



G.O. No. 1744, 7th August 1946

Madras Public Service Commission—Annual Report for 1945-46—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. GNANASUNDARA MUDALIYAR, Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department, dated the 5th July 1946, No. 3350-A/46-1.

[Madras Public Service Commission—Annual report for 1945-46.]

With reference to rule 18 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, I am directed to forward the Commission's Report for the year 1945-46. Copies of the Appendices * to which reference has been made in the report are not being forwarded. They will be furnished if required.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT FOR 1945-46.

I. PERSONNEL.

Khan Bahadur J. Hussain, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, proceeded on leave for three and a half months from 16th April 1945 and during that period Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, Secretary to the Commission, acted as Member.

Sir John Hall, C.S.I., C.L.E., O.B.E., Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, proceeded on leave for one month from 1st August 1945 and for one month and one day from 15th January 1946 and during those periods Khan Bahadur J. Hussain, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, acted as Chairman and Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, Secretary to the Commission, acted as Member.

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	35,370	0	0
2 Fees from candidates who appeared for the Special Tests and Departmental Tests conducted by the Commission	1,12,922	0	0
Total ..	1,48,292	0	0

Expenditure.

1 Pay of Officers	1,15,095	14	0
2 Pay of establishment	37,656	10	0
3 Travelling allowance and other compensatory allowance	3,524	7	0
4 Dearness allowance	24,671	7	0
5 Advertisement charges	6,690	2	0
6 Rents	5,064	8	0
7 Remuneration to examiners	31,488	2	0
8 Other contingencies including Service Postage stamps and expenditure connected with examinations	19,037	1	6
Total ..	2,43,228	3	6

* Not printed.

III. VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission dealt with 71,491 references during the year against 65,434 references during the preceding year.

IV. WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

Special Tests.

The Special Tests were held twice, in June and December 1945, and were conducted at 27 centres. There were 6,120 candidates in June 1945 and 5,664 candidates in December 1945, against 5,958 candidates and 5,829 candidates respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The Special Tests notification as revised up to date was published in the Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd October 1945.

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 1945 at 25 centres. There were 1,048 candidates in June 1945 and 1,091 candidates in December 1945, against 1,228 candidates and 1,193 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 1945 and the other in January 1946. 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.*

Hitherto, common question papers were being set for the examination of Assistant Collectors and Police Officers in certain Law subjects. At the instance of the Inspector-General of Police and in consultation with the Commission the Government have since ordered that there should be separate examinations for Police Officers in those subjects and that "Scientific Aids to Investigation" should be introduced as an additional subject for the examination of Police Officers.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and in the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service.

For direct recruitment of clerks, etc., to these services, a common competitive examination was held in October 1945 for which the number of applicants and the number admitted to the examination were 2,442 and 2,128 respectively. On the results of the examination, 1,748 candidates were selected for appointment as clerks, etc., during 1946. Of these, 1,694 were selected for the Madras Ministerial Service, 40 for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and 14 for the Madras Secretariat Service (Lower Division clerks in the Central Branches). Eight hundred and thirty candidates selected in previous years who had not been appointed in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service were brought on to the lists of the services concerned for 1946.

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 numbers selected to the number that sat for the examination was 96.6 among Graduates, 91.7 among Intermediates and 85.7 among Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 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	787	45
Non-Brahman (Hindus)	732	41.9
Muhammadans	119	6.8
Christians	85	4.9
Scheduled Castes	25	1.4

All the candidates who obtained the minimum marks qualifying for selection belonging to all the communities were selected excepting eight candidates belonging to Indian States who were ineligible for selection in the absence of a declaration under section 262 (2) of the Government of India Act. 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 these communities. Candidates belonging to the Brahman community were therefore selected in advance of their turns; but, as candidates from even this community were not available in sufficient numbers, the demands for candidates from some of the appointing authorities could not be met in full.

Typists and steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Secretariat Service.

The recruitment of candidates for the posts of typists and steno-typists in these services was, as usual, made on the results of a common competitive examination which was the same as a portion of that for clerks, etc., referred to in the preceding paragraph. 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.	
187	139	5	23	149 †

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

* Not printed.

