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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 649, 15th December 1909.

School-leaving certificate.

Recognising the Secondary — as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and requesting the Commissioner for Government Examinations to submit a draft of the necessary alterations in the Public Service and Special Tests notifications.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 649, Educational, dated 15th December 1909.

In paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909, the question of recognising the Secondary school-leaving certificate as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination was reserved for separate consideration. Having now carefully considered this question, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st April 1911, holders of completed Secondary school-leaving certificates shall alone be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service which under existing rules is open to candidates who have passed the Madras Upper Secondary examination or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. Persons who pass the Matriculation examination of the Madras University subsequent to 1910 will not in the absence of a certificate be eligible for appointment to any post in superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 *per mensem*.

2. Heads of departments and others making appointments should see that preference is given to candidates who hold the best certificates, and that in all cases the certificates of candidates selected for employment show that they possess sufficient knowledge in two of the optional subjects specified in list C other than shorthand and typewriting.

3. The Commissioner for Government Examinations will be requested to submit a draft of the necessary alterations in the Public Service and Special Tests notifications.

(True Extract.)

N. S. BRODIE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Superintendent, Government Museum.
" departments of the Secretariat.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 649, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 15TH DECEMBER 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Recognition of the School-leaving Certificate as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination.*]

In paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909, it was stated that the question of recognizing the School-leaving certificate as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination would be dealt with separately.

2. The question is now accordingly taken up and submitted for consideration.

3. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 212, Educational, dated 20th March 1908, the Government considered that it would be in the best interests of education to withdraw the recognition of the Matriculation examination as an entrance test for the public service and to institute a School Final examination which would serve both as an entrance test for the public service and as a final test for young men who are leaving school and who desire to enter a school of professional or technical teaching which was not connected with the University.

4. The Committee on the scheme for the institution of a School Final examination, approved of the above decision of Government, and stated as follows in paragraph 7 of their report to Government embodied in G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 9th July 1908:—

"We approve of the decision to replace the Matriculation examination as an entrance test for Government service by some guarantee that the applicant has gone through a definite course of study in a recognized secondary school; and that during the period which he has spent at such a school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner."

5. In dealing with the subject, the Director of Public Instruction remarked as follows in his u.o. note, dated 7th December 1908:—

"The present system of requiring a pass in the Matriculation is no guarantee of fitness—whatever new system be adopted, we are not giving up a system which experience has shown to be satisfactory. For all except very unimportant posts graduates are forthcoming and will be so to a large extent as time goes on. The certificate will in any case be evidence of a complete school course and it will be no very difficult matter to select the best among a number of applicants (at present impossible from the Matriculation certificate). Exemptions now freely given will be unnecessary."

Pages 29 and 30 of the notes connected with G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909. The Director of Public Instruction also suggested that the following article be substituted for the existing article 1 in the Public Service notification:—

"Subject to the provisions of article 2 no person shall be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service carrying a pay of Rs. 20 or more unless he has obtained a secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of the Government or unless he passed, prior to December 1909, the Madras Upper Secondary examination, with English as his first language, or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or has passed some other examination accepted by the Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent," etc., etc.

Paragraph 19 of his note on page 38 of the notes connected with G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909.

6. Sir George Forbes in his note, dated 7th May 1909, remarked as follows:—

"It is quite clear that a certificate may testify to every degree of education. It will in time mean little more than that a pupil has worked his way through a school up to the sixth form and though it will show the benefit he has derived, that benefit may be valued at any figure. It will be necessary, I think, to prescribe that the candidate for a Rs. 20 post shall have secured at least say 40 per cent. or 33 per cent. on the total of his subjects. Some minimum must be fixed, and probably different minima for different offices or posts or grades of pay."

Page 40 of the notes K.W. G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909.

7. With reference to the above remarks of Sir George Forbes, Mr. Wynch, the then Secretary, noted as follows:—

"Anything of this kind seems to be strongly deprecated by the Committee—*vide* paragraphs 45, 5, 7, 11 and 12 of the report in G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 9th July 1908."

"A Collector having to choose from amongst a number of applicants from different schools would really have little to guide him as to the relative capabilities of the candidates beyond the marks obtained at the public examination. I would suggest that instead of entering the percentage of school marks the headmaster should enter the number of boys in the class in each subject and the particular boy's place therein as determined by the school examination. Inspectors could not exercise much check over school marks but it would not be a very difficult matter to ascertain whether a class was properly placed in order of merit."

