



PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2578, 24th December 1954.

Madras Public Service Commission—Report for the half-year ending 31st March 1954—Recorded.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 500, Public (Services), dated the 8th April 1954.

II

Letter from the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department, Madras, dated 28th May 1954, No. 2198 A-3/54-1.

[Madras Public Service Commission—Report for the second half-year ending 31st March 1954—Commission's letter No. 4885 A-2/53-3, dated the 30th December 1953.]

In continuation of the Commission's letter cited, the Commission presents to the Governor of Madras the enclosed report as to the work done by it during the second half-year ending 31st March 1954.

(ENCLOSURE.)

**REPORT FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH 1954.**

I. PERSONNEL.

There was no change in the personnel of the Commission during the second half-year ending 31st March 1954.

II. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The Commission's receipts and expenditure were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	R.	P.	P.
(1) Fees from candidates who appeared for the competitive examinations (oral or written) conducted by the Commission.	15,820	0	0
(2) Fees from candidates who appeared for the Special Tests and Departmental Tests conducted by the Commission.	48,810	0	0
Total ..	64,630	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

(1) Pay of Officers	36,800	0	0
(2) Pay of Establishment	25,501	10	0
(3) Travelling Allowance and Other Compensatory Allowances.	4,529	2	0
(4) Dearness Allowance.. .. .	12,847	12	0
(5) Advertisement Charges	4,002	10	0
(6) Remuneration to Examiners	53,323	2	0
(7) Other Contingencies including service postage stamps and expenditure connected with examinations.	49,040	7	5
Total ..	1,86,044	11	5

III. VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission dealt with 47,678 references during the second half-year of 1953-54. Apart from informal meetings held for personal discussion, the Commission sat on 47 days during the second half-year for conducting oral tests for recruitment to various services.

IV. WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL TESTS.

The Commission held the Special Tests in December, 1953 at 16 centres.

An analysis of the results in the tests held in December, 1953 is given in Appendix A.

During the half-year under report, a notification inviting applications for admission to the Special Tests was published in February, 1954. In response to that notification, 5,128 applications were received as against 5,201 in December, 1953. The examinations will be held in June, 1954.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS.

The Commission held the Departmental Tests in December, 1953 at 14 centres.

An analysis of the results in the tests held in December 1953, is given in Appendix A-1.

During the half-year under report a notification inviting applications for admission to the Departmental Tests was published in February, 1954. In response to that notification, 2,715 applications were received as against 2,537 in December, 1953. The examinations will be held in June, 1954.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS IN LAW AND LANGUAGES FOR ASSISTANT COLLECTORS, POLICE OFFICERS, ETC.

During the half-year under report, the Commission held these examinations in January, 1954. The number of candidates for each of these tests and an analysis of the results are given in Appendix A-2.

EXAMINATION FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMIS- SION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN.

During the half-year under report, the Commission as usual invited applications for selection for admission to the Prince of Wales's Military College, Dehra Dun. Applications were received from three candidates, of whom two belonged to the Andhra State and their applications were forwarded to the Andhra Public Service Commission for further action. The remaining one candidate belonging to the Madras State expressed his unwillingness to appear for the examination and in consequence no examination was held for selection for admission to the Prince of Wales's Military College, Dehra Dun.

RE-EXAMINATION OF INDIAN POLICE SERVICE PROBATIONERS.

At the request of the Government of Madras, the Commission made during the half-year under report, necessary arrangements for the re-examination in Medical Jurisprudence of two Indian Police Service Probationers, at the Commission's Office. The Commission's Secretary supervised the examination.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS—GROUP IV SERVICES.

*Clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras
Judicial Ministerial Service.*

For the direct recruitment of clerks, etc., in these services, the Commission held a common competitive examination in October, 1953. The number of applicants and the number admitted to the examination were 10,306 and 9,321 respectively, as against 10,218 and 8,870 in the previous year for the composite State. On the results of the examination the Commission selected 2,032 candidates for appointment as clerks, etc., during 1954. Of these, 1,951 were selected for the Madras Ministerial Service and 81 for the Madras

Judicial Ministerial Service. In addition to those selected in the year, 54 candidates selected in the previous years who had not been appointed till then were brought on to the new lists prepared for 1954.

An analysis of the results of the examination with reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates is given in Appendix A-3.

Selection was made with reference to the revised order of reservation of appointments laid down in G.O. No. 2432, Public (Services), dated 27th September 1951, and the distribution of the candidates allotted against open competition and reserved vacancies is as follows :—

	Open competi- tion.	Reserved for backward classes.	Reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	Total.
Madras Ministerial Service . .	1,283	570	98	1,951
Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.	52	29	..	81
				2,032

Typists and Steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.

Recruitment of candidates for the posts of typists and steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service and Madras Judicial Ministerial Service was as usual made on the results of a common competitive examination which was the same as 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 Essay or for all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for Essay only and obtained qualifying marks (45/150) 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 typist or steno-typist and were declared eligible for transfer or promotion to other posts in the above mentioned services on satisfactory completion of probation. The number of applicants and the number selected are given below :—

Number of applicants.	Number selected.		Total.
	Madras Minis- terial Service.	Madras Judicial Minis- terial Service.	
798	419	64	483

Post of Clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service for which security should be deposited.

Seventy-three candidates applied for admission to the competitive examination and sixty-four of them secured qualifying marks and all the sixty-four were selected. The total number of candidates required was 190 and as there was paucity of candidates

for this class of post, the deficiency was made good by selecting candidates who were willing to deposit security and be considered for these posts from among those whose turn for allotment to the non-security posts was not reached.

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 to unpassed employees under local boards and municipal councils, etc., and such of them as obtained the prescribed percentage of marks were declared eligible for promotion to higher posts or for transfer to other services or for confirmation or higher rates of pay, as the case may be.

There were 864 applicants for the General Educational Test and 184 of them obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The other competitive examinations held by the Commission are dealt with in Section VI of this report.

REPORTS FROM EXAMINERS.

Extracts from the reports of the examiners on the answer books valued by them are given in Appendix B. The position revealed by these reports is summarised as follows:—

Special Tests—December 1953.

The performance of the most of the candidates was satisfactory. Some appeared without proper preparation. Copying verbatim from books, low standard of English, spelling and grammar mistakes were some of the defects pointed out by the examiners.

Departmental Tests—December 1953.

The performance of the candidates in the Departmental Tests in the Languages was satisfactory. Lapses of idiom, grammar and spelling were, however, in evidence. The performance of the candidates in most of the Departmental Tests was poor. Failure to understand the questions and lack of proper study of the prescribed books, Acts and Codes were some of the defects pointed out by the examiners.

RECRUITMENT TO SUBORDINATE SERVICES, 1953—GROUP II
SERVICES (B.A. STANDARD).

In English Composition, there was no outstanding performance. Proficiency in English and general reading were not in evidence.

In English Language and Literature, the general standard of performance was not higher than that of previous examinations.

In Telugu Language and Literature, the standard was poor.

In Sanskrit Language and Literature, the standard in both the language and subject-matter was very bad.

In English Constitutional History and Zoology, the performance was decidedly better than on the previous occasions and satisfactory.

In History of Europe, Logic, Mathematics (Pure), Public Administration, History of Administration, etc., the standard was below that for B.A.

In Physics, the preparation of candidates was not adequate.

In Chemistry and Accountancy and Audit, the performance was from satisfactory.

In Geology, Jurisprudence and Geography the standard of ~~ans~~ was poor.

In Agricultural Botany candidates had no practical knowledge of the subject.

RECRUITMENT TO SUBORDINATE SERVICES—1953— GROUP III SERVICES—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

In General Knowledge the answers suggested strongly the use of aids to competition. The examination which are becoming available in the market. It was difficult to say whether the candidates had a genuine general knowledge based on an innate aptitude to acquire it for its own cultural value rather than for the purpose of the examination.

Translation and Composition.

Tamil.

The performance of the translation from English into Tamil was satisfactory but not so in the case of translation from Tamil into English.

Telugu.

The standard of English was low though the standard of Telugu was good.

Malayalam.

The standard of answers was quite good both in English and Malayalam.

Kannada.

The general standard of the candidates was not quite satisfactory.

Urdu.

The performance in both English and Urdu was generally good.

In Geometry, Chemistry and Economics and Banking, the performance was not very satisfactory.

In History of India, the standard was not very high.

In History of England, knowledge of the subject was woefully lacking.

In Physics and Commerce and Accountancy, the answers of the candidates were quite satisfactory.

In Geography and Zoology, the general performance was poor.

In Elementary Biology, the standard of the answers was better than that of the previous year.

RECRUITMENT TO MINISTERIAL SERVICES—S.S.L.C.
STANDARD—1953.

In the Essay paper in English, the general level of performance of the candidates was deplorably low.

In general knowledge, the performance of the candidates was very poor. A majority of the candidates was not alive to current events and topics. Some of the answers were amazing.

In Précis-writing, the standard of attainments continued to be poor.

In the Translation paper, the translation from English into the regional language was comparatively better done than the translation from the regional language into English, but the performance of the candidates on the whole was far from satisfactory.

V. STATUTORY RULES, REGULATION, ETC.

(i) PROMULGATION AND AMENDMENTS.

(a) Statutory rules or amendments to them were issued by the Government in 67 cases during the period under report. In respect of 28 of them, 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 24 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 Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India it was not necessary for the Commission to be consulted.

(b) The Government have since re-issued, under Article 309 of the Constitution, the Special Rules for the following services :—

- (i) Madras Medical Subordinate Service.
- (ii) Madras Ministerial Service.
- (iii) Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.
- (iv) Madras Police Subordinate Service.
- (v) Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service.

(ii) RELAXATIONS.

There were 226 cases in which the statutory rules were relaxed by the Government under the rule issued in G.O. No. 400, Public (Services), dated 26th January 1950. Of these, 59 cases related to relaxation of the prescribed qualifications, etc., in favour of persons not in Government service.

There were seven cases in which orders were issued by the Government under the rule issued in G.O. No. 400, Public (Services), dated 26th January 1950, in respect of pension matters alone.

(iii) TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

(a) During the period under report there were 644 cases in which the concurrence of the Commission were sought and given for the continuance beyond a total period of three months of the temporary appointments made under the emergency provisions of the Statutory Rules by the appointing authorities in the 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 again drawn to this Government Order on the subject.

(b) The Government ordered that only qualified persons should be appointed even temporarily and that where this could not be done, their specific orders should be obtained for the appointment of unqualified persons.

There were several cases where this order was violated and the Commission took up the matter with the appointing authorities with a view to rectifying the irregularity. At the instance of the Commission some of the appointing authorities obtained the Government's ratification in 27 cases during the period under report.

(c) Once the Commission's concurrence is obtained for the continuance of a temporary appointment the person concerned can be continued till a candidate qualified to hold the post in accordance with the rules becomes available. This has led to slackness to some extent on the part of the appointing authorities in replacing the temporary candidates by approved candidates. In some cases, the temporary appointments were continued indefinitely, and an approach made to the Government some time later (or years later) for the regularization of such appointments under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, on the grounds that the persons so appointed had acquired sufficient experience in the posts, that in the interests of the department it would be desirable to retain them, etc. This amounted to circumventing the rules and dispensing with the statutory reference to the Commission in making appointments to posts within its purview. It was considered that a stop should be put to such an undesirable practice and the Government issued a circular to the appointing authorities impressing upon them the need for making every effort on their part to fill the vacancies regularly within three months and warning them that in future the Commission might not agree to the continuance of temporary appointments beyond three months in the absence of strong reasons in support.

In order to put a further check on the continuance of temporary appointments indefinitely, the Government ordered that a second concurrence of the Commission should be obtained sufficiently in advance, if, in any individual case, it became essential to continue the temporary appointment beyond one year.

Since the issue of these orders, there were 87 cases in which the Commission's concurrence was sought and given for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond one year.

As a result of these orders, some of the appointing authorities reported that due to oversight certain temporary appointments were being continued beyond three months and in some cases even beyond one year without the Commission's concurrence and they sought for and obtained the Commission's concurrence in such cases. The Commission in giving concurrence warned appointing authorities that such irregularities should not recur.

(iv) APPOINTMENTS MADE UNDER REGULATION 16 (b) OF THE
MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1950.