† Eighteen candidates were selected both for the Madras Secretariat Service and the Madras Ministerial Service.

Posts of clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service for which security should be deposited.

Four candidates applied for admission to the competitive examination and secured qualifying marks and they were selected for these posts.

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

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

Upper division clerks and lower division clerks (other than those in the Central Branches) in the Madras Secretariat Service.

As the new scheme of recruitment by competitive examination by means of a combined written and oral test has temporarily been held in abeyance owing to 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	27	56
Total number selected	7	47
Number selected under each community—		
Non-Brahman (Hindus)	4	25
Brahmans	1	15
Christians	1	5
Muhammadans	1	..
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	..	2

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 1945.—The examiners commented on the low standard generally of the answers, especially in the papers in the Revenue Test, where the candidates blundered in solving practical problems in the questions.

Absence of preparation was revealed in the answers in a number of tests. Besides grammatical mistakes, there were cases of failure even to enter correctly in the answers the numerals assigned to the questions.

While the performance of the candidates in the Account Test for Executive Officers was satisfactory, the majority of the candidates lacked knowledge of elementary financial rules and procedure in the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I, and there was indiscriminate copying from books without adequate preparation by the candidates in the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part II.

Special Tests—December 1945.—In some of the papers, the examiners noticed improvement in the quality of the answers, although the number of candidates who could be considered to have a good knowledge of the subjects was still found to be low. When answering the questions involving

the application of the provisions of the law to particular facts many candidates did not do well; and the tendency to indiscriminate copying from the text-books continued. Lack of adequate preparation, failure to read the questions carefully, poor power of expression, spelling and grammatical mistakes were some of the other defects noticed by the examiners.

Departmental Tests—June–July 1945.—The reports of examiners indicated that the candidates with a few exceptions did not adequately prepare for the examination, that their knowledge of Manuals, Codes, etc., was superficial, that their answers were lengthy and irrelevant, and that some could not even express themselves properly. More than one examiner pointed out that the candidates were so careless that they did not even enter correctly in the answers the numerals assigned to the questions. The examiners in Languages again had to report that sufficient attention was not paid to grammar and idiom and that candidates used not only wrong words but also wrong scripts.

Departmental Tests—December 1945–January 1946.—The Examiners in some of the tests found the performance of the candidates to be satisfactory: but in a majority of the tests they found that the knowledge of the candidates was poor and their preparation inadequate. Failure to understand the questions and to grasp the points in them, vague answers, use of faulty language and poor power of expression were among the faults noticed.

Madras Ministerial Service, etc., 1945.—The position revealed by the examiners' reports may be summarised as follows.

The general level of performance of the candidates in English Composition as evidenced by the answers continued to be unsatisfactory. The examiners attributed this to defective teaching of the English language in the High Schools.

In the General Knowledge paper also, the standard of the candidates' English was poor. Answers abounded in violations of the rules of grammar, wrong punctuation, spelling mistakes and indiscriminate use of capital and small letters. The influence of the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in schools was evident.

In Précis-writing the standard of performance was very poor as usual, and a good number of candidates had not really understood what Précis-writing was.

In the Translation and Composition paper, the standard of the answers on the whole was fair; but mistakes of grammar, spelling and translation abounded. Many candidates did not understand the English idioms and were unable to express them in the appropriate idioms of their language.

General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. Standard.—The Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Ministerial Services referred to above was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. Standard, to unpassed men already in service and such of them as obtained the prescribed percentage of marks were declared eligible for promotion to higher posts or transfer to other services or for confirmation, or higher rates of pay (in the case of unqualified typists).

There were 440 applicants for this General Educational Test and 69 of them obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The test has since been thrown open also to (1) unpassed local board and municipal employees who are certified as fit for promotion to higher posts, to qualify for such promotion and (2) unpassed members of the ministerial staff of the Highways department who were taken over from the district board establishments, to qualify for promotion to higher posts or for transfer from Highways department to other departments of the Government.

