	1
9 Assistant Lecturer (Ayurveda—Tamil), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	1	2
10 Assistant Lecturer (Siddha), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	2	3
11 Assistant Lecturer (Unani), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	2	2
12 Demonstrator (Ayurveda—Telugu), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	1	2
13 Demonstrator (Siddha), School of Indian Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	1	1
14 Clerks in the Local Fund Audit Department, Madras Ministerial Service.	113	14
15 Second-class Health Officer, Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.	31	7
16 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	62	18

## VIII. APPEALS, PROPOSALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION, ETC.

The Commission advised on 9 appeals, 9 proposals for disciplinary action, 3 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 16 references relating to the grant of pension (as against 15 appeals, 14 proposals for disciplinary action, 5 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 12 references relating to the grant of pension in the previous year).

C. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTI,

*Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.*

**Order—No. 1888, Public (Services), dated 9th August 1945.**

Recorded.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

W. SCOTT BROWN,

*Chief Secretary.*

To the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission

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

„ Consul for the United States of America at Madras.

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