In the following cases, the Commission's concurrence was sought and given under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, for making appointments without the ordinary statutory reference to the Commission required under Article 320 (3) (a) of the Constitution of India :—

Serial number and name of department.	Name of post.	Number of cases.
1 Community Projects Department (National Extension Scheme).	Block Development Officer, Extension Officer Social Educational Organizers, Extension Service ; Supervisors-cum-Junior Engineers, Gramasevaks ; Accountant-cum-Store-keeper, Typist-cum-Clerk.	28
2 Electricity Department ..	Clerks absorbed from Electrical under-takings taken over by the Government.	12
3 Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (Administration) Department.	Deputy Commissioner	1
4 Jail Department	Jailor including Deputy Superintendent of Borstal School.	2
5 Judicial Department	District Munsif	1
6 Local Administration (Pan-chayat) Department.	Clerks and typists	17
7 Port Department	Supervisor, Marine Subdivision ..	1
8 Vigilance Department ..	Combined gazetted post of Superintendent of the Vigilance Home and the Stri Sadana Training Home and Shelter, Madras.	1

(v) NEW POSTS TO BE BROUGHT WITHIN THE COMMISSION'S
PURVIEW.

In 1951, when the revised Madras Public Service Commission Regulations were placed before both the Houses of Legislature the Leader of the House gave an assurance that the position would be examined *de novo* whether any of the posts which stood excluded from the Commission's purview should be brought within its purview. The Government referred to the Commission a list of posts which were excluded from its purview and enquired whether any of those posts could be brought within its purview. The Commission agreed to 104 classes of new posts being brought within its purview provided its staff was strengthened. The Government finally agreed in December, 1953 to bring 95 classes of posts within the Commission's purview, and the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations have since been re-issued.

The Government also agreed that statutory rules should be framed for all posts and steps are being taken to that end.

VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

- (a) DIRECT RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION COMPRISING AN ORAL TEST IN THE SHAPE OF AN INTERVIEW DURING THE SECOND HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1954.

During the period under report, the Commission selected candidates by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview for direct recruitment to 16 classes of posts in the State and Subordinate Services. The posts for which 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 225.

Reports of the departmental experts on the technical attainments and performance of candidates at the oral test wherever furnished are given in Appendix C-1.

- (b) DIRECT RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION COMPRISING BOTH A WRITTEN TEST AND AN ORAL TEST IN THE SHAPE OF AN INTERVIEW DURING THE SECOND HALF-YEAR 1953-54.

During the period under report, the Commission held for the fifth time the combined competitive examination comprising a written test as well as an oral test for direct recruitment to posts classed as non-technical in the Subordinate Services and recruited candidates on the results of the written and oral tests. The examinations were held at Madras.

(i) *Subordinate Services—Group II (B.A. Standard).*

Applications were invited for admission to the competitive examination of the B.A. standard for direct recruitment to the post of (1) Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies (other than the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service and (2) lower division clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue in the Madras Ministerial Service. Applications were received from 442 candidates of whom 330 were admitted to the written test. The written test was held in October, 1953. Of the 330 candidates admitted to the written test 127 candidates obtained not less than 30 per cent of the total marks and qualified themselves for admission to the oral test. Twenty others qualified for posts to be filled solely on the results of the written test.

Recruitment to the post of lower division clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue was made on the basis of written test only. Applications of ten Telugu candidates who were successful at the written test were transferred to the Andhra Public Service Commission for recruitment to the post of lower division clerk, in the office of the Board of Revenue, Andhra State, as no candidate

possessing an adequate knowledge of Telugu was required for appointment as Lower Division Clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Of the 127 candidates admitted to the oral test, 108 obtained qualifying marks. Particulars regarding the number of candidates selected are given in Appendix C-2.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, did not send in time an estimate for recruitment to the post of Audit Clerks. But he subsequently required 25 candidates for appointment as Audit Clerks from the Commission's examination list relating to Group II Services. As the vacancies were not advertised successful candidates who were available in the Commission's examination list were asked whether they were willing to be selected as Audit Clerks and on receipt of their consent, 23 candidates possessing an adequate knowledge of Tamil were selected.

(ii) *Subordinate Services—Group III (Intermediate Standard).*

Applications were invited for admission to the competitive examination of the Intermediate standard for recruitment to the following posts :—

(i) Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies (reserved for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.

(ii) Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies (all communities) in the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.

(iii) Assistant Inspector of Fisheries and Assistant Fishery Demonstrator in the Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.

Applications were received from 2,202 candidates of whom 1,925 were admitted to the written test. The written test was held in October 1953. Six hundred and ninety-seven applications relating to candidates belonging to the Andhra State were transferred to the Andhra Public Service Commission for recruitment to the posts included in Group III Services. Six hundred and sixty-three candidates obtained not less than 30 per cent of the total marks and qualified themselves for the oral test (8 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who obtained a little less than the minimum qualifying marks were also admitted to the oral test with the approval of the Government). Of the 663 candidates who were finally admitted to the oral test, 601 candidates obtained qualifying marks. Particulars regarding the number of candidates selected are given in Appendix C-2.

(c) RECRUITMENT TO THE STATE SERVICES BY TRANSFER FROM
THE CORRESPONDING SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

During the period under report, the Commission dealt with 18 references relating to the State Services and either drew up approved lists of officers of the corresponding Subordinate Services

who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the State Services or advised on the suitability of the officers nominated for such appointments :—

- Madras Agricultural Service.
- Madras Animal Husbandry Service.
- Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).
- Madras Commercial Taxes Service.
- Madras Electrical Service.
- Madras Engineering Service.
- Madras General Service.
- Madras Medical Service.
- Madras Police Service.
- Madras Secretariat Service (Librarian).
- Madras Transport Service.

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

STATE SERVICES.

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

(1) Associate Professor of Pathology (Gynæcology), Madras Medical College and Pathologist, Government Hospital for Women, and Children, Madras, in the Madras Medical Service.

(2) Construction Accounts Officer in the Electricity Department in the Madras General Service.

(3) Professor of Malayalam, Presidency College, Madras, in the Madras Educational Service.

(4) Port Officer in the Madras Port Service (Second Selection).

SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

Second Assistant Chemist in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service.

(b) In the following cases, the number of applicants was small and so the field of selection on a competitive basis was limited :—

(1)	Number of posts advertised. (2)	Number of qualified applicants. (3)
<i>State Services.</i>		
1 Port Officer, Madras Port Service	2	2
2 Principal, Textile Institute, Madras	1	3
3 Assistant Manager (Mines), Lignite Project ..	1	4
4 Chief Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras	1	4

—	Number of posts advertised.	Number of qualified applicants.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Subordinate Services.</i>		
1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Madras Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service	60	74
2 Milk Tester, Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service	1	1
3 First Assistant Chemist in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service	1	1

(c) *Associate Professor of Pathology (Gynaecology), Madras Medical College and Pathologist, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.*—There was only one candidate who was *prima facie* qualified for this post, but he did not come up to the standard required. The Commission was of the view that a man with the qualifications and standard required for the post would not be available at the rate of pay attached to the post and that the only alternative was to down-grade the post to that of a Lecturer, to recruit a man with M.D. qualification and give him teaching experience and such other training as might be necessary with a view to his being eventually appointed as Associate Professor. The Government accepted this view and asked the Commission to recruit a candidate accordingly for appointment as Lecturer in Pathology (Gynaecology). The post has since been advertised.

VIII. APPEALS, PROPOSALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS, ETC.

The Commission advised during the period under report on 10 appeals, 5 memorials or petitions, 5 proposals for disciplinary action, 3 cases relating to reimbursement of the costs of defence incurred by public servants and 4 references relating to the grant of pension.

IX. GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMISSION.

(i) DISCIPLINARY CASE OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER (ELECTRICAL).

A certain work of concreting poles was executed by a contractor. The work was measured by a Supervisor (Electrical) and check-measured by an Assistant Engineer (Electrical). On inspection it was found that the work had not been executed properly and that the Government had been put to a loss of about Rs. 1,125. The Chief Engineer recommended that the entire loss should be recovered from the Assistant Engineer and the Supervisor in proportion to their pay and that in addition, as the matter was serious, their next increment should be stopped for a period of one year. Both the officers were directed to show cause against the penalties proposed by the Chief Engineer. After receipt of their explanations, the case of the Assistant Engineer was referred to the Commission for advice. In his explanation the Assistant Engineer admitted that he merely signed the entries made by the Supervisor in the measurement book without actually check-measuring the work—a very serious offence. The Commission held that check-measuring

work done before making payment in a heavily spending department like the Electricity Department was one of the important normal duties of the Engineering staff and that the Assistant Engineer failed in this important duty. It considered that the penalties proposed by the Chief Engineer were lenient considering the enormity of the offence. The Commission advised that a sum of Rs. 750 being a part of the cost of reconcreting the entire work at Government cost be recovered from the pay of the Assistant Engineer in suitable monthly instalments and that in addition his increment be withheld for a period of one year without cumulative effect.

The Government did not accept the Commission's advice. They considered that it would be sufficient if the increment of the Assistant Engineer was withheld for a period of one year, that no recovery need be effected from his pay, since stoppage of increment was tantamount to the recovery of Rs. 480 from the officer and that it was not necessary to recover a further sum of Rs. 750 from his pay. They passed orders accordingly.

The recovery recommended was to make good the loss sustained by the Government. Stoppage of increment was the penalty for the Assistant Engineer's failure to do an important duty. Neither this distinction nor the enormity of the offence committed by the Assistant Engineer was realized when the Commission's advice was rejected.

(ii) EXCLUSION OF DISCIPLINARY MATTERS FROM THE
COMMISSION'S PURVIEW.

Attempts have from time to time been made to cut down the statutory functions of the Commission and to exclude from its purview matters in respect of which it is its duty to advise the Government. A glaring instance of such exclusion occurred in October 1948 when disciplinary matters affecting Government servants in which the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings conducted the enquiries were excluded from the Commission's purview. The Commission has since then been protesting unsuccessfully, that such exclusion was a most undesirable infringement of the principles underlying the Constitution by which the Commission was specially created (among other things) for advising the Government in such matters.

During the half-year under report (December 1953) one more instance was added, viz., the exclusion from the Commission's purview of disciplinary matters in which enquiries had been held by Judges of the High Court. This exclusion was not thought of when the cases in which enquiries had been held by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were excluded in October 1948. The practice had been to consult the Commission even where Judges of the High Court had held the enquiries. There have been instances in which the Commission was consulted in such cases in 1941, 1943 and even as lately as 1953. The Commission had occasion to differ from some of the conclusions of the Judges who had held the enquiries in the earlier cases, but the exclusion of such cases from the Commission's purview was not thought of until the latest case of 1953 arose. In the 1953 case, the Commission had to

differ from the Judge on certain points of procedure adopted in the case and on some of his findings and also on the question of the particular penalty to be imposed on the accused officer. The Government agreed with the Commission's conclusions in preference to those of the Judge, accepted the Commission's advice and passed orders accordingly. Within a few months of these orders, i.e., in December 1953 an amendment was issued to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations excluding from the Commission's purview disciplinary cases in which Judges of the High Court hold enquiries. The Commission was not consulted when this exclusion was ordered although it was consulted on the prior occasion when the cases dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were excluded (in 1948). No reasons were given as to why this excluding Regulation was suddenly made so soon after the disposal of the 1953 case. The Commission was therefore forced to the conclusion that it was made because the Commission expressed disagreement with the Judges who held the enquiry in that case on a few points. The reasons for the Commission's disagreement with the Judge in that case were set out in the Commission's letter to Government and the Government presumably found them sound, for they accepted the Commission's views in preference to those of the Judge. This being so, it passes one's comprehension why the excluding Regulation in question should have been made contrary to previous practice, without the Commission being consulted and without reasons being assigned. The Commission's disagreement with the Judge in no way affected the position of that august body, viz., the High Court, for, the Judge who held the enquiry was only an enquiring authority holding a departmental enquiry under rule 17 of the Madras Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules. He was not sitting as a Judge of the High Court when he held the enquiry. In fact the enquiry could have been held by any other officer. The Commission cannot but feel that as in the case of enquiries held by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings the excluding Regulation made in December 1953 was unjustified. It presumes that it was laid before the two Houses of Legislature as required by Article 320 (5) of the Constitution.