Madras Ministerial Service—Selection of candidates on a language area basis—The revised procedure (referred to in the Commission's report for 1943-44) for the selection of candidates to the Madras Ministerial Service on a language area basis instead of on a district basis introduced in 1940, having worked satisfactorily, the Government, on the advice of the Commission, sanctioned its continuance as a permanent measure.

Madras Ministerial Service—Over-recruitment—Scheme of discharge.—There has been a large over-recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service since 1942 almost entirely due to the necessity for filling up a multitude of temporary posts created in connection with the war, the vast majority of which are likely to disappear soon. This over-recruitment has resulted in the recruitment of a large number of persons in excess of communal requirements. There has also been a steady deterioration in the quality of candidates recruited after 1st January 1942. To rectify this state of affairs, the Government in consultation with the Commission approved a scheme of discharge by which only the best men are to be retained with due regard to communal representation and the rest are to be discharged finally without any claim for re-appointment.

V. STATUTORY RULES, REGULATIONS, ETC.

(i) *Promulgation and amendments.*

(a) Statutory rules or amendments to them were issued by the Government in 216 cases during the year. In respect of 59 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 87 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 Civil Services (War Service Personnel) Recruitment Rules, 1941, were amended so as to lay down that, in the case of a candidate who has rendered war service and is appointed to a civil service or civil post, power may be exercised under Fundamental Rule 27 to grant him higher initial pay according to the merits of the case and having regard to the period of war service rendered.

(c) The Government on the advice of the Commission issued a rule that persons appointed by direct recruitment between 1st January 1942 and 1st June 1944 and persons selected for appointment by direct recruitment before 2nd June 1944 and appointed on or after that date, shall be liable to be discharged finally after the termination of the war for want of vacancies or for any other reason on payment of a gratuity and that persons so discharged shall have no right to be re-appointed.

(d) There was no provision in the rules under which a member of a Provincial Service not mentioned in article 349-A of the Civil Service Regulations could be compulsorily retired on the ground of inefficiency after he had completed 25 years of qualifying service and before he had reached

the age fixed for superannuation. At the instance of the Commission the Government amended the Civil Service Regulations so as to supply this omission.

(e) Acting against the Commission's advice, the Government deleted in 1943, the provision which had been made in the Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules to the effect that in cases where the authority imposing a penalty was acting upon the report of an investigating officer, a copy of the report of such officer should be communicated to the accused officer and he should be asked to furnish any representation which he might desire to make with special reference to such report and the findings therein as well as against the issue of an order imposing the proposed penalty. Recently the Federal Court of India in the course of a judgment in appeal in a suit filed by an officer against his dismissal from service, held that sub-section (3) of section 240 of the Government of India Act required that there should be a definite proposal by some authority either to dismiss a civil servant or to reduce him in rank and that in all cases where there is an enquiry and as a result thereof some authority definitely proposes dismissal or reduction in rank, the person concerned should be told in full or in adequately summarized form the results of that enquiry and the findings of the enquiring officer and be given an opportunity of showing cause with that information why he should not suffer the proposed dismissal or reduction in rank. This decision made it necessary that the provision deleted in 1943 should be restored. The Commission suggested to the Government that the Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules should be amended in conformity with the Federal Court's decision and the rules were amended accordingly.

(f) The educational concession of 35 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent of marks in the language under Group 'A' of the S.S.L.C. examination applicable to Muslims and members of the Scheduled Castes (as against 40 per cent of marks in those subjects in the case of candidates of other communities) for appointment to posts for which the minimum general educational qualification is prescribed, expired on 31st December 1945. In consultation with the Commission, the Government extended the concession up to 31st December 1950 and amended the relevant rules.

(g) In June 1945, the Government amended the rules for the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service, so as to hold in abeyance during the continuance of the war, the age-limits prescribed for direct recruitment to certain posts included in those services. As the need for these amendments soon ceased to exist, the Government in consultation with the Commission restored the age-limits in January 1946.

The concession of the higher age-limit of 27 years, applicable to Muslims, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics and members of the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes [as against 25 years in the case of Non-Brahman (Hindus) and Brahmans] for appointment to certain posts in the Madras Ministerial Service and Madras Judicial Subordinate Service, which expired on 31st December 1945, was extended for a further period of five years.