"Moreover, I think, a would-be employer would learn more from seeing that a boy had worked his way, say from the bottom of the fourth form up to a respectable position in the sixth form than he would from a mere table of marks which would give no indication of the boy's relative capacity."

"Then as the result of the public examination in addition to the marks obtained I would enter in addition A the school average marks for that particular subject and B the Presidency average (for the particular year) which might be divided into two classes, first average of marks over 50 per cent. say and second the average of marks below 50 per cent. but above 25 per cent. Some maximum seems necessary as otherwise the average would be brought down too low."

"A reference to A would at once furnish an index of the value of the headmaster's term reports as if the public examination showed that a boy was below the first-class average while the headmaster had always placed him near the top of his class it would be plain that either the headmaster had been partial or that the general standard of education in the school was low."

"The computation of school and Presidency averages would not, I submit, be a harder task than the proposed "moderation" of school marks and would, I think, furnish a much more valuable criterion of the amount of education a boy had received."

"A rule might then perhaps be framed that a candidate for the public service must be above the second-class Presidency average in total marks in the obligatory subjects without infringing the cardinal principles laid down by the Committee."

Pages 42 and 43 *ibid.*

8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick thereupon noted:—

"As to the acceptance of the certificate for the public service (paragraph 19 of Mr. Forbes' note) I am much against fixing any particular percentage of marks as qualifying. My reason is that it will introduce exactly the same kind of feeling as regards this public examination as now exists regarding the Matriculation. We shall retain our present rules as regards the more important posts. I mean the qualification of a degree or Agricultural diploma and so on. If, as I hope, our service is soon to be divided into lower and upper grades, I should be inclined to have no tests beyond holding the final school certificate for the lower grades of appointments and I am not sure that I would not make most of these lower appointments non-pensionable, so that inefficient men might be got rid of more easily than is possible at present."

"At all events if my Honourable Colleague insists on a minimum of marks as a qualification I hope he will consent to make it very low, say 25 per cent. or say anything above a third-class if we adopt classes. Something that would show that the man applying who could not get such marks was absolutely unfit. We might perhaps also fix a maximum above which everybody would be considered fit and let the Board certify as regards the men who got marks between this maximum and minimum whether they considered the men fit or not. But on the whole I am inclined to prefer no minimum or maximum. A pass would mean that the boy was up to sixth form standard and a month's probation would settle whether the man suited or not the particular appointment for which he was an applicant."

"What I think is, that our whole object in this scheme is to get rid of examination marks as a test of merit and if we fix any particular percentage of marks now as a qualification we shall be undoing what the Committee have attempted to do."

Page 44 of the notes connected with G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909.

9. His Excellency the Governor in his note, dated 24th June 1909, made the following observation:—

"I would make no provision at present defining any percentage of marks as a qualification for the public service."

"As Mr. Hammick points out we at once get back to examination marks as the test of merit. We may, I think, deal separately with the question of the school certificate being regarded as a qualification for the public service."

Page 45 *ibid.*

10. The matter was then discussed in Council and the following decision was arrived at:—

"Nothing need be said in the draft order about any percentage of marks or class qualifying for Government service. This matter will have to be dealt with separately."

11. It is submitted that these notes may be forwarded u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will state what form of the school-leaving certificate may be recognized as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination."

C.S.—20-10-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-10-09.

The decision in this case will probably depend to a great extent on the decision regarding the division of the public service into an upper and a lower grade. This subject is, I understand, now in circulation in Revenue. In the meantime the Director of Public Instruction's views may be got u. o.

C. A. SOUTER—20-10-09.

Not knowing what was said in Council, when it was ordered that this matter should be separately dealt with, I hardly know what points, if any, need any note now.

But there seems to be no need either to consult the Director of Public Instruction or to wait until orders have been passed on the division of the public service into an upper and a lower grade. Orders must be passed soon, for until it is publicly announced that Government accept the school-leaving certificate as a passport to the public service—whether with reservations as to the number of marks obtained or not—students will go on reading for the Matriculation just as usual and the scheme will be largely a dead letter."

The University has accepted the school-leaving certificate as a substitute for the Matriculation as a qualification for admission to the University course—see recent newspapers, and the reports do not show that it made any reservation as to the number of marks obtained. Hitherto, the standards for admission to the University course and to the public service have been the same, and if Government now make reservations regarding marks obtained in respect of the latter, it will be a new departure."

Pending orders whether any special points should be examined, the case has not been marked for circulation.

W. FRANCIS—21-10-09.

We must bear in mind that in this case we are protected by the rules as regards Special tests. I am not quite clear how these rules actually work out. Is it not only

(1) | B.A.'s that can apply to appear for Revenue Higher grade and Criminal Higher grade?

(2) | Can anybody go up for the Criminal Lower grade and Revenue Lower grade?

- (3) Could for instance, under the rule proposed by Dr. Bourne, allowing any one who has a school final certificate, to take up a Rs. 20 appointment, such a man go up for the Revenue Test, Lower, Account Test, Lower, and Translation Test, Lower, and so become qualified to be a Taluk Sarishtadar or Tahsildar?

What are the tests necessary for a Stationary Magistrate?

I certainly do not think that we can let these men holding only a final school certificate rise to any higher pay, say, than Rs. 50. The question is how to secure this.

Please note further on this point. I don't think we need send the papers to the Director of Public Instruction again; he has given us his views already.

M. H[ANMICK]—27-10-09

Honourable Member's query on page 3 *supra*. (1) Is it not only B.A.'s that can apply to appear for Revenue Higher grade, and Criminal Higher grade?

Note (1) to article 4 of the Special Test notification. *The Revenue Test, Higher grade, is open to—*

- (i) Graduates,
- (ii) Students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examination prescribed for admission to the college and have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical examinations, and
- (iii) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical examinations.

Note (2) to article 4 of the Special Test notification. 2. *The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher grade, is open to—*

- (i) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or Calcutta University,
- (ii) Students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examination prescribed for admission to the college and have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical examinations, and
- (iii) Candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation examination and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical examinations.

Honourable Member's query on page 3 *supra*. 3. (2) Can anybody go up for the Criminal, Lower grade, and Revenue, Lower grade?

Vide note (2) to rule 4 on page 1 of the Special Test Examinations. The Criminal, Lower grade, is open to the same candidates as are specified in paragraph 2 above.

4. *The Revenue Test, Lower grade, is open to persons who have passed the Article 4 of the Special Test notification. Madras Upper Secondary examination with English as their first language or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or any other examination recognised as equivalent to either of them.*

5. (3) Could any one who has a school-leaving certificate, and who is allowed to take up a Rs. 20 appointment, go up for the Revenue, Account, and Translation tests, Lower grade, and so become qualified to be a Taluk Sarishtadar or Tahsildar?

Honourable Member's query *supra*.

Under the existing rules persons who have passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination may appear for the Revenue, Account, and Translation Tests, Lower grade. A

* which is to take the place of the Matriculation examination as a passport to public service.

person possessing a school-leaving certificate * could thus appear for these tests and become qualified for the post of

Taluk Sarishtadar, but he cannot become a Taluk Sarishtadar who is also a Magistrate nor a Tahsildar, as he will not be eligible to appear for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower grade, which is also prescribed for these posts.

Honourable Member's query on page 4 *supra*.

6. (4) What are the tests necessary for a Stationary Magistrate?

Item 11 under "C. Revenue Department" on page 3 of the notification.

Stationary Magistrates are required to pass the following special tests:—

- (1) Revenue Test, Lower grade.
- (2) Account " " "
- (3) Criminal } " " "
- Judicial }
- (4) Translation " " "

7. As regards the question of limiting the pay of persons possessing only a school-leaving certificate, to Rs. 50 per mensem, which has been suggested by the Honourable Member, it is submitted that according to the existing rules a Matriculate is eligible for appointment to all posts for which the Account, Revenue and Translation tests, Lower Grade, alone are required. Such posts are those of Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants, English and Vernacular head clerks in Collectors' offices, Record-keepers and Translators in Collectors' offices. If it is desired to limit the pay of men holding school-leaving certificates to Rs. 50 or so, the best course would be to exclude them from the Translation Test, Lower grade, in which case they can appear only for the Revenue and Account Tests, Lower grade, and can become only Revenue Inspectors at the highest—*vide* item 13 under C. Revenue Department on page 3 of the Public Service notification.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—10-11-09.