The Commission invites attention to the following paragraph in the report of the Hyderabad Public Service Commission for the period 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953 and commends the practice followed elsewhere as revealed in that paragraph :—

“ Public Servants Tribunal of Enquiry. —The Commission have once again taken up this matter with the Government. They have pointed out to the Government that the Tribunal is not a Court of Law, and therefore, its recommendations, if any, should not be treated as final without the Commission's first being consulted under Article 320 (3) (c) of the Constitution. The Tribunal should in the opinion of the Commission be only for the purpose of making enquiries, and the procedure laid down in rule 17 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules should be followed. Once an enquiry has been completed, Article 320 (3) of the Constitution referred to above, should come into effect, and before the Government pass final orders, the advice of the Commission should

be obtained. The Commission have brought to the notice of the Government that the system outlined above is in force in the Union Government where after a special Judge has completed his enquiry into a disciplinary case, the papers are then forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission for their advice. The Commission hope that their proposal will meet all points on view." *

(iii) SEPARATE CADRES FOR THE CIVIL JUDICIARY AND FOR THE
MAGISTRACY.

The Rajagopalan Committee of Enquiry into the working of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive reported that the "simultaneous" system by which the same officer sitting in the same court would be both a civil judicial officer and a criminal judicial officer (e.g., District Munsifs-cum-Subdivisional Magistrates) had proved a signal failure, and that even the "alternating" system by which an Officer would be entrusted with civil work and criminal work by turns had not turned out to be an unqualified success. The Committee, therefore, recommended that both these systems should be given up and that separate cadres should be constituted for the Civil Judicial Officers and for the Magistrates.

At the lowest level, the Sub-Magistrates including Additional First-class Magistrates already formed a separate cadre. The Committee recommended that Subdivisional Magistrates should be appointed principally by the promotion of Sub-Magistrates, including Additional First-class Magistrates and that District Magistrates should be appointed by the promotion of Subdivisional Magistrates and not from the cadre of Sub-Judges. The Committee's scheme however did not rule out transfers from the cadre of Civil Judiciary to the cadre of Magistracy and *vice versa* in deserving cases.

The Government referred the Committee's Report to the Commission and the Commission, for the reasons given by the Committee, agreed that there was much to be said in favour of separate cadres for the Civil Judiciary and the Criminal Magistracy (both under the administrative control of the High Court) below the level of District Judges.

The Government did not accept the views of the Committee and the Commission. They stated that the High Court had opposed the proposal of the Committee and decided that the existing combined cadre at the level of District Munsifs and Subdivisional Magistrates should be continued.

The District Magistrates (Judicial) formed a separate cadre and appointment to those posts was made by transfer from the category of Sub-Judges. A Sub-Judge should first become a District Magistrate before he could be promoted as a District Judge. So, senior Subordinate Judges were promoted as District Magistrates even though they had not had any appreciable experience of criminal work and irrespective of their suitability for such work. Persons so promoted did not serve long enough as District Magistrates as their turn for appointment as District Judges

* The Commission (Hyderabad) understand that the Government will accept their view.

was soon reached. The efficiency of the Magistracy therefore suffered. The Rajagopalan Committee's recommendation with which the Commission agreed might have met these disadvantages better, as the essence of that recommendation was that District Magistrates would not be appointed from among Sub-Judges but by the promotion of Subdivisional Magistrates in the separated cadre. But the Government down-graded the posts of District Magistrates and integrated them with the posts of Sub-Judges. This step was taken in order to widen the field of choice among Sub-Judges for appointment as District Magistrates and ensure a longer tenure of office in that capacity and it was claimed that it would also improve the efficiency of the magistracy, which it was stated had suffered because, among other things, senior Sub Judges were appointed as District Magistrates irrespective of their experience in and suitability for criminal work. The result of the step taken which enables junior Sub-Judges to be posted as District Magistrates will be awaited with interest.

(iv) APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

The post of Inspector-General of Registration is included in the Madras Registration Service. The method of appointment to that post prescribed in the statutory rules for that service is as follows :—

(1) Promotion of a District Registrar, or

(2) Recruitment by transfer from Deputy Collectors or Assistant Secretaries to Government.

Under Article 320 (3) (b) of the Constitution of India, the Commission must be consulted when recruitment to the post is made by method (2) above, as no regulation excluding recruitment to the post by that method from the Commission's purview has been made by the Governor under the proviso to that Article.

On 18th March 1954, the Government appointed an Assistant Secretary to Government as Inspector-General of Registration under method (2) without consulting the Commission. They did not also communicate to the Commission a copy of the order of appointment. The Commission came to know of the appointment from the newspapers and immediately wrote to the Government on 24th March 1954 requesting to be informed of the circumstances in which the appointment to a post not excluded from the Commission's purview was announced without the Commission being consulted. This enquiry produced the following two communications from the Government to the Commission :—

(1) G.O. No. 499, Public (Services), dated 8th April 1954, containing a regulation excluding the post from the Commission's purview with retrospective effect, of which the preamble ran as follows :—

“Whereas doubts have been raised as to whether appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration by transfer from the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) or from the Madras General Service, Class IX, should be made in consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission;

And whereas it has not been the practice in the past to consult the Madras Public Service Commission in making an appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration by transfer from the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) and it was considered that such consultation was not necessary ;

And whereas it is necessary for the removal of doubt to make an express Regulation declaring that such consultation is not necessary ” ; and

(2) a letter from the Revenue Secretary, dated 9th April 1954, stating that “ The Government had been of the view in the past that consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission was unnecessary in the case of appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration and that the Commission was not consulted when Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu, an Officer borne on the cadre of Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), was appointed as Inspector-General of Registration in the year 1931. ”

Even a layman going cursorily through the plain wording of Article 320 (3) (b) of the Constitution cannot feel, raise or express any doubt as regards the constitutional requirement of consultation with the Commission in this case. The Article of the Constitution in question lays down in so many words that the State Public Service Commission *shall* be consulted on the suitability of candidates for transfer from one service to another. The proviso to that Article enables the Governor to make regulations excluding matters from the Commission's purview and the only excluding regulation bearing on the matter which existed when the appointment by transfer in question was made was that which excluded from the Commission's purview transfers from one subordinate service to another subordinate service. The transfer now in question was not such a transfer but a transfer from one State Service to another State Service. It is beyond one's comprehension therefore how anybody could have raised any doubt (as stated in the preamble to the excluding Regulation) as to the constitutional requirement of consulting the Commission on the suitability of the candidate who was appointed as Inspector-General of Registration by transfer from one State Service to another State Service. A Regulation for the removal of so-called doubts (which never could exist) was therefore quite unnecessary and out of place.

It was also stated in the said preamble that it had not been the practice in the past to consult the Commission in making an appointment by transfer from the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) and that (therefore) it was considered that such consultation was not necessary. In explanation of this extraordinary statement, it was stated in the letter of the Revenue Department already referred to that the Commission was not consulted when Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu, an Officer borne on the cadre of Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), was appointed as Inspector-General of Registration in the year 1931. So, the so-called “ practice in the past ” referred to in the preamble is limited to the one solitary instance of Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu's appointment by transfer in the year 1931. The Public Service Commission in Madras first came into being in the year 1930. It was then governed by the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, and under that Act it was

not obligatory on the part of the Government to consult the Commission in 1931 in regard to the recruitment of Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu to the post of Inspector-General of Registration which had then not even been included in the Madras Registration Service.

The position, however, changed when the Madras Services Commission Act of 1929 was replaced by the Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936, which in turn ceased to have effect when Part III of Government of India Act, 1935, came into force. The Government of India Act, 1935, was repealed by the Constitution of India, which came into force on 26th January 1950, and the Commission is now governed by Chapter II of Part XIV of the Constitution of India. Under all these enactments made in and since 1935 and the Regulations made thereunder, the Commission is required to be consulted in regard to appointments by transfer from one State Service to another State Service. The post of Inspector-General of Registration was included in Madras Registration Service in the rules issued in G.O. No. 860, Public (Services), dated 11th August 1934, and rule 7 of those rules specifically provide for consultation with the Commission even when a District Registrar was promoted to the post of Inspector-General of Registration. This provision made in the rules framed by the Government in 1934 by itself is sufficient to expose the hollowness of the contention that the Government had been of the view in the past that consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission was unnecessary in the case of appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration.

The position changed again when the Government of India Act, 1935, came into force. The change was that the Commission need not be consulted when a District Registrar was promoted as Inspector-General of Registration; but there was no change so far as appointment by transfer from Assistant Secretaries to Government or from Deputy Collectors was concerned. In the case of the latter, the statutory requirement of consultation with the Commission continued both under the Government of India Act, 1935 and under the Constitution of India read with the regulations issued under those enactments. It is clear therefore that the statement in the Revenue Secretary's letter, dated 9th April 1954, that "the Government had been of the view in the past that consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission was unnecessary in the case of appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration" was based on an incorrect appreciation of the statutory position and that the Government were wrongly advised when, in order to cover up an irregular and illegal appointment, they were made to issue a regulation excluding it from the Commission's purview on untenable grounds. To quote what happened in the year of grace 1931 when Sri B. V. Hari Rao Nayudu was appointed as Inspector-General of Registration, in support of an appointment made in the year of grace 1954, ignoring all the constitutional changes in the intervening period of 23 years, was to say the least puerile. The appointment of Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu in 1931 stood on a quite different footing, as under the law then in force consultation with the Commission was not obligatory. Subsequently the Government themselves made a statutory rule in 1934 providing

that promotion of a District Registrar shall be made after consulting the Commission. Even assuming that the single ancient instance of Sri B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu in 1931 amounted to "practice in the past" in spite of the subsequent statutory rules made by the Government in 1934, the so-called past practice did not justify the flouting of the present Constitution.

It is not clear to the Commission how a particular Assistant Secretary was chosen for the post. Under the rules all Assistant Secretaries to Government are eligible and there are dozens of them in the Madras Government Secretariat many of them perhaps much senior to the particular Assistant Secretary who was chosen. Even in the same Department of the Secretariat from which he was chosen, there may have been persons senior to him. Had the Commission been consulted, the claims of all eligible persons would have been considered and the Government would have had the benefit of the Commission's considered advice as regards the most suitable person to hold the post before the appointment was made. By failing to consult the Commission and subsequently issuing a regulation excluding the post which was up to then within the Commission's purview in order to cover up the irregularity of non-consultation with the Commission, the Government have laid themselves open to serious criticism.

The Commission has grave doubts as to the legality of issuing the excluding Regulation with retrospective effect. The appointment was made and announced on 18th March 1954 or thereabouts. (The Commission has still not been supplied with a copy of the appointment order.) On that date, there was no excluding Regulation and so consultation with the Commission was on that date a constitutional necessity. But the Government made and announced the appointment without consulting the Commission and put the cart before the horse by issuing the excluding Regulation three weeks later, after the Commission had pointed out the irregularity to the Government and the Regulation was given retrospective effect from 1st March 1954. The proviso to Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India under which the excluding Regulation was issued does not contemplate the issue of a Regulation with retrospective effect to cover up an irregularity previously committed. The Commission presumes that the Regulation has been laid before the Houses of the Legislature as required by Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India, under which the Houses of Legislature have authority to repeal or amend it.

Had the Government been properly advised, they would, instead of hastily issuing such a Regulation, have expressed regret for the irregularity committed, (as they had done in some cases in the past), held the irregular appointment in abeyance and consulted the Commission immediately after it had pointed out the irregularity, as there was still nearly a month's time for this statutory procedure to be observed before the appointment was to be given effect to. By failing to do so, the Government have laid themselves open to the further criticism that they were afraid that their nominee would not stand the Commission's scrutiny and so decided upon short-circuiting the Commission and pushing him through at all costs.

(v) APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT LECTURER IN LANGUAGES
IN THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Pandits and Munshis in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service were posts outside the Commission's purview until August 1951 when the Government issued orders changing the designation of those posts into Assistant Lecturers in Languages.

The relevant portion of the Government Order, dated 4th August 1951, ran as follow :—

... the Government have decided that the designation of Pandits and Munshis . . . should be changed into Assistant Lecturers. . . . This requires amendments of the Special Rules Pending the issue of necessary amendments, the Government direct that Pandits and Munshis . . . be designated as Assistant Lecturers in Languages *These orders will take effect from the date of issue of these proceedings* " (i.e., from 4th August 1951).

The Commission was consulted before this change was made and it agreed to it. When consulting the Commission, the Government themselves informed the Commission that as the posts of Assistant Lecturers were within the Commission's purview, the new posts of Assistant Lecturers in Languages would also come within the Commission's purview. As the Government Order took effect from 4th August 1951—(vide portion italicized above)—the posts fell within the Commission's purview from that date.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government as set out above, they consulted the Commission in December 1951 in regard to the appointment of two candidates employed as Pandits to the new posts of Assistant Lecturers in Languages.

In July 1953, however, the Government without consulting the Commission relaxed the qualification rule in favour of an unqualified candidate " with a view to her regular appointment as Hindi Pandit . . . (since designated as Assistant Lecturer in Hindi . . .)" and asked the Director of Public Instruction to give her " a suitable posting."

The Commission informed the Government that the post was within the Commission's purview and that the direction issued to the Director of Public Instruction to give the candidate a posting without consulting the Commission was not in order and suggested that the order be cancelled and the case be referred to the Commission with a statement of the full facts relating to it.

To the Commission's surprise the Government sent the following reply :—

" I am directed to state that, notwithstanding G.O. No. 2113, Education, dated 4th August 1951, the Special Rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, still refer to the posts in question as ' Pandits and Munshis.' Until the rules are amended, the posts will be at the designation of ' Pandits and Munshis ' and not ' Assistant Lecturers ' for purposes of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations. Till then the Government Order has no legal effect. Therefore, the orders issued do not require modification.

I am to add that consultation with the Commission for the regular appointment of Pandits in the two instances referred to was made due to a mistake."

This reply ignores altogether the specific direction issued in the Government Order of 4th August 1951 and the earlier statement of the Government that the posts would fall within the Commission's purview, to both of which reference has already been made. After deciding to give effect to the change from 4th August 1951 and after subsequently implementing it by consulting the Commission in two cases, the Government, when a third case arose, went back on their own decision. The rules still refer to the posts in question as Pandits and Munshis only because even after the lapse of nearly three years since the decision was taken, the Government have failed to amend the rules. It is not an uncommon practice with the Government to issue an executive order first and then to amend the rules later with retrospective effect from the date of the executive order and in the meanwhile to implement the executive order. That this was the intention in the present case is clearly shown:—

(1) by the direction included in the Government Order of 4th August 1951, viz., "These orders will take effect from the date of issue of these proceedings";

(2) by the fact that Government themselves informed the Commission before the change was made that the posts under the new designation of Assistant Lecturers in Languages would come within the Commission's purview; and

(3) by the fact that the Commission was actually consulted in two cases after the issue of the said order of 4th August 1951.

To say now when a third case arose that "consultation with the Commission . . . in the two instances referred to was made due to a mistake" and that as rules still refer to the posts as Pandits and Munshis the Commission need not be consulted, is no more than a legalistic quibble trotted out in order to cover up the irregularity of non-consultation with the Commission already committed.

C. KRISHNASWAMY CHETTY,
Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.

APPENDIX A—cont.

Name of the test.	Number			Number passed.		Total.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
	Admitted.	Absent.	Examined.	I Class.	II Class.			December 1953.	June 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
SPECIAL TESTS—DECEMBER 1953.									
The Translation Test—									
Tamil	37	2	35	1	15	16	19	45.71	50.87
Telugu	6	1	5	Nil	3	3	2	60	40.54
Malayalam	8	Nil	8	Nil	3	3	5	37.5	27.27
Kannada	6	1	5	Nil	1	1	4	20	33.3
Hindi	1	Nil	1	1	..	1	..	100	No candi- date.
The Civil Judicial Test, Part I	52	12	40	Nil	10	10	30	25	75.6
The Civil Judicial Test, Part II	94	14	80	Nil	15	15	65	18.75	35.4
The Revenue Test, Part I	1,126	260	866	Nil	163	163	703	18.82	19.35
The Revenue Test, Part II	662	138	524	3	212	215	309	41.03	45.9
The Revenue Test, Part III	738	161	577	Nil	176	176	401	30.5	29.8
The Criminal Judicial Test, Part I	249	57	192	Nil	53	53	139	27.6	21.78
The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Part I	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	100
The Criminal Judicial Test, Part II.	418	104	314	Nil	93	93	231	29.61	15.8
Medical Jurisprudence as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Part II.	1	..	1	Nil	1	1	..	100	25
The Indian Evidence Act as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Part II.	47	6	41	Nil	10	10	31	24.39	17.8
The Agricultural Department Test	103	12	91	5	59	64	27	70.33	56.1

APPENDIX A—cont.

Name of the test.	Number.			Number passed.		Total.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
	Admitted.	Absent.	Examined.	I Class.	II Class.			December 1953.	June 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			SPECIAL TESTS—DECEMBER 1953—cont.						
The Jail Test, Part I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Indian Penal Code	7	Nil	7	3	3	6	1	85.7	87.5
The Code of Criminal Procedure ..	8	Nil	8	4	4	8	Nil	100	75
Laws, Rules, Regulations and Orders relating to Jail Management.	9	Nil	9	1	3	4	5	44.4	55.5
The Jail Test, Part II	3	Nil	3	Nil	2	2	1	66.6	100
The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinate Officers.	306	73	233	21	99	120	113	51.8	48.43
The Account Test for Executive Officers.	247	51	196	13	132	132	64	67.3	82.5
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	1,701	313	1,388	4	405	409	979	28.9	18.5
The Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part II.	232	47	185	4	84	88	97	47.56	53.1

APPENDIX A-1

Number.

Number passed.

Percentage of passed to
examined.

Name of the test.	Number.			Number passed.		Total.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
	Admitted.	Absent.	Examined.	I Class.	II Class.			December 1953.	June 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
DEPARTMENTAL TESTS—DECEMBER 1953.									
Account Test for Public Works Work-shops Officers.	18	3	15	..	9	9	6	60	64.7
The Electricity Department Account Test.				..	..		
Departmental Test for Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	No candidate.								
Departmental Test for Officers of the Madras Jail Service.	No candidate.								
Departmental Test for Officers of the Madras Agricultural Service.	1	Nil	1	..	1	1	Nil	100	100
Departmental Test for Officers of the Madras Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service.	301	16	285	..	148	148	137	51.93	14.5
Departmental Test for Officers of the Probation Department—									
Part I—Section (A)	10	Nil	10	..	9	9	1	90	85.19
Part I—Section (B)	10	Nil	10	..	9	9	1	90	81.48
Part II—Section (A)	11	Nil	11	..	8	8	3	72.7	83.87
Part II—Section (B)	11	Nil	11	..	9	9	2	81.8	93.55
Departmental Test on Motor Vehicles Rules and Regulations.	58	9	49	..	17	17	32	34.69	30.43
Departmental Test for Clerks in the Office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	2	1	1	..	1	1	Nil	100	No candidate.
Departmental Test for Government Press Officers.	No candidate.								
Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors—									
Indian Motor Vehicles Act, etc.	8	Nil	8	..	4	4	4	50	30
Code of Criminal Procedure, etc.	6	1	5	..	2	2	3	40	100

APPENDIX A-1—cont.

.. Number passed.

Percentage of passed to examined.

Name of the test.	Number.			Examined.		Total.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
	Admitted.	Absent.	(3)	I Class.	II Class.			December 1953.	June 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Departmental Test for Clerks in the Police Department.	84	8	76	..	74	74	2	97.4	79.56
Departmental Test for Accountants in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	11	Nil	11	..	6	6	5	54.55	No examination.
Fisheries Department, Test I ..	13	3	10	..	9	9	1	90	42.85
Fisheries Department, Test II—									
Part A ..	5	2	3	..	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	8.33
Part B ..	6	2	4	..	2	2	2	50	50
Part C ..	5	2	3	..	3	3	Nil	100	Nil
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department Test.	10	2	8	..	4	4	4	50	25
Labour and Factories Departments									
Test—									
Part A ..	94	4	90	Nil	54	54	36	60	51.72
Part B ..	79	4	75	Nil	19	19	56	25.33	50.36
Part C ..	42	5	37	Nil	7	7	30	18.92	30.19
Local Fund Audit Department Test—	94	31	63	..	22	22	41	34.92	24.07
Local Acts and Rules—									
Accounts and Audit ..	98	30	68	..	37	37	31	54.41	21.27
Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowances Rules.	94	39	55	..	23	23	32	41.82	21.21
Commercial Book-keeping ..	162	71	91	..	38	38	53	41.76	61.7
Registration Department Test—									
Group I ..	127	12	115	..	60	60	55	52.17	36.36
Group II ..	95	9	86	..	43	43	43	50	64.91
Group III-A ..	75	8	67	..	42	42	25	62.69	65.33
Group III-B ..	29	5	24	..	12	12	12	50	54.83
Animal Husbandry Department Test.	63	4	59	..	43	43	16	72.88	77.27

Deputy Inspector's Test—													
First Paper	59	8	51	49	49	2	2	96.08	77.23				
Second Paper	62	10	52	18	18	34	34	34.62	64.23				
Educational Statistics	52	7	45	4	4	41	41	8.8	85.37				
Port Department Test—													
Higher Grade	2	NH	2	2	2	NH	NH	100	100				
Lower Grade	2	NH	2	2	2	NH	NH	100	50				
Excise Department Test—													
Test A—Criminal Law	13	2	11	6	6	5	5	54.55	51.35				
Test D (i)	3	NH	3	2	2	1	1	66.6	100				
Test D (ii)	3	NH	3	2	2	1	1	66.6	100				
Head Surveyor's and Sub-Assistant's Test.	98	16	82	25	25	57	57	30.49	8.99				
Revenue Draughtsman's Test	123	14	109	19	19	90	90	17.43	18.27				
Computation Test	75	10	65	12	12	53	53	18.46	29.29				
Field Surveyor's Test	345	53	292	39	39	253	253	13.36	42.61				
Deputy Surveyor's Test	261	27	234	73	73	161	161	31.19	25.88				
Advanced Language Test for Officers of the Madras Educational Subordinate Service—													
Tamil	1	NH	1	NH	NH	1	1	NH	50				
Telugu	2	NH	2	1	1	1	1	50	NH				
Malayalam	1	NH	1	1	1	NH	NH	100	NH				
Karnada	1	NH	1	1	1	NH	NH	100	NH				
Special Language Test for Officers of the Education Department—Lower Standard—	2	1	1	NH	NH	1	1	NH	Conducted for the first time in December 1953.				
Hindi	2	1	1	NH	NH	1	1	NH	Conducted for the first time in December 1953.				

APPENDIX A-1—cont.

(1) Total number admitted.	(2) Number absent from Part A Written examination.	(3) Number examined in Part A-1 Written examination and admitted to Part D.	(4) Number admitted to the viva voce examination.	(5) Number absent from the viva voce exami- nation.	(6) Number examined in the viva voce examination.	(7) Number passed in the test.	(8) Number failed in the test.	Percentage of passed to examined	
								December 1953 and January 1954.	May-July 1953.
57+3*	7	53	35	NIL.	Tamil.	35	NIL.	66.04	70.73
34+5*	5	34	14	1	Telugu.	13	1	35.29	60.87
33+2*	3	32	25	NIL.	Malayalam.	25	3	68.75	52.38
4+2*	.. NIL..	6	5	NIL.	Kannada.	5	NIL.	83.33	34.62
					Urdu.				
					No candidate.				
39	10	29	24	1	Hindustani (Urdu) in the Nagari Script.	23	NIL.	79.31	58.75
1	1	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	Hindi.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	25

* Admitted to Part D only.

Name of test.	(1)	Number admitted.	Number absent.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	
							December 1953 and January 1954.	May-July 1953.
Special Language Test for Officers of the Education Department—Higher Standard—								
Tamil	4	1	3	2	1	66.66	71.43
Telugu	7	2	5	1	4	20	12.5
Malayalam	3	1	2	Nil	2	Nil	75
Kannada	2	1	1	1	Nil	100	100
Urdu	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Hindustani (Urdu) in the Nagari script	17	3	14	5	9	35.7	53.87
Hindi	18	7	11	5	6	45.45	Conducted for the first time in December 1953.
Third-Class Language Test—								
Tamil	29	2	27	23	4	85.19	84.4
Telugu	14	3	11	9	2	81.82	95.83
Malayalam	23	10	13	10	3	76.92	94.7
Kannada	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	100
Urdu	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	100
Hindustani (Urdu) in the Nagari script	3	1	2	1	1	50	100
Hindi	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100

APPENDIX A-2.
JANUARY 1954.

Name of test.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Number admitted.	Number absentees.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Lower Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—							
Division A—First-Class Language Test	5	5	..	5	3	2	60
Division B—Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Laws.	3	3	..	3	1	2	33
Division B—Criminal Procedure Code	3	3	..	3	1	2	33
Division C—Revenue	2	2	..	2	..	2	..
Division D—Law of Evidence	1	1	..	1	1	..	100
Higher Standard Examination of Assistant Collectors—							
Division A—First-Class Language Test	5	5	1	4	2	2	50
Division B—Accounts	2	2	..	2	1	1	50
Division C—Revenue	3	3	..	3	1	2	33
Division D—Survey and Land Records	2	2	..	2	2	..	100
Examination of Police Officers—							
Test A—Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Laws.	2	2	..	2	2	..	100
Criminal Procedure Code	2	2	..	2	2	..	100
Test B—Law of Evidence	2	2	..	2	2	..	100
Test C—Medical Jurisprudence	1	1	..	1	1	..	100
Test D—(i) Police Departmental Orders	4	4	..	4	4	..	100
Test D—(ii) Scientific Aids to Investigation	2	2	..	2	2	..	100
Test E—First-Class Language Test—Lower Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Test F—First-Class Language Test—Higher Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination of Forest Officers—							
(i) Forest Law	4	4	..	4	1	3	25
(ii) Forest Revenue	1	1	..	1	1	..	100
(iii) Office Procedure and Accounts	7	7	3	4	2	2	50
Language Test for Bank Officers	5	5	..	5	3	2	60
Language Test for Officers of the Imperial Bank of India in Romanized Urdu.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A-3.

Number of candidates admitted to the examination	9,321
Number of absentees	459
Number of candidates who sat for the examination	8,862
Number of candidates selected	2,032
Number of graduates who sat for the examination	194
Number of graduates selected	157
Number of Intermediates who sat for the examination	797
Number of Intermediates selected	498
Number of S.S.L.Cs. who sat for the examination	7,871
Number of S.S.L.Cs. selected	1,377

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

Special Tests held in December 1953.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The questions set were such that candidates with some general knowledge of the Financial and Accounts Rules should be able to answer without difficulty with the aid of books. The standard of answers was on the whole satisfactory.

THE REVENUE TEST.

Part I—First Paper.

The average level was very poor. There was a clear indication that most of the candidates did not go through the book even once, before the examination. It was quite evident that many of them were only attempting to lay their hands on some sections of the Board's Standing Orders which seemed to have some bearing on the question. Even if they had read the answers which they wrote, once, before actually copying them down, they would have certainly come to the conclusion that the answers they were writing were totally wrong. Many candidates gave fantastic answers. The standard of English was also on the whole poor.

Part II.

There was no improvement either in the standard or in the method of answering the questions. The standard of answers showed signs of deterioration.

It was evident that most of the candidates did not prepare for the examination, presumably with the idea that they could turn to the pages containing material for the questions by referring to the index, with the result that no definite answer to a particular aspect of the question was given, but all matters which came under a Standing Order or a Rule, whether relevant or not, were copied. The result was that most of the candidates answered only a few questions but not all or at least a major portion of the questions. Carelessness was another characteristic defect revealed by most answers. Many of the candidates had not cared to number the pages of the answer book, to note the question numbers correctly and even to attach the additional answer books properly.

Spelling mistakes were abnormal and English was bad. These defects were probably the result of the present general deterioration in the level of education.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—PART II.

Medical Jurisprudence.

The answers generally displayed a good standard. Lack of common sense was however noticed in some answers.

THE JAIL TEST.

Part I.

Indian Penal Code.

This paper was answered fairly well by all the candidates.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

This paper was answered well by the candidates.

Paper on Laws, Rules, Regulations and Orders relating to Jail Management.

This paper was not answered well. The answers showed that the candidates lacked practical working knowledge of jails.

Part II.

This paper was answered fairly well.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

The Madras Public Works Department Code, etc.

The performance of the candidates in general could be considered to be fair.

The Madras Public Works Accounts Code, etc.

The performance of some candidates was deplorably poor. The standard of answers of the candidates in general was however satisfactory.

THE ACCOUNT TEST FOR SUBORDINATE OFFICER, PART I

The large number of failures could be attributable to lack of proper preparation on the part of the candidates; as a consequence, they did not possess the requisite knowledge to tackle practical problems or even to answer bookish questions properly.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTAL TEST (DEPARTMENTAL MANUAL).

On the whole the standard of the answers was good and the language was simple and easily understandable. Most of the candidates also exhibited practical knowledge of the subject in matters relating to the disposal of office file, maintenance of stores, checking of cash balances and other subjects dealt with in the question paper.

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

Tamil.

The answers of several candidates abounded in spelling and grammatical mistakes and mistranslations; the performance of the candidates could be not said to be satisfactory.

Telugu.

The performance of the candidates in general was satisfactory. The performance in English was better than that in Telugu.

Malayalam.

The standard of the answers was generally low. The handwriting also was not commendable in a majority of cases.

Kannada.

The candidates' general standard of proficiency was very poor. They did not seem to take the examination seriously and were rather careless in translating the passages. Even figures occurring in the passages were incorrectly transliterated. Mistakes in spelling and syntax were common and one candidate expressed his inability to understand the meanings of certain words so as to correctly translate the passage.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS HELD IN DECEMBER 1953.

SECOND CLASS LANGUAGE TEST—PART A—WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Tamil.

The performance of the candidates was on the whole fair. Several answer books however abounded in mistakes of grammar, spelling and translation.

Malayalam.

The standard of answers generally was satisfactory.

Hindustani (Urdu) in the Nagari Script.

Lapses of idiom, grammar and spelling were, as usual, in evidence.

SPECIAL LANGUAGE TEST FOR OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—HIGHER STANDARD.

Hindustani (Urdu) in the Nagari Script.

Candidates failed to tackle the required number of questions. The performance was fair though lapses of idiom and grammar have been as common as in all such language tests.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR'S TEST.

Educational Statistics.

The performance of the candidates was on the whole unsatisfactory. Many candidates showed themselves unable to interpret the statistics found in the Public Instruction Report with any degree of understanding and intelligence. In doing the transcription part of the answers, the candidates betrayed a lack of ability to collect the statistics from different tables and present them in a consolidated manner suitable to the questions set.

LABOUR AND FACTORIES DEPARTMENT'S TEST.

Part B.

Most of the candidates did not seem to have understood the question correctly and committed blunders in giving some answers picked up from the Acts and Rules. The candidates did not express themselves in clear and precise language. They were fond of very lengthy answers which generally contained quite a lot of unnecessary and useless quotations from the Acts and Rules.

The standard of the answers was very low.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT TEST.

Group II.

The answers of the candidates were in most cases below average standard.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TEST.

Fundamental Rules and Travelling Allowance Rules.

In a majority of cases the candidates did not acquaint themselves with the rules which they are to observe in their daily work.

Commercial Book-keeping.

The answers of the candidates were in many cases below the standard and many of them were not to the point.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT TEST I.

The performance of the candidates was on the whole quite satisfactory.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTORS.

Indian Motor Vehicles Act, etc.

The general level of the answer papers was not too high and the impression left by all the papers was that the candidates besides lacking capacity to express themselves clearly found it difficult to follow and understand the Act. Whilst most candidates seemed conversant with the book, their attempts at the interpretation or the practical application of the various rules and sections were often scratchy and inaccurate. The answers were generally satisfactory to the questions which demanded a mere repetition of sections and clauses from the Act, but the questions demanding interpretation, explanations or practical application were generally poorly answered.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL TAXES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

The results were not satisfactory in some centres.

The question paper was set in such a manner as to test the working knowledge and commonsense of the candidates in their application of the Departmental Acts and Rules. Several candidates who have failed exhibited absolute lack of sense of proportion in their answers and did not seem to understand the precise points which should be touched upon. Their expression also was found to be very poor and unintelligible in most cases.

FIELD SURVEYOR'S TEST—I AND II PAPERS.

Tamil.

Lack of proper study of the prescribed books was very clearly evident from the answers valued.

Malayalam.

Most of the candidates did not know the proper answers to the questions.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR'S TEST—I AND II PAPERS.

English.

The answers were below average. Their knowledge was poor and powers of expression were very bad.

HEAD SURVEYOR'S AND SUB-ASSISTANT'S TEST.

The answers given generally were satisfactory. In some cases the candidates went astray probably because of their failure to understand the questions properly.

Many of the candidates fared badly in the questions relating to higher computations.

GROUP II—SERVICES (B.A. STANDARD) EXAMINATION HELD IN OCTOBER 1953.

English Composition.—There was undeniably lesser proficiency and much less general reading in English. That a knowledge of fairly grammatical English does not go hand in hand with a knowledge of idiomatic English was evident from the papers.

There was no outstanding performance in the whole batch.

English Language and Literature.—The general standard of performance was not higher although there were some candidates who showed good knowledge of the subject. Some did not know the names of the poets who had written the poems given for appreciation. One candidate wrote that the "Ode to a Nightingale" was written by Tennyson.

Telugu Language and Literature.—The Standard was poor and the main defect seemed to be lack of proper preparation.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—The performance was very bad both in language and subject matter. It seemed that the candidates had not at all read books in literature.

English Constitutional History.—The candidates had, on the whole, answered the paper with greater care and earnestness than before. The quality of the answers was satisfactory. Probably only those who had prepared well took the examination. The fact that a remarkably large number of applicants had not sat for the examination also indicates that.

However there was a tendency on the part of several candidates to indulge in irrelevant matter in addition to what was pertinent. Common words like 'constitution', 'institution' and 'representation' were frequently mis-spelt. Moreover, loose expression and flabby language characterised quite a number of answers. But, in fairness to those who had taken this examination, it must be added that this weakness was far too common even among those who appear for the highest examinations of our Universities.

On the whole, the performance was decidedly better than in the corresponding examination of last year.

History of Europe.—The standard was below the B.A. standard and candidates were handicapped by their inability to express themselves clearly and correctly.

Logic.—Very few of the candidates showed any evidence of having gone through the prescribed texts. Most of them appeared to have answered on the strength of their studies of the Intermediate Standard.

Mathematics (Pure).—The performance was below the standard on the whole, many of the candidates showing a general ignorance of the elementary propositions in Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus.

Public Administration.—While the standard of attainment in English of this batch was fair, the level of knowledge of the organization of Government Departments was low.

History of Administration in India and machinery of Government.—The general performance of the candidates was far below the B.A. standard. Most of them were ill-equipped to express their ideas in English. Inadequate preparation and tendency to swell the answers with irrelevant matter were also responsible for the low marks secured by them. Better results demand more study and greater command over the English language.

Physics.—The preparation of the candidates was not adequate. They were found to treat this special subject (Physics) paper as one like the General Knowledge paper, writing anything they knew and not on what was asked.

Chemistry.—The general performance of the candidates was very unsatisfactory.

Geology.—The standard was poor. The candidates did not seem to know at all some branches of Geology as the answers were absurd. Questions on General Geology were done better.

Zoology.—The work on the whole was generally satisfactory, but a great many of the candidates lacked detailed knowledge of particular topics.

Biology.—A few of the answer papers showed defective expression and bad spelling and betrayed the candidates' ignorance of fundamentals of Biology. There was a general tendency on the part of most of the candidates to indulge in verbose answers.

Agricultural Botany.—The candidates answered well those questions concerning the fundamentals of Botany, but questions relating to applied aspects were not properly answered; evidently the candidates had no practical knowledge of Agricultural Botany.

Accountancy and Audit.—The performance of the candidates was far from satisfactory. The Accountancy portion of the paper was very badly answered, while the answers in Audit were beside the point and very much incomplete. Language was very poor; spelling and grammar were horrible.

Jurisprudence.—On the whole the standard of answers was very poor and the knowledge of the subject hazy and ill-defined.

Geography.—The performance of the candidates was very poor and it seemed as if they were all trying to answer the questions with the knowledge of Geography acquired during their school-days, plus news, paper reading. Questions on Physical Geography were avoided as far as possible and answered worst of all. Some atrocious mistakes compel notice, e.g., Aden is a port on the Suez Canal; Niagara falls is in South Africa; The Narbada flows towards the East Coast of India. Familiar words like 'Climate', 'Coast', 'Seal', were mis-spelt. 'Textiles' was understood by a large majority to mean 'Cotton'; some took it to mean, Cotton, Silk and Wool, but not Jute.

GROUP III—SERVICES (INTERMEDIATE STANDARD) EXAMINATIONS HELD IN OCTOBER 1953.

General knowledge.—The general knowledge expected of the examinees covers a pretty good ground and ostensibly such knowledge could be had by newspaper reading, the benefit of the education which the candidates have had at school and college and by reading original books themselves. The level of answers revealed evidences of the first two categories well

enough but not the third to a satisfactory extent. The answers suggest strongly the use on the part of candidates of aids to competitive examinations which are becoming available in the market.

A prominent defect with most of the examinees is the lack of an ability to answer the questions directly and briefly.

A sad feature among the answers was the utter want of expression. Though the examinees were able to make the examiner understand that they knew the answers to some questions fairly well enough the language and the expression were so distressfully fraught with very exasperating violence to grammar, idiom and horrible forms of spelling that they gave the impression that the students had picked up their knowledge not so much from their acquaintance with original sources as from the easy aids mentioned above. However, the candidates showed a critical faculty though in a crude manner in answering questions which test that faculty.

There were very fantastic answers which are as amusing as they were absurd. This should be attributed in my opinion to the student's depending on easy aids, referred to above. It is also partly explainable to the candidate's rushing to answer the questions without pausing to read carefully what they are. Also the psychological nervousness and other difficulties incidental to an examination of candidate's anxiety for a career may explain this defect.

Translation and Composition.

Tamil.

The performance of the candidates in respect of the translation from English into Tamil was satisfactory ; but the same thing could not be said about the translation from Tamil into English. So far as the essay portion of the Test was concerned, several of them had done it fairly well. The answer books of many of the candidates however abounded in spelling and grammatical mistakes and also mistranslation of certain expressions.

Telugu.

The standard of English was very low. Most of the candidates could not form even small sentences. Spelling and Grammar were very bad. The standard of Telugu was good, and far superior to the standard of English. The style in most cases was high flown and declamatory. Some of the examinees were wanting in a sense of proportion. They beat about the bush and did not answer to the point.

Malayalam.

The standard of answers was quite good both in English and Malayalam. Spelling and grammatical mistakes were remarkably rare. A common mistake committed by many candidates was in the use of the article 'the'. On the whole it was a satisfactory performance.

Kannada.

The general standard of the candidates was not quite satisfactory. The answers of some of the candidates betrayed their inability to express themselves correctly both in English and Kannada. The replacement of English as the medium of instruction by the regional language, which may, to some extent, be considered responsible for the steady deterioration in the standard of English should have generally helped in improving the command of the regional language. But unfortunately the answer books did not seem to justify this presumption. The candidates

who were incapable of writing even half a dozen sentences in English correctly were equally ignorant of the exigencies of the Kannada grammar, while the candidates whose translation into English was better could write fairly correctly in Kannada as well.

Urdu.

The performance in the above examination both in English and Urdu has been generally good. Lapses of idiom, grammar and spelling had been few.

Geometry.—The examinees, in general, did not appear to have made any conscious preparation against the examination and the performance was not very satisfactory.

History of India.—Most of the candidates were able to answer the majority of questions set, but the standard of answering had not been very high. For the Intermediate standard, better execution must be expected, but unfortunately expression had been poor, so that many answers were found to be far from satisfactory.

History of England.—Knowledge of the subject was woefully lacking. Number of candidates write very vague answers, evidently due to the fact that proper attention was not paid to the subject.

Geography of the World and of India in particular.—Only about 25 per cent of the candidates get passing marks. The poor standard was due to their lack of systematic study of the subject. Questions on India were as a rule better answered, due chiefly to the general knowledge imbibed from newspapers, etc.

A serious feature was the ignorance of such terms in English as Equator, Desert, Silt, Peninsula, for which Tamil words, often written in English, were used.

Physics.—The answers of the candidates were quite satisfactory and the general performance was good.

Chemistry.—In general, there was a lack of clear expression and an eye of neatness. Diagrams were very scrappy.

Zoology.—In general the performance of the candidates was poor.

Language seems to be the main handicap. With the exception of very few, the majority lacked good and correct expression; language, grammar, all were equally bad. Spelling of even such common words as juice (spelt juce); prey (pray), vein (vain) and Nucleus (Necleas) was wrong. Diagrams were not drawn with attention; a good many drew agrams in ink.

Elementary Biology.—The standard of the answers was better than that of the previous year but half the answers were not up to the minimum standard required by the Commission. Some of the answers were irrelevant and most of them did not carry proper illustrations. Questions had been answered partly and not fully in most cases.

Commerce and Accountancy.—The performance of the candidates this year was very satisfactory.

Economics and Banking.—A vast majority of the candidates was poor in expression and could not explain correctly their ideas even in simple language. The spelling of even words that a student usually comes across in his study of the subjects of Economics and Banking was wrong. Standards had considerably fallen.

When the overall performance of the candidates is taken into consideration, it should be remarked that it was unsatisfactory.

GROUP IV—SERVICES (S.S.L.C. STANDARD) EXAMINATIONS HELD
IN OCTOBER 1953.*Essay—English.*

* * * * *

The general standard of performance was very low, lower than last years. There was ample evidence of a deplorable fall in the standard of English. The general attainment in English is steadily going down ever since the regional language became the medium of instruction at the secondary school stage. A few of the essays were mere gibberish. Incongruencies of number and tense, wrong construction of question forms, incorrect versions of prepositional phrases and every conceivable and inconceivable variety of mistakes were found.

A large number of candidates had ideas, but struggled for expression. They had little or no conception of the rules regarding construction of sentences, let alone paragraph construction. There were too many cases of literal translation from the vernacular. Poor spelling, bad idiom, ignorance of even the rudiments of English grammar and syntax were seen in every page of the answer books. Candidates' attainments in English were found to show a further deterioration.

* * * * *

The performance of about 50 per cent of the candidates was very disappointing. Lack of thought, poverty of expression and numerous spelling and grammar errors were the common defects detected in the performance of the candidates. The performance of some of the candidates was quite satisfactory in regard to subject matter and expression.

*General Knowledge—Part I.**English.*

The reprehensible tendency was that several candidates tried to guess answers and wrote something. A lack of touch with current events and a want of the habit of reading newspapers and journals were in ample evidence.

* * * * *

A good many were found to be ignorant of even things which a man in the street might be expected to know.

* * * * *

Ignorance of Geography on the part of some was inexcusable. Niagara falls was located in the river Cauvery. Oxford was located either in Madras or in America and Kolar in Africa. The answers exhibited lack of precise knowledge and clear understanding. Sir Winston Churchill was called the President of the U.S.A.

Malayalam.

* * * * *

The general standard of the answers was very poor. A good majority of the candidates seemed to have no idea about current events and important personalities of the day. Candidates were not alive to important current events and topics. Handwriting was bad in a majority of cases. There is much scope for the improvement of the candidates' general knowledge and the one sure method to do so is to arrange periodical general knowledge classes in the high schools.

Part II.

English.

It was quite evident from the answers that a majority of students did not cultivate the habit of reading good books or daily newspapers. They did not seem to possess any clear and definite notion of many ordinary things. Commonsense was seen to be lacking and the candidates were not able to think for themselves. The language presentation and handwriting seemed to be deteriorating. The standard could not be considered to be up to the mark. It looked as though the teaching of science subjects in the vernacular contributed to the deterioration of the standard.

* * * * *

Telugu.

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The general level of the answers was very low. Neither clear understanding nor accurate expression was found in the generality of candidates. The Telugu language used was in most cases ungrammatical and not in idiomatic style.

Part II.

Urdu.

* * * * *

The performance was on the whole very fair.

* * * * *

Precis writing.

* * * * *

On the whole the standard of English was lamentably low. The results of the examination were disappointing and showed a progressive decline in the knowledge of English.

On the whole the performance of the candidates was not very satisfactory.

* * * * *

Translation.

Tamil.

* * * * *

The performance of many of the candidates was not satisfactory. The standard of proficiency displayed by them either in English or in Tamil was lower than that which could be expected from candidates who had passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination. Their translation from English into Tamil was, however, comparatively better than their translation from Tamil into English. Many of the candidates could not comprehend properly the passages given for translation and render them into grammatically correct and idiomatic Tamil or English. The

translations of several candidates were replete with mistakes of spelling, grammar and idiom and even the elementary rules of syntax and sequence of tenses were found violated. The handwriting of the candidates and their execution might be said to be fair.

* * * * *

The performance of the candidates was, on the whole, far from satisfactory. Many of them had omitted either sentences or sometimes even paragraphs in the matter of translation. Most of them had failed to understand the main ideas contained in the passages. In translating the Tamil passage into English, the candidates had exhibited their distressingly poor knowledge of English. Rules of spelling, construction of sentences, gender, number and tense had been freely violated. Even those candidates who seemed to understand the passage had struggled much to express themselves and had hardly succeeded.

* * * * *

(i) The translation in both the languages was not up to the mark.

(ii) Intolerable grammatical and spelling mistakes were common in Part I (Tamil to English) and a majority of the candidates did not show conversance with the political terms employed therein.

* * * * *

English and Tamil.

* * * * *

The standard of performance was very low. A very large number of students displayed ignorance of the rudimentary principles of the English language. Every paper contained hundreds of errors—grammatical, spelling, and others. Many had transliterated the Tamil words into English—not knowing their equivalents. Many had showed their ignorance of the recent political developments in our country—hundreds of howlers were met with in the course of a few papers. The standard of performance was very very low.

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The performance in regard to translation into Tamil was, in most cases, far better than the translation into English while, in a few cases, it was *vice versa*. While it was to be recognized that the standard of attainment of the present day S.S.L.C. candidates had considerably deteriorated owing to various causes, it was surprising to see that even those who had passed the S.S.L.C. Examination woefully lacked expression in English.

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Telugu.

* * * * *

1. The standard of English in general was very low. Most of the candidates knew neither grammar nor spelling. They could not even form small sentences correctly.

2. The standard of Telugu in general was good, and by far superior to the standard of English.

3. Most of the candidates displayed a very low standard of general knowledge.

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Most of the candidates had ignored handwriting and neatness. Some of the candidates did not care to understand the translation passages and wrote something general. Wrong construction of sentences and wrong spelling indicated the very poor knowledge of the candidates both in English and in Telugu.

* * * * *

On the whole, the standard especially in English was very poor.

* * * * *

The performance of the candidates in general was of a low standard. The handwriting of the candidates was generally bad. Errors of grammar and spelling were abundant.

* * * * *

Malayalam.

* * * * *

The standard of the answers was fairly good. A majority of candidates did the translation into English better than the translation into Malayalam. Spelling and grammatical mistakes in both the languages were common. Sequence of tense was of little consequence to many. Handwriting on the whole was good.

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Generally the results revealed a poor standard.

* * * * *

Kannada.

* * * * *

The results of the examination were far from encouraging. The candidates betrayed an appalling ignorance of the languages—English as well as Kannada. The standard of English seemed to be deteriorating from year to year. Even the most common words were spelt or used incorrectly. The translation into Kannada was only slightly better. A very large number of candidates could not translate the English passages even fairly correctly. Mistranslations were not few. On the whole, the standard of proficiency was so low that, in the absence of determined efforts to reorientate the method of teaching the language, there would be little or no hope of any improvement in the near future.

* * * * *

Urdu.

* * * * *

The performance of the candidates both in English and in Urdu was generally good.

LIST OF HOWLERS.

1. What is Life ?

- (a) There is no life without a wife, but wife is a knife to life.
 (b) Life is a boat.
 (c) Life is nothing nowadays.
 (d) Life is high thinking for men only.
 (e) Life means a man and woman helped together and co-operate themselves and lived in a house.

2. Harmful *insects* are Tigers, Elephants, Atom Bomb, Bacteria, Coffee, Tea, Lust, Greed, Anger, etc.

Beneficial *insects* are Cats, Dogs, Cows, Television, Fish, Khadi, etc.

3. *Vaccination* is a co-operative movement. Vaccination is to protect from small *box* and big *box* or small *fox*. It is a panacea for all diseases, especially contagious diseases such as cholera and plague.

4. *Rhinoceros* is a range of mountains in Europe ; is a kind of disease in children ; is a kind of deer ; has a tall neck like Zebra ; can climb trees like monkeys.

5. Jawaharlal Nehru reached Mount Everest first ; and also George Stevenson.

6. Caustic soda is used for drinking purposes ; for stomach-ache for preparing pappadam, bonda and bread.

7. Common salt is used as a purgative. Common salt is the *sweetest* thing in this world ; is a mixture of gases.

8. *Flying fox (Bat)* is used to play cricket ; found in the leaf ; will give us honey ; flying saucers sent to Mars. It is a tennis bat.

9. *Clinical thermometer* invented by Clinic ; used to ascertain the highest and lowest temperature of climate ; help to strengthen bones and teeth ; phosphorus is kept in the thermometer ; used for finding the amount of water in milk ; keeps hot stuff hot and cool stuff cool ; used for taking coffee ; used for eye-defects.

10. *Vitamins* are found in England, France, Russia, U.S.A., etc.

11. Height of Himalayas, 930,000,000 miles.

12. Mariner's compass is a big light on a tower.

A few examples of bad spelling ; *Rise* for Rice ; *Sen* for Sun ; *Noes* for Nose ; *Common solt* for Common salt ; *Honny* for Honey.

1. Even Jesus Christ came to study at the Benares University.

2. Television was invented by Galileo.

3. Sir C. V. Raman, a learned great man, invented the law of gravitation.

4. Pandit Nehru is a barrister and a leading money-lender.

* * * * *

Sir Winston Churchill is the President of the U.S.A.

* * * * *

When Asoka waged a fierce battle against the Kalingas the blood that was shed on the battle-field ran like a river and the embankment of the river of blood was called the Blood Bank. Some referred to the Korean war while some others spoke on the heart being a blood bank.

* * * * *

Niagara falls were located in the river Cauvery.

* * * * *

Oxford was located either in Madras or in America and Kolar in Africa.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Union is Sir C. V. Raman.

The Speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Union is Pandit Nehru.

The Ambassador of the United States in India is Patel.

The Premier of South Africa is Muhammad Equbal.

The Indian Ambassador in Russia is Muhammad Alli.

* * * * *

M.B., B.S. : Mineral broadcasting ; Bombay Service.

A.I.C.C. : All Indian Cadet Crops.

L.I.M. : Indian Ministerial Laws.

* * * * *

The whip of the party.—The party of the soap company whipered to get them very taxes.

Colour Bar.—The colour of the skirt is green.

Fair Price Shop.—The fair work shop is Bombay Oil Company.

Vallabhai Patel is a poet in the world. He is a member of United States.

Winston Churchil is a important member. He also be a poet.

* * * * *

White Hall : in U.S.A. (Washington). There the people crowded to think about their duties and join the meetings.

Niagra water fall is a great fall in Natal.

Hongkong is the old capital of China. Now it is a harbour. There many factories working. It is a fertile place in Canada. It is famous for silk.

* * * * *

The Domodar valley corporation is made by the people of the Indians. They had a very useful for it. The people of this place take the money in it when they became difficulties and brought back little by little. They people is very good. So they can co-operative themselves.

APPENDIX C.

<i>Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.</i>	<i>Backward classes.</i>	<i>Open competi- tion.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

STATE SERVICES.

1. ACCOUNTANT MEMBER, MADRAS SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	15	15
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	12	12
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	13*	13
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—G.D.A.

Enrolled as a Registered Accountant.
Fellow member of the Institute of
Chartered Accountants of India.

* One of the candidates was found not qualified at the interview.

MADRAS INDUSTRIES SERVICE.

2. *Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras.*

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	7	7
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	3*	3
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	3	3
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—Diploma in Textiles (Bolton).

* Admission of two candidates was subject to relaxation of relevant rules in their favour

3. ASSISTANT MANAGER (MINES), LIGNITE PROJECT.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	1	9	10
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	4	4
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	3*	3
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—B.Sc. (Calcutta).

Second Class Colliery Manager's Certificate.
Underground Sirdars Certificate (Indian Mines Act).

* One of the candidates expressed inability to attend the oral test on the date fixed and his application was rejected.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

4. *Chief Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.*

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	4	4
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	4	4
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	3*	3
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—M.A. (Madras).

B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford).
B. Litt. (Oxford).
L.T.

* One candidate was absent.

APPENDIX C—cont.

	<i>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.</i>	<i>Backward classes.</i>	<i>Open competi- tion.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

STATE SERVICES—cont.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—cont.

5. Professor of Malayalam, Presidency College, Madras.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	8	8
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	8*	8
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	6†	6
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. ‡	Nil.

* Admission of four candidates was subject to relaxation of relevant rules in their favour.

† Two candidates were absent from the oral test.

‡ None was found suitable at the oral test.

6. Professor of Telugu, Presidency College, Madras.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	1	4	5
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	1	4	5*
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	1	2†	3†
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—

M.A. (Madras), Vidwan.

B.A. (Andhra).

B.Ed. (Andhra).

* Admission of two candidates was subject to relaxation of relevant rules in their favour.

† One candidate withdrew his application and another was absent from the oral test.

MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.

7. Associate Professor of Pathology, (Gynaecology), Medical College, Madras.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	3	3
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.*	Nil.

*The only candidate interviewed did not come up to the standard required for the post.

8. Chemical Assistant, King Institute, Guindy.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	1	14	15
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	1	9	10
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	1	9	10
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—

M.Sc. (Benares) (Chemistry), I Class.

Diploma in Technology and Pharmaceuticals

and Fine Chemicals (Government of Cochin).

9. Non-medical Assistant to the Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Madras.

Number of vacancies—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	Nil.	1	12	13
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	10	10
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	8*	8*
Number recruited	.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

Qualifications of the candidate recruited—

B.Sc. (Hons.) (Chemistry), I Class.

M.Sc. (Andhra), I Class.

M.S. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

University of Minnesota (U.S.A.)

* Two candidates were absent from the oral test.

APPENDIX C—cont.

	<i>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.</i>	<i>Backward classes.</i>	<i>Open competi- tion.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
STATE SERVICES—cont.				
MADRAS PORT SERVICE.				
10. Port Officer.				
Number of vacancies—2.				
Number of applications received	Nil.	Nil.	3	3
Number of applicants qualified	Nil.	Nil.	2	2
Number of applicants examined	Nil.	Nil.	2	2
Number recruited	Nil.	Nil.	2	2
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—Certificate of competency as Master of Foreign going Steamship.				

SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

MADRAS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Number of vacancies advertised—60.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	1	16	61	78
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	..	15	59	74
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	..	15	58	73
Number recruited	.. .. .	..	14	49*	63*

Qualifications of the selected candidates—

Intermediate, B.V. Sc.	.. .. .	57
4 B.A.—B.V. Sc. (4 B.A. and 1 B.Sc.).	.. .. .	5
Diploma of the Madras Veterinary College (G.M.V.C.)	.. .. .	1

* Three candidates have been selected supplementally at the instance of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

2. Dairy Assistants.

Number of vacancies advertised—3.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	2	11	13
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	..	7	7
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	..	7*	7
Number recruited	.. .. .	..	3	3

Qualifications of the selected candidates—

Two candidates—Minimum General Educational Qualification and Indian Dairy Diploma (Bangalore).

One candidate—Intermediate and Indian Dairy Diploma (Bangalore).

* One found not qualified.

3. Milk Tester.

Number of vacancies advertised—1.

Number of applications received	.. .. .	3	6	9
Number of applicants qualified	.. .. .	1	..	1
Number of applicants examined	.. .. .	1	..	1
Number recruited	.. .. .	1	..	1

Qualification of the selected candidate—

Intermediate (with Chemistry) and practical experience in Milk Testing in the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Limited, Ayavaram.

APPENDIX C—cont.

	<i>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i> (1)	<i>Backward Classes.</i> (2)	<i>Open. Competition</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
SUBORDINATE SERVICES—cont.				
MADRAS ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE SERVICE.				
4. <i>Radio Supervisors in the State Broadcasting Department.</i>				
Number of vacancies advertised—20.				
Number of applications received	1	11	64	76
Number of applicants qualified	1	7	33	41
Number of applicants examined	1	5	30	36
Number recruited	1	5	14	20

Qualifications of the selected candidates—

B.E. (Tele-communication)	9
B.Sc. (Hons.), Physics with Wireless as special subject	3
Certificate in Radio Servicing and Maintenance of the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore	7
I.S.L.C. in Radio Servicing and Maintenance, V.S. Rajagopalan's Radio Institute, Madras.	1

MADRAS INDUSTRIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

5. *First Assistant Chemist, Second Assistant Chemist in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.*

Number of vacancies advertised—First Assistant Chemist—1.

Second Assistant Chemist—1*

Number of applications received	2	9	11
Number of applicants qualified	1	..	1
Number of applicants examined	1	..	1
Number recruited	1	..	1

Qualifications of the selected candidate—

B.E. (Chemical) [formerly known as B.Sc. (Tech.)], Annamalai University.

* Two applications were received for the post of Second Assistant Chemist in the Kerala Soap Institute—Kozhikode, and none is found qualified.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MAGISTERIAL SERVICE.

6. *Sub-Magistrates.*

Number of vacancies advertised—25.

Number of applications received	23	50	73
Number of applicants qualified	21	37	58
Number of applicants examined	19	36	55
Number recruited	9	32	41*

Qualifications of the selected candidates—

M.A., B.L.	2
B.A. (Hons.), B.L.	2
B.A., B.L.	25
B.Sc., B.L.	9
B.Com., B.L.	2
B.A., M.A.	1

41

* At the instance of the Government and Registrar, High Court, Madras, additional sixteen candidates were selected.

APPENDIX C-1.

VIEWS OF THE TECHNICAL EXPERTS ON THE TECHNICAL ATTAINMENTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE CANDIDATES AT THE ORAL TEST.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

(i) *Paddy Specialist, Government Entomologist and Government Agricultural Chemist.*

Paddy Specialist.—Of the five candidates interviewed for the post, one had not worked on paddy at any time and did not therefore possess the necessary research experience on paddy. Although the others had worked on paddy for many years, they were generally not able to talk with confidence on any item of paddy work which was not directly under their charge. The desire to keep oneself up to date with the progress of scientific knowledge and paddy research throughout the State and elsewhere appeared to be lacking in some.

Government Entomologist.—Of the five candidates interviewed one was found to be unqualified. Two out of the remaining candidates fared badly, exhibiting a considerable degree of ignorance of the recent advances in Entomological and Plant Protection Science.

Government Agricultural Chemist.—Of the five candidates interviewed for the post, one was found to be not qualified as he did not possess the required research experience in Agricultural Chemistry. One out of the remaining four candidates had worked only in a specialized branch of Chemistry and could not claim adequate experience or knowledge to assess the problems of Agricultural Chemistry.

(ii) *Superintendent, Wynaad Colonization Scheme, and Assistant Fruit Specialist, Coimbatore.*

Among the five candidates interviewed for the posts, it was found that although all of them claimed to possess the minimum period of five years of service as Assistants in the Fruit Section, two could become eligible only when given credit for the period spent on training for Diploma in Indian Horticulture, while another was engaged for a very long part of his service in routine management of an orchard or nursery or both, having thus had little or no opportunity to gather direct experience in the conduct of research. These three candidates could not therefore impress the Commission with either an adequate grasp of the fundamentals of Horticulture or of the major present-day horticultural problems of this State or the country. The choice naturally fell on the remaining two candidates who happened to be also the seniormost.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Physical Director, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Only two candidates appeared for the interview. They showed fair knowledge of sport and tract events. Being young men they had only limited experience in service but showed capabilities for organizing work as Physical Directors in the Agricultural College.

MADRAS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

The standard of professional attainment of the candidates examined for selection as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was satisfactory. Their performance at the oral test was generally good, with the exception of a few whose inability to express themselves was conspicuous.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Milk Tester.

The performance of the candidate at the oral test was satisfactory.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Chief Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.

In connexion with the recruitment of a candidate for appointment as Chief Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras, the Government suggested two specialists to assist the Commission in making the recruitment. The Commission co-opted these specialists in addition to the departmental representative to assist it at the interview of the candidates and recruited a candidate with their assistance.

Of the three candidates interviewed for the post, two seemed to have an imperfect acquaintance with English literature and very hazy notions about the problems of teaching English. They were very inadequately equipped for the post they were seeking. The third candidate had a distinguished academic career and had done some research. This candidate seemed to have an alert mind and to possess a wide acquaintance with English literature. It must, however, be admitted that although the candidates' papers showed an intelligent grasp of literature and ranged over a large variety of subjects, the candidates could not claim to have done advanced research in English. But considering the other qualifications and record as a teacher, this candidate impressed as one who would be competent to organize English on the highest University level.

MADRAS INDUSTRIES SERVICE.

Assistant Manager (Mines), Lignite Project.

Of the three candidates interviewed by the Commission only one seemed to be smart, intelligent and hardy. He answered most questions well and seemed to be keeping in touch with the modern trend in mining and other related matters. Another candidate could not answer satisfactorily questions on Mining Laws and questions relating to functions and details of the machinery and equipments he had inspected. The third candidate, though otherwise qualified, did not seem to have an ability to express himself. He had no actual practical underground experience in a responsible capacity.

APPENDIX C-2.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

(Open competition.)

Number of vacancies—29.

	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Backward Classes.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of applications received ..	5	206	196	407
Number of applicants qualified and admitted to written test.	3	170	146	319
Number of applicants who obtained qualifying marks at the written test for admission to oral test.	..	60	67	127
Number examined	57 *	65 *	122
Number recruited	17	12	29
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—				
M.A.	1		
B.A. (Hons.)	9		
B.Sc. (Hons.)	1		
B.A.	13		
B.Com.	5		
Total	29		

* One candidate was found to be not qualified.

MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE.

Lower division clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue.

Number of vacancies—24.

Number of applications received ..	4	115	85	204
Number of applicants qualified and admitted to written test.	4	110	78	192
Number of applicants who obtained qualifying marks at the written test.	..	35	45	80
Number recruited .. .. .	..	11	13	24
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—				
B.A. (Hons.) .. .. .	..	1		
B.A. .. .. .	..	16		
B.Com. .. .. .	..	1		
B.Sc. .. .. .	..	6		
Total .. .. .	..	24		

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Number of vacancies advertised—19.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	..	7		
Backward Classes .. .. .	..	12		
Number of applications received ..	63	803	41	907
Number of applicants qualified ..	4	170	..	174
Number of applicants examined ..	4	162	..	166
Number recruited	3	13 *	..	19
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—				
B.A. .. .. .	..	7		
B.Sc. .. .. .	..	3		
B.Com. .. .. .	..	2		
Intermediate .. .. .	..	7		
Total .. .. .	..	19		

* Among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the deficiency has been made good by selection of one candidate belonging to Backward Classes and three candidates from others by open competition. Three candidates have been selected on the results of the competitive examination for Group II Services.

† Two candidates were found to be not qualified at the oral test.

APPENDIX C-2—cont.

MADRAS FISHERIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Number of vacancies—2.

	<i>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Backward Classes.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of applications received ..	264			
Number of applicants qualified and admitted to written test.	196			
Number of applicants who obtained qualifying marks at the written test for admission to oral test.	56 *	..	..	..
Number examined	55			
Number recruited	2	..	..	..
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—				
Diploma in Fisheries Technology and Navigation of Central Polytechnic, Madras.		2		

* One candidate was absent and two candidates were found to be not qualified at the oral test.

Assistant Fishery Demonstrator.

Number of vacancies—4.

Number of applications received ..	243			
Number of applicants qualified and admitted to written test.	187			
Number of applicants who obtained qualifying marks at the written test for admission to oral test.	55 *			
Number examined	55	..	..	..
Number recruited	4	..	..	..
Qualifications of the candidates recruited—				
Intermediate		1		
Diploma in Fisheries Technology and Navigation of Central Polytechnic, Madras.		3		
Total ..		4		

* Three candidates were found to be not qualified at the oral test.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMMISSION'S ADVICE IN THE CASES REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER IX OF ITS REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1954.

(i) The facts of the case as stated by the Commission are correct. As regards its recommendation, the Commission advised recovery of a sum of Rs. 750 from the pay of the Assistant Engineer in suitable instalments, in addition to the penalty of stoppage of increment for one year without cumulative effect. The penalty of recovery from pay recommended was no doubt to make good the loss sustained by the Government. But stoppage of increment for one year was itself tantamount to the recovery of Rs. 480 from the officer and therefore recovery of a further sum of Rs. 750 from the officer would have been too severe a penalty. The Government considered that the former penalty alone would meet the end in view, i.e., deterring the officer from committing further lapses of similar kind and passed orders

accordingly. The Government were fully aware of the distinct purposes for which the two different penalties were recommended by the Commission as also of the enormity of the offence before they passed orders deviating from its advice.

(ii) The Commission has made a general statement alleging that attempts have been made from time to time to cut down its statutory functions and to exclude from its purview matters in respect of which it is its duty to advise Government. It has cited the exclusion of disciplinary cases enquired into by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings from its purview ordered in 1948 and the exclusion from its purview of disciplinary cases when they have been enquired into by a Judge of the High Court ordered in 1954, as two glaring instances of Government's attempts to cut down its functions. The reasons for issue of the excluding regulation in respect of disciplinary cases of the kind first referred to have been fully explained to the Commission more than once. It was explained that the regulation was based on the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee, that a precedent to it existed in the Uttar Pradesh Disciplinary Proceedings (Administrative Tribunal) Rules, 1947 and that, inasmuch as the enquiries would be conducted by the Tribunal comprising Judicial Officers of the rank of District Judges, practically all the safeguards obtained in a Court of Law would be secured to the accused and that there was nothing wrong in dispensing with consultation with the Commission in such cases. As regards the legality of such an amendment, it was also pointed out that it was open to the Governor to make such excluding regulations under the Constitution and that it was therefore in order. The Commission has drawn attention to a paragraph in the report of the Hyderabad Public Service Commission in which the Commission in that State has made a similar protest against the issue of a similar regulation in that State. The Government have no information whether the Hyderabad Government have accepted the view of their Commission that it should be consulted after the Tribunal in that State has completed an enquiry. In any case as the regulation was issued by this Government after careful consideration and the Commission's point of view has been considered more than once, any action the Hyderabad Government may take need not be followed here.

As regards the excluding regulation issued during the half-year under report, which is referred to as the second glaring instance, it was not issued because the Commission expressed disagreement with the Judge who held the enquiry in the case in 1953 which was referred to it. The Commission's letter in connexion with that case contained certain comments on the findings of the Judge of the High Court who conducted that enquiry. The report of enquiry was discussed at a meeting of the Hon'ble Judges and approved by them. The High Court drew the attention of the Government to those comments and the undesirability of the Public Service Commission commenting upon the High Court's decisions and suggested that necessary statutory rules might be framed in this regard to eliminate such a contingency. The Government agreed with this reasoning of the High Court and decided that it was not necessary to consult the Commission in cases where the enquiry had been

conducted by a Judge of the High Court and framed a regulation accordingly. Copies of this excluding regulation were placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature, as presumed by the Commission.

Under the proviso to Article 320 (3) of the Constitution, it is open to the Governor to "make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of cases or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted" and the obligation to consult the Commission in all disciplinary matters is "subject to regulations so made". Therefore it is not proper to regard an excluding regulation issued by the Governor as an infringement of the Commission's statutory functions.

(iii) The Commission has referred to the decisions taken by the Government on a recommendation of the Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Scheme of Separation relating to civil and magisterial cadres of the judiciary. The Commission does not however make any complaint of non-acceptance of its advice on a statutory reference and it has merely referred to the decision the results of which it would watch with interest. The circumstances are, however, explained below :—

Incidental to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the judiciary was reorganized. Posts of Subdivisional Magistrates were merged with those of District Munsifs and Sub-Judges to form a combined cadre while the posts of District Magistrates and those of non-gazetted Magistrates formed separate cadres. The Committee of Enquiry into the Scheme of Separation however suggested that the posts of the Subdivisional Magistrates may be kept separate from civil judicial posts and that the magisterial section of the judiciary consisting of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate and the non-gazetted Magistrates may form a separate branch. This suggestion was examined by the Government in consultation with the High Court, the Madras Public Service Commission and the Board of Revenue. The High Court disagreed with the Committee and pressed for the retention of the existing system of combined cadres. The Madras Public Service Commission however stated that "there is much to be said in favour of separate cadres for the civil judiciary and the criminal magistracy". The Government considered the whole question very carefully and decided to accept the advice given by the High Court. This meant only that the existing statutory rules (framed in consultation with the High Court and the Madras Public Service Commission) were not changed as suggested by the Committee of Enquiry. The posts of District Magistrates were also downgraded and integrated with those of Sub-Judges on the advice of the High Court in order to remove administrative difficulties. The whole position was explained to the Madras Public Service Commission which explanation was presumably accepted. As already stated the Commission does not make any complaint in this behalf.

(iv) In this case the Commission's advice was not sought because, consistently with the practice in the past and the Government's own intentions, the Government were of the view that consultation with the Commission was not necessary. The Commission, however, took a different view and consequently, to set the matter beyond all doubt, the Governor, in a notification, dated 8th April 1954, issued a regulation specifically excluding the post of the Inspector-General of Registration from the purview of the Commission with retrospective effect from 1st March 1954. Both before making the appointment to the post and while issuing the excluding regulation with retrospective effect, the Government had fully satisfied themselves that their action was not irregular or illegal. The excluding regulation was also placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature in May 1954.

(v) The posts of Assistant Lecturers in the Government Colleges, in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, are within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission, i.e., appointments by direct recruitment thereto are made on the basis of the results of the examinations conducted by the Commission. The posts of Pandits and Munshis in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, in the Government Colleges, however, were till recently outside the purview of the Commission, i.e., appointments by direct recruitment thereto could be made by the appointing authority without consulting the Commission. In 1948, the Pandits and Munshis referred to, represented to the Government that their designation should be changed to 'Assistant Lecturers in Languages'. The change suggested would result in the Commission becoming the selecting authority for the posts. The Commission which was consulted as to the change had no objection. Thereupon, the Government, by an *executive* order, altered the designation of Pandits and Munshis in Government Colleges as 'Assistant Lecturers in Languages'. The change had to be given statutory effect by an amendment to the special rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service. The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations had also to be amended bringing these posts within its purview.

In July 1953, the Government on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction relaxed the qualification rule in favour of an unqualified Harijan candidate with a view to her regular appointment, by direct recruitment, as a Pandit in Hindi, II Grade, in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service. The Government, in the order of relaxation of rules, also asked the Director of Public Instruction to give the candidate a suitable posting. A copy of this order was sent to the Commission. With reference to this copy the Commission wrote to the Government stating that the Government's direction to the Director of Public Instruction to appoint a candidate in a post within the Commission's purview, without consulting the Commission, was not in order and suggested that the case be referred to the Commission with a full statement of the facts of the case. The Commission pointed out two instances in which it was consulted before, in making appointments to the posts in question. On examining the case in detail, Government took the view that only the designation of the posts of Pandits and Munshis

had been changed by an executive order, that the qualifications, methods of appointments, appointing authorities, pertaining to the posts were not yet changed, and that a mere change of the designation of the posts by an executive order without amending the special rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service and the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, would not bring the posts within its purview and that the Commission had, therefore, no right to select candidates for direct recruitment to the posts in question. Legally the position was explained to be as follows :—

The rules still refer to the posts as Pandits and Munshis, notwithstanding the Government Order which directed that they should be called Assistant Lecturers probably to satisfy their sense of importance. Till the rules are changed they will be only Pandits and Munshis and not Assistant Lecturers for the purpose of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations. The Government Order has no legal effect till then. Nor does the Madras Public Service Commission get the right to select them till then. The two instances of consultation with the Commission in respect of the selection of Pandits was due to a mistake and will not support the Commission's claim.

The Commission was accordingly informed that till the rules were amended, the Government Order changing the designation of Pandits and Munshis as Assistant Lecturers in Languages had no legal effect and that there was, therefore, no need to cancel the orders issued relaxing the qualification rule in favour of the Harijan candidate. In regard to the two instances pointed out by the Commission, the Commission was informed that the consultation in those cases was made due to a mistake.

The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, have since been amended bringing the posts within the Commission's purview. The reissue of the special rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service incorporating the change is under consideration. In view of the fact that necessary amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations has been made, the Madras Public Service Commission was requested to make direct recruitments to the posts of Assistant Lecturers in Languages, as in the case of "Assistant Lecturers" but it has reported that even though the Regulations have been amended the posts of Assistant Lecturers in Languages will not come within its purview until the Madras Educational Subordinate Service Rules are also amended. The question whether in the circumstances the Commission may be asked to drop recruitment to these posts and proceed with recruitment to the other posts only is under separate consideration.

Order—No. 2578, Public (Services), dated 24th December 1954.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

- To the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras (16 copies).
- „ Departments of the Secretariat (including Law Department).
 - „ Private Secretary to the Governor.
 - „ Director of Statistics, Madras.
 - „ Librarian, Madras Legislature, Madras.
 - „ Librarian, Library of the Bombay Legislature, Bombay.
 - „ Librarian, Parliament Library of the Government of India, New Delhi.
 - „ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi (with C.L.).
 - „ Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
 - „ Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, “Khaleel Mansions”, Mount Road, Madras.
 - „ Office Secretary, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, New Delhi.
 - „ Consul for the United States of America, Madras.
 - „ Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of the Congress, Washington-25 D.C.
 - „ Honorary Secretary, Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore-4.