(ii) Relaxations.

There were 147 cases in which the Statutory Rules were relaxed by the Government under section 241 (5) of the Government of India Act, 1935. Of these 28 cases related to the relaxation of the prescribed qualifications in favour of persons not in Government service.

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

(a) 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	..	..	..	1	Revenue	..	..	..	1
Judicial	..	..	..	1					—
Police	..	..	..	3					7
Public Works	..	..	..	1					—

(b) The Government created for the period from 20th November 1945 to 19th December 1945 a post of an Account Officer of the rank of an Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Accountant-General, Madras, to advise the Special Officer for the reorganization of District Police offices on proposals for the simplification of accounts. They appointed a Superintendent of the Accountant-General's office to the post without consulting the Commission. Although the post was not included in any "service" as defined in the Madras Provincial and Subordinate Services Rules, it was a civil gazetted post under the Provincial Government not excluded from the Commission's purview, and the appointment made without consultation with the Commission was therefore irregular. The Commission was informed by the Government in January 1946 (i.e., after the appointment had been terminated) that the Commission could not be consulted as the officer had to be appointed immediately and the duration of the appointment was short.

(iv) *Temporary appointments.*

(a) During the year under report there were 4,974 cases (as against 4,370 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 the emergency, etc.) should be recorded in the orders making the appointment or promotion. The Commission drew the attention of the authorities concerned to the omission.

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

(v) *Exclusion of appointments and posts from the Commission's purview.*

The following appointments and posts were excluded from the purview of the Commission by regulations issued under section 266 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935:—

(a) Post of Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries).

(b) Appointment in any service or post of a person who is a member of an All-India Service.

(c) Posts in the Madras Medical Service and Madras Medical Subordinate Service when filled temporarily by the re-employment of medical officers who had retired on a military pension or gratuity.

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

The conditions of service in the following posts 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:—

(1) Steel Assistant, store-keeper and peons employed in the scheme for the supply of iron and steel to manufacturers of consumer goods

(2) Senior inspector, senior assistant inspector, store-keeper, junior superintendent, accountant, upper division clerk, lower division clerk, typist, attender and peons sanctioned for the scheme for the manufacture and distribution of rice-mill spare parts.

(3) Overseers employed at agricultural stations at Burliar and Kallar.

(4) Superintendents employed under the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes.

(5) Personal Assistant, Investigators, Chief Investigator and Typist sanctioned under the Economist for enquiry into Rural Indebtedness.

(vii) *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) Hydrologist, Madras Fisheries Service.

(2) Temporary staff sanctioned for the scheme for the manufacture and distribution of rice-mill spare parts.

(3) Assistant Engineer, Office of the Road Development Engineer, Madras District Board Engineering Service.

(4) Ten posts in the Rural Publicity Organization.

(5) Transport Officer, Civil Supplies Transport Unit.

(6) Assistant National Savings Circle Officers.

(7) Economist for Enquiry into Rural Indebtedness.

(8) Deputy Organizer, Field Publicity Organization.

(9) Assistant Paper Controller, Madras.

(10) Special Officer for construction of buildings to house Poly-techniques.

(11) Ministerial posts in the office of the "New Viduthalai".

(12) Head clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

(13) Upper Division Clerk in the Madras Secretariat Service in the Finance Department.

- (14) School Assistant in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.
- (15) Special Officer to evolve a scheme for the maintenance of diaries in Jails and Special Sub-Jails.
- (16) Assistant Engineers in the Highways departments from Local Fund Assistant Engineers.
- (17) Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.
- (18) Staff in the Indian Women Civic Corps.
- (19) Technical Officer and Assistant Provincial Motor Transport Controller.
- (20) Assistant Engineer, Water-Supply and Drainage Scheme for Tungabhadra Project, Madras Engineering Service.
- (21) Inspector of Boilers, Madras Boiler Service.
- (viii) *Transfer of probationers and approved probationers in the Madras Ministerial Service.*

According to the Madras Ministerial Service Rules the Commission's consent is required before a probationer or an approved probationer in the service can be transferred from an office in one district to an office in another district. During the period under report the Commission dealt with 151 applications for such transfer as against 235 in the previous year.

VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

Direct recruitment by competitive examination comprising an oral test in the shape of an interview during 1945-46.

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 29 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services and three other posts (as against 30 and 1 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 717 (as against 1,242 in the previous year).

Recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the corresponding Subordinate Services.

During the year under report the Commission dealt with 41 references relating to the following Provincial Services (as against 31 in the previous year) and either drew up approved lists of officers of the corresponding Subordinate Services who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the Provincial Services or advised on the suitability of officers nominated for such appointments:—

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 General Service.
 Madras Industries Service.
 Madras Jail Service.
 Madras Medical Service.
 Madras Police Service.
 Madras Registration Service.
 Madras Survey and Land Records Service.
 Madras Veterinary Service.

Recruitment by transfer from other than the corresponding Subordinate Services.

During the year under report, the Commission advertised the following appointments in the Madras Agricultural Service, inviting applications from members of other services such as the Madras Engineering Service, the Madras Industries Service, the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service and the Madras Industries Subordinate Service :—

- (1) Agricultural Research Engineer.
- (2) Gazetted Assistant to the Agricultural Research Engineer.
- (3) Lecturer in Engineering (Civil).
- (4) Lecturer in Engineering (Mechanical).

Recruitment in respect of item (1) was subsequently dropped at the instance of the Government. There were no qualified applicants in respect of items (2) and (4). There were nine applicants in respect of item (3). Eight of them were interviewed by the Commission (the ninth being absent) and one of them, a Supervisor of the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service possessing the degree of B.E. (Civil) was selected as Lecturer in Engineering (Civil).

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

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

- (1) Sanitary Engineer, Madras Engineering Service.
- (2) Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras Industries Service.
- (3) Superintendent, Fisheries Technological Institute, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.
- (4) Demonstrator, Unani, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.
- (5) Store-keeper, King Institute, Guindy, Madras Ministerial Service.
- (6) Assistant Lecturer, French, Madras Educational Subordinate Service.

(b) In the following cases the number of applicants was small and in several of them the number of applicants was less than the number of candidates required :—

	Number of	
	posts advertised. (1)	qualified applicants. (2)
1 Inspector of Boilers, Madras Boiler Service	2	1
2 Lecturer in Chemistry, Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).	1	3
3 Town-Planning Expert and Personal Assistant to Director of Town-Planning, Madras General Service.	2	3
4 Superintendent, Government Museum and Associate Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras General Service.	1	2
5 Professor of Dental Surgery, Madras Medical Service ..	1	3
6 Assistant Surgeon, Dental School, Madras Medical Service ..	1	1
7 Non-medical Assistant, Dental School, Madras Medical Service.	1	4
8 First-class Health Officers, Madras Public Health Service ..	6	7
9 Junior Inspector, Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.	100	62
10 Assistant Lecturer (Men's Branch), Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	39	78
11 School Assistants (Men's Branch) Madras Educational Subordinate Service (vacancies reserved for Muhammadans and Mappillas).	13	4

	Number of	
	posts advertised. (1)	qualified applicants. (2)
12 Assistant Lecturers (Women's Branch), Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	4	9
13 School Assistant (Women's Branch), Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	104	67
14 Supervisors, Madras Engineering Subordinate Service ..	350	136
15 Radio Supervisors, Madras Engineering Subordinate Service.	15	17
16 Research Assistant or Inspector in Zoology, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	4	2
17 Laboratory Assistant, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service	1	1
18 Forest Apprentice, Madras Forest Subordinate Service ..	10	11
19 Assistant Superintendent, Cinchona Department, Madras General Subordinate Service.	1	3
20 Supervisor of Industries, Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	6	6
21 Headmaster's Assistant in a Junior Certified School—Madras Jail Subordinate Service.	1	2
22 Lecturer on Allopathic Medicine, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	1	4
23 Demonstrator, Ayurveda Tamil, Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	1	2
24 Clerks, Local Fund Audit Department, Madras Ministerial Service.	109	27
25 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	63	20
26 Demonstrator in Biology, Madras Veterinary College, Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	1	1
27 Banking Assistant in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras Ministerial Service.	1	2

Miscellaneous assistance rendered by the Commission.