Would it not be enough to say at once that no man who holds only the school-leaving certificate shall be eligible to hold a post carrying more than Rs. 50 as a maximum? Or perhaps it might be possible to lay down that certain definite posts are alone open to such persons *cf.* all posts on and below Rs. 45—Record-keeper and perhaps some others. It is a matter for Revenue to consider.

2. Honourable Member's other questions are answered in the office-note.

C. A. SOUTER—12-11-09.

Neither the proposal made at A in the office-note, to exclude men who hold only leaving school certificate from the Translation test, nor that made by the Under Secretary at B to debar such men from rising to posts carrying a salary of over 50 quite meets the case.

Under the leaving School Certificate scheme any boy whatever his abilities may obtain a certificate, and if article 1 of the public service notification is altered so as to admit the holder of such certificate to the public service we may, and probably shall, have the taluk cutcherries filled with clerks of the present "failed Matriculate" type, and the mere fact that the Special Test rules are so altered as to prevent them rising to posts above Rs. 50 or that a general rule to this effect is entered in the public service notification itself will not help us much.

M. H[ANMICK].

As Mr. Francis has already noted, we want to intimate as soon as possible how the school certificates are going to be viewed by Government as passports to the public service, at the same time until we know what rules exactly the Board of School Final Examination is going to adopt for recording the result of the public examination at the end of the school course, and moderating headmasters' marks, it is almost impossible to say how the discretion of heads of offices should be exercised in admitting candidates for the public service. Either we must leave them absolute discretion and run the risk of a large recruitment of bad bargains and a crop of applications later on for exemption from the Special Test rules, or we must wait until we see what shape the school certificate is going to assume, and how far it will be possible to require a certain class of certificate as a passport to public service.

L. M. WYNCH.

As long as the bad bargains are prevented from rising to responsible posts I don't see that it matters much.

M. H[AMMICK]—15-11-09.

Under the school certificate scheme, the separation of the clerical staff into upper and lower divisions would seem to be more than ever necessary.

I was talking to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction Mr. Pranatarthiara Aiyar yesterday morning and he deprecated any such classification such as I suggested in my note *supra*, as being almost certain to reintroduce the system of cramming, and working solely for the final examination.

Quite so.

M. H[AMMICK].

L. M. WYNCH—13-11-09.

As long as we prevent these men who have only passed or present the final certificate from getting any except purely clerks' appointment of the lowest grade and the most simple character, I do not see that we need do more. It seems to me to be no objection that this rule will fill the taluk offices with unpassed men—these are the men who will do clerk's work properly and never expect to rise higher. But we do want to prevent such men rising to be Revenue Inspectors,—and clerks drawing pay above Rs. 50, and it seems to me that if we lay down that five years from this time nobody shall go up for the Translation Test, Lower, unless he has passed—

(1) F.A. of Madras or Calcutta, or

(2) has passed the Agricultural Test or holds a Diploma of Agriculture in the Technical examination; or

(3) holds a Diploma in Commerce under the Technical examination, we shall practically protect our upper service from being held by these certificate holders. But we must add in this case

Revenue Inspectors are already required to pass Revenue, Lower; Honourable Member probably means Translation, Lower.

L. M. WYNCH—16-11-09.

Yes. This is so.

M. H[AMMICK].

are those of Sub-Inspectors in Police. We must, I think, protect them; but the only way I can see of doing that is the holding of a Special Test examination by a Police Board. This can, however, be considered later on; at present the Matriculation standard may continue for another year and the matter referred to the Inspector-General for report.

The only other appointments I can think of at present that we want to protect

Translation the Revenue Test, Lower, as a test for the Revenue Inspectors. If we do not do this, we shall have Revenue Inspectors who are mere final certificate men.

These papers had better go to Revenue for opinion. The matter is very urgent as the Director of Public Instruction cannot work out his scheme finally until he knows what we are going to do.

Revenue, please.

M. H[AMMICK]—15-11-09.

To the Revenue Department.

L. M. WYNCH—16-11-09.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Shorthand and Type-writing as one of the optional subjects for the school-leaving certificate.*]

In paragraph IV of the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates proposed by the Committee in G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 9th July 1908, "shorthand and type-writing" was included in group C as one of the several optional subjects which a candidate for the school-leaving certificate may bring up.

Page 37 of the notes connected with G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909.

2. In dealing with the Committee's proposals, Sir George Forbes noted as follows under date 7th May 1909:—

"The scope of the certificate, that is, the subjects of study might, however, be improved. They are grouped into groups A, B and C (*vide* page 9 of G.O., No. 510, dated 9th July 1908). A and B contain compulsory subjects and C the optional subjects, one or more of which may be taken. I see 'shorthand and type-writing' is included in C. This is a purely mechanical accomplishment and cannot be put on the footing of an intellectual attainment such as a classical language or Geometry or Botany, etc. If it is to be left in, it certainly should not be offered as the one compulsory subject, where only one is offered."

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick in his note, dated 12th June 1909, made the following observation with regard to the subjects included in group C:—

"As to the C subjects, I don't think it much matters what is left in this class. The final note is 'other subjects within the secondary school course'. I am ready to agree with my Honourable Colleague in what he says on this matter. I would leave it to the Committee to alter this list as they think fit."

4. His Excellency the Governor agreed with Sir George Forbes and stated that he "should leave it ('shorthand and type-writing') in, but as an *extra* not as one compulsory subject."

5. In the draft order submitted for approval on the subject of the school-leaving certificate, the following remark was made in regard to shorthand and type-writing:—

"As to shorthand and type-writing, the Government consider that it should not be offered as the one optional subject where only one is offered, but it may be taken as an additional subject under C."

6. In submitting the draft order for approval, the Secretary noted as follows under date 10th July 1909:—

"Dr. Bourne suggests that this sentence may be omitted here as it pertains rather to the public service notification. So far as the leaving certificate is concerned, it does not matter what optional subjects a pupil offers."

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick then observed as follows:—

"I agree with Dr. Bourne. We may make the rule in the public service notification."

8. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and His Excellency the Governor agreeing with this view, the sentence was omitted from the draft order.

9. The Acting Secretary (Mr. Francis) thereupon noted that this order should be embodied in the public service notification.

10. The question of recognizing the school-leaving certificate as a passport for public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination is separately under consideration. As observed by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, the orders with regard to shorthand relate only to the question whether a man with a leaving certificate which shows that he offered "shorthand and type-writing" as the *one* optional subject where only one was offered, is eligible for entrance into the public service.

11. Submitted that this file may be linked with the file on the subject of revising the public service notification.

C.S.—6-11-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—6-11-09.

Yes. It will be simple to put in as a note or proviso in the public service notification that if a person offers shorthand and type-writing as the optional subject where only one is offered he shall not be eligible to enter the public service.

C. A. SOUTER—12-11-09.

Some such rule will be necessary, but the matter can wait pending disposal of the main question in the linked file as to the limitation with which the school certificate may be accepted as a qualification for the public service.

L. M. WYNCH—13-11-09.

Yes. We can make a rule as above. It will prevent shorthand and type-writing being taken up as the *only* optional subject.

M. H[AMMICK]—15-11-09.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It has been decided in the notes above to recognize the school-leaving certificate as a passport for the lower grades of the public service in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick considers that persons holding school final certificates should not be allowed to hold any posts other than clerks' posts carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and less and that they should not be appointed to the post of Revenue Inspector. To bring about this the Honourable Member suggests that a rule may be laid down to the effect that five years from this time no person shall go up for the Translation Test, Lower grade, unless he has passed the F.A. examination of Madras or Calcutta or has passed the examination prescribed for admission to the College of Agriculture and holds the Diploma in Agriculture or holds a Diploma in Commerce. This rule will exclude men who hold only school-leaving certificates from the Translation Test, Lower grade. The Honourable Member further adds that Revenue Inspectors should be required to pass Translation Test, Lower grade, in future so that persons with school-leaving certificates may not be eligible for holding the post.

2. But persons holding school-leaving certificates may also hold appointments for which Account Test, Higher grade, * alone has been prescribed as a qualification and they will also be eligible for the following appointments carrying a pay of more than Rs. 50 for which no special tests are prescribed:—

- (i) Clerks on Rs. 60 in the correspondence section in Collectors' offices.
- (ii) Accountants on Rs. 70 in Collectors' offices.

If the Honourable Member's orders are to be carried out, persons holding school-leaving certificates should be prohibited from appearing for (i) Translation, Lower, (ii) Account Test, Higher, and be made ineligible for the two appointments above specified besides making an addition of Translation, Lower, as a qualification for Revenue Inspectors. It is submitted that this is rather cumbrous. It leaves persons

with school-leaving certificate eligible to appear for Revenue Lower and Account Lower. But there are no appointments, the salary of which is Rs. 50 and less, in the Revenue Department for which these tests alone are prescribed. Practically therefore there is no object in allowing them to appear for any special test examination; while it is a question whether the addition of Translation Lower as a qualification for Revenue Inspector is necessary. It is submitted that the simplest plan will be to lay down that persons holding school-leaving certificates are eligible only for purely clerical posts carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and less. But perhaps it will make the examination unpopular.

M.R.N.—17-11-09.

It is only to exclude the "School Final" men that the Translation Test, Lower, should be prescribed for the post of Revenue Inspector. This test is not required for a person to discharge efficiently the duties of a Revenue Inspector, and I am afraid that F.A.'s and others who are now appointed Revenue Inspectors will find it difficult to pass this test also, especially in districts the vernacular of which is different from their mother tongue. I submit that the "School Final" men may well be debarred from appearing for any special test, as under the orders contemplated in the notes *supra*, they can appear only for Revenue Lower, and Account Test, Lower, and passing them will not place them in a better position, so far as qualifying for appointments in the Revenue Department is concerned. To a person entering the Revenue Department it will practically make no difference whether he is allowed to appear or prevented from appearing for Revenue Lower, and Account Test, Lower.

S. VENKATARAMADAS—17-11-09.

Under the orders of Government a scheme is about to be worked out and submitted for dividing the service in the Revenue Department into an upper and lower division. The upper division will, it is proposed, commence at Rs. 50 per mensem or thereabouts and recruitment for this division will be limited to graduates. For ten (or fifteen) years it will be necessary to allow a large (but gradually diminishing) proportion of vacancies in the upper division to be filled by promotion of men now in the lower division. After the expiry of these ten (or fifteen) years, promotion from the lower to the upper division will be rare and will only be made on grounds of exceptional talent or merit.

2. In these circumstances it is perhaps unlikely that men who hereafter enter the Government service with a school-leaving certificate will at any time rise, except in exceptional cases, to Rs. 50 and upwards, and the question is whether reliance may not be placed on the proposed division of the service to prevent an undue number of men with insufficient education from rising to the higher ranks of the service. If possible, it would, I submit, be preferable to deal with the matter in this way rather than to apply a check by the somewhat indirect method of exclusion from one or more special tests. It is presumably not desired to render it *impossible* for a man of exceptional capacity to rise to the higher posts in the service, even though he has not passed the Intermediate or B.A. examination. It is probably only desired to prevent such men rising except in exceptional cases. This can, I think, be provided for without difficulty in the rules to be framed regulating the division of the service into an upper and lower division.

No, but he would have to be exempted as now specially.

M. H[AMMICK].

3. The advantages of admitting men freely to the special tests are (1) that persons entering the service with a school-leaving certificate are allowed to retain a hope that, by special diligence or energy, they may rise to the upper ranks of the service; if this hope is entirely withheld the quality of recruits in the lower ranks of the service will be likely to deteriorate, (2) that it remains possible for Government, without breaking its own rules, *i.e.*, without grant of exemption from examination rules, to allow persons of special merit to be promoted. It will be easy to lay down, in the scheme for the division of the service, that after the period of ten (fifteen) years above referred to, all appointments in the higher division shall be filled by direct recruitment except some small percentage, perhaps 15 or 10 per cent. per annum, which might be filled by the promotion of deserving men from below. In the selection of

these specially deserving officers, the fact that the men have passed the special tests would be a point to be taken into consideration. In these circumstances it might be better not to exclude any man from the special tests, at any rate for the present.

A. G. CARDEW—18-11-09.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

R. F. AUSTIN—20-11-09.

If we do get this scheme of upper and lower service and if under the scheme the upper service will be recruited entirely from graduates, I don't think we shall need to make the changes in the tests that I proposed and we may leave matters alone for the present. We shall however have to secure in some way that men who are only certificate holders and whose certificates do not give evidence of any very high standard of education are not allowed to pass into the higher ranks of the service. We shall have particularly to protect the Revenue Inspector appointments from being swamped.

We may then leave matters alone for the present and merely say that after the institution of these certificates, the holders of them will be eligible for appointments for which now matriculates are eligible, but that preference should be given to those who hold the best certificates, that in all cases the certificate should show that the candidate has passed in two optional subjects under class C and that if shorthand and type-writing be one of these subjects, a third also must be taken up.

We can see how this will work; if we find later on that very inferior men are being admitted to the service we may have to enforce a standard of marks, but for the present we do not wish to do this.

Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson should see.

M. H. AMMICK—22-11-09.

Circulate.

R. F. AUSTIN—23-11-09.

The proposals in my Honourable Colleague's note *supra* are made on the assumption that the separation of the service into an upper and lower division will be made at an early date. On that assumption I agree to the proposals. But if the separation of the service be not effected, or at least within measurable distance, say six months hence, I think the position in regard to leaving certificate men must be reconsidered.

J. N. ATKINSON—26-11-09.

The draft order put up is submitted for approval.

P.R.—3-12-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-12-09.

C. A. SOUTER—6-12-09.

- (i) Why is April 1911 fixed for inauguration of the scheme?
- (ii) What is the object of, and authority for, the last sentence of paragraph 1 of draft? The meaning is far from clear.

R. F. AUSTIN—10-12-09.

(i) According to paragraph X of the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates annexed to G.O., No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909, "the scheme shall come into force from 1st January 1910 and the first public examination under it shall be held in March 1911." The 1st of April 1911 is accordingly put in as the probable date from which candidates with completed school-leaving certificates will be available for appointment to posts in the public service.

(ii) In the first part of paragraph 1 of the draft order it is proposed to recognise only the school-leaving certificate as a passport for entrance to public service from

April 1911 in substitution for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination. This being so the position of the candidates who pass the Matriculation examination in 1910 or before that year and of those who may pass it subsequent to that date with regard to their eligibility to enter the public service has to be clearly defined. The last sentence is put in subject to approval with the object of making this point clear, especially as it follows from the first part of paragraph 1 of the order under which the Matriculation examination ceases to be a passport for entrance into the public service.

P.R.—11-12-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—13-12-09.

As to 1st April 1911, it is the earliest date on which any one can have a certificate and it is proposed in order to get the new rule into force as soon as possible.

2. The last sentence of paragraph 1 is necessary because—

- (1) present Matriculates should not be affected by the new rule.
- (2) any person who may pass the Matriculation examination after the rule comes into force should be barred from Government service if he has no leaving certificate.

C. A. SOUTER—14-12-09.

Issue.

R. F. AUSTIN—15-12-09.

[G.O., No. 649, Educational, dated 15th December 1909.]

TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

From

~~THE~~

To

H. M. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Sery. Est.

Dated 18-12-1909.

The Govt order that has gone out about
Public Service notifn. as regard
the School Final certificate has been
marked for the Press. If it has not
gone to the Press please cancel that
It should not be put on the Editors
Table.

Call
18/12/09

Submitted to the Deputy Secretary
for information.

RD
18.12.09

For Sykes.

I have telephoned to the
Press to cancel the ~~Editor's~~
'Editor's Table' in the G.O., which
was sent to the Press on 15.12.09.
Proof has not yet been received & when it comes the ~~Am~~ and
18.12.09 will be carried out.

*The am. can see that it
is not placed in S.T.
18/12*

*Please see this
one
18/12*

12 15/11



Educational Department.

Copy of a telephonic message from the Hon'ble Member to the Secretary, Educational Department dated 18th December 1909:-

The Government order that has gone out about Public Service Notification as regards the School Final Certificate has been marked for the Press. If it has not gone to the Press please cancel that. It should not be put on the Editors' Table.

Submitted to the Deputy Secretary for information.

I have telephoned to the Press to cancel the entry 'Editors' Table' in the G.O. which was sent to the Press on 15-12-09. Proof has not yet been received and when it comes the H.M.s Orders will be carried out.

K.R.
18-12-09.

In any case see that it is not placed on E.T.

R.F.A.
18-12-09.

To S.G.P. u.o. for information noting and return.

File with 80 649 22

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

M.H.

18-12-09

18-12-09

The fact was that the Hon'ble Member had telephoned to the Secretary, Educational Department, on 18th Dec 1909, and had asked him to cancel the entry 'Editors' Table' in the G.O. which was sent to the Press on 15-12-09. Proof has not yet been received and when it comes the H.M.s Orders will be carried out.

For information of the Hon'ble Member

18-12-09

I have telephoned to the Hon'ble Member and have explained to him the position. He has asked me to inform you that he has no objection to the entry 'Editors' Table' being placed on the Editors' Table.

Educational Department.

C.No. , From the

No. dated,

1909.

ORDER.
P.S.

18
No 649 dated 15-12-09

Paras 1+2 may be placed on E.T. B.

Dr
15/7/12

Q. Para VII of the Scheme
imp: bafgo. 427 Est. B
21.7.09

In paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 427 Ed1., dated 21st July 1909, the question of recognising the Secondary School Leaving Certificate as a passport for public service in substitution ~~for~~ the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination was reserved for separate consideration. Having ^{now} carefully considered ~~this~~ question, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st April 1911, holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates shall ^{alone} be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service which ^{under existing rules is} ~~is now~~ open to candidates who have passed the Madras Upper Secondary examination or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. Persons who pass the Matriculation examination of the Madras University subsequent to 1910 will not be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs.20/- per mensem.

2. Heads of departments and others making appointments should see that preference is given to ^{Candidates} ~~those~~ who hold the best certificates and that ⁱⁿ all cases the certificates of candidates selected for employment

649 sub.

4
28/12

employment show that they possess sufficient knowledge in two of the optional subjects specified in list C, other than Shorthand and Typewriting.

3. The Commissioner for Government examinations will be requested to submit a draft of the necessary alterations in the Public Service and Special Tests Notifications.

P.R.
3-12-09.

cbt
6/12

100
4-12-09

Prs
15/12/09

To,

The D. P. J.
" C. G. E.
" S. G. M. ✓
" Departments of the Secretariat.

~~E.T. paras 1 & 2 only~~

16/12/09
In ms. print.
SCQ:desks
5/1/10

SCQ:desks
5/1/10

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
LEGISLATIVE

URGENT (a).

Current No., dated 19 ..
G.O., No. 649, dated 15-12-1909

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
(b¹)
Notes.....

Docket... School Leaving Certificate
Recognising the Secondary
As passport for public services
in substitution for the Matriculation
of the Upper Secondary Examination
requesting the Commissioners for Govt. Examinations
to submit a draft of the necessary alterations
to the Public Service and Special Test Notification
Number of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained
in the Press). Complete
correspondence
and orders. Notes

FOR RECORD.*				
Madras Records	...	...	30	15
Ooty Records	...	...	3	3
For filing with original	...	...	1	1
Total			34	9

FOR ISSUE.†		Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(d) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
No.	Papers.					
Signature copies.....						
India Office.....						
Govt. of India.....Dept.						
Public Department.....						
Judicial Department.....						
Financial Department.....						
Revenue Department.....						
Public Works Department.....						
Local and Municipal Department.....						
Dept.						
Total			50			

Spare copies.	The Director of Public Instruction.....	5			
	The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....	5			
	The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....	5			
	The Surgeon-General.....				
	The Accountant-General.....				
	The Collector of.....				
	The P. D. B.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
Total					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

- (a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.
- (b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.
- (b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.
- (c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.
- (d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.
- (e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.
- (b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.
- (c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.
- (d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.
- (e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)
† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

B

C

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.
at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Q
15.11.09
.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please print the G.O. very urgent
to him purp
Q
15.12.09

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.		
Received in Press on.....	<i>17-12-09</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>
First proof furnished on.....	<i>20-12-09</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>
Call for revised proof received on.....	<i>21-12-09</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>
Revised proof furnished on.....			
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	<i>21-12-09</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>
Final copies supplied on.....	<i>24-12-09</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>
Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	<i>84</i>	<i>19</i>	
" " " Issue.....	<i>75</i>		
For Volumes.....	<i>16</i>		
For E.T.....			
Total ...	<i>125</i>	<i>19</i>	