At the instance of the Provincial Government a Member of the Commission served on the Committee appointed to select candidates for scholarships for technical studies abroad.

VIII. APPEALS, PROPOSALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION, ETC.

The Commission advised on 12 appeals, 7 proposals for disciplinary action, 1 case relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 12 references relating to the grant of pension (as against 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 in the previous year).

IX. RESERVATION OF VACANCIES FOR AND RECRUITMENT OF CANDIDATES WITH WAR SERVICE.

The Government, in consultation with the Commission issued instructions regarding the recruitment of candidates with war service in vacancies reserved for them and allied matters. The following are the salient points in those instructions in so far as they relate to posts within the Commission's purview :—

(1) The Revenue district will ordinarily be the unit for the recruitment of candidates with war service to the Subordinate Services of the Province and the number of vacancies allotted to those belonging to each

district will be in proportion to the number of persons recruited for military service from that district.

(2) Persons with war service should apply in person at the Collectors' offices of the districts to which they belong and the Resettlement Officers of the districts will give them the necessary advice, information and application forms, and help them to fill those forms which will be forwarded to the Commission every week.

(3) No application fee will be charged.

(4) The Commission will examine the candidates at Madras and the candidates will be paid railway fare to Madras and back.

(5) Selection will proceed by stages corresponding to demobilization.

NOTE.—The first selection was held in April 1946 but the number of applications was in commensurate with the number of vacancies allotted to the first batch of demobilized personnel.

(6) Reservation of substantive vacancies for war service candidates was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1946, but in order to make more vacancies available for war service candidates, all temporary vacancies likely to become permanent or to last for three years or more which should be filled by direct recruitment and which remained unfilled on 1st February 1946 or were filled by persons appointed under the emergency provisions and similar vacancies which arise between 1st February 1946 and 31st March 1947 will be reserved for war service candidates.

(7) War service candidates, recruited in temporary vacancies referred to above, will be retained in preference to others, acting or temporary, recruited on or after 1st January 1943, i.e., the latter will be discharged first if and when requirements decrease.

(8) Temporary Government servants (including those appointed under the emergency provisions) who may be discharged will be permitted to deduct their continuous temporary service from their age for the purpose of the maximum age limit if they desire to apply for vacancies (non-reserved) arising on or after 1st April 1947. Similarly candidates without war service who have had no opportunity of applying for recruitment before the period ending 31st March 1947 will be allowed to subtract from their actual age one year for the purpose of the prescribed age limit for recruitment in or after April 1947.

(9) Candidates with war service who wish to apply for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Medical Subordinate Service, Second-class Health Officer in the Madras Public Health Subordinate Service, etc., should submit their applications to the Medical Employment Bureau attached to the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; and the Bureau will forward the applications to the Commission with the resettlement cards of the candidates for making the selection.

(10) Candidates with war service for appointment as Assistant-Surgeon in the Madras Medical Service, First-class Health Officer in the Madras Public Health Service, etc., should, if they have not already submitted their applications to the Federal Public Service Commission, apply to the Provincial Medical Resettlement Committee attached to the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. This Committee will obtain the applications submitted to the Federal Public Service Commission and forward them to the Commission together with the applications received by it direct attaching the resettlement cards of the candidates to their applications and

the Commission will then make the selection. The reservation of vacancies in these services will be in force until adequate provision has been made for the appointment of all persons who have rendered war service.

(11) As regards appointment to other Provincial Services under the control of the Government of Madras, candidates with war service who have not submitted their applications to the Federal Public Service Commission before 1st April 1946 should submit their applications to the Madras Public Service Commission. The applications received by the Federal Public Service Commission before 1st April 1946 have been or are being forwarded to the Madras Public Service Commission and those already received are under scrutiny.

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

Order—No. 1744, Public (Services), dated 7th August 1946.

Recorded.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Additional 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.
- „ Principal Information Officer, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, "Cassim Terrace", 7, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras.