[E. & L.]

1,000—19-6-12.

Educational (1913) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 580 Edn

DATED 19—6—1913.

[Despatch Abstract.]

The Special test ~~Government~~ examinations — Informing S.C. Nanjunda Rao of Coimbatore and others that the Govt. have considered ~~see no sufficient reason to grant~~ their prayers in regard to the papers ~~several points raised with reference to~~ set for the Criminal Judicial ~~Test papers~~. & see no sufficient reason for granting them.

MAR 1913
SECRETARIAT

C. 863 Eof
15.3.13

March 1913

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

We, the undersigned memorialists beg to bri
notice of Government the following certain grievance
the Special Test Examination in the Criminal Judici
with the full hope that they will receive favourab
ration. The grievances may be arranged under the
heads:--

(1) The extreme difficult nature of the q

(2) The shortness and the vague nature o
especially in the Medical Jurisprudence and India

(3) The high standard of marks held nec
pass.

(4) The long duration between the exami

1. From a perusal of the papers of th
years, it may be well conceded that the questi
examinations are were rather very hard and of a se
The examiners seem to ignore the fact that the
not full time~~s~~d students of Law. The candidat
Special Test are mostly officials who have n
of some special course of lectures on the sub
not got much time at their disposal, as they h
this examination in the midst of their pressi
It is therefore natural for them to expect t
on the several subjects pres~~ent~~cribed should be
intended for full timed students of Law wh
of studying in some colleges. But the rev

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order
that
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[illegible]
pages
of pamphlet
[illegible]

The questions do not bear also on the prescribed books. For instance, the paper on the Indian Evidence Act for the last 2 or 3 years is an instance in point. No one who has not studied the Amir Ali's Evidence Act will find himself able to answer the conundrums and puzzles that confront him in this paper, nor are the questions calculated to test the knowledge of the average candidates on the subject. They are of such stiffness that only a thorough study and the possession of more than average intellect can enable one to answer all of them in a satisfactory manner. The examination test has never risen to such a high pitch that only those with a good memory should be able to pass it, though all alike have been doing well in service. It will be within the experience of Government that several good hands were often unsuccessful in the examinations. Further, the concession of permitting books to answer some of the papers has not improved the situation. The questions to be answered with books are of such a nature that a study of the bare text books does not help the candidates in answering them. According to the prescribed syllabus, the candidates are not expected to read any commenta on the Criminal Procedure Code. But no body can say that the questions on this subject can be answered by a study of the bare text book. The questions are so twisted that the candidates are puzzled and are unable to resort to the sections of the Codes which bear upon them.

2. The questions on the Medical Jurisprudence are vagu and short. Only 6 questions are set in this paper and they are more of a medical than of a medico-legal nature that only candidates who have had the advantage of attending courses of lectures in the medical colleges will be able to deal with th fairly. It is within the experience of a number of the memorialists and will certainly be within that of the Superinte in the examinations, that the examination hall is almost clea

within

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within an hour and a half of the time allowed on the examination day in this subject, while the time allowed for answering this paper is 3 hours. This circumstance will bear out the statement that the questions are ~~either~~ so short and vague that the candidates find there is no work for them and leave the examination hall long before the appointed time ~~in the course of an hour~~. The candidates are expected to read "Gribble and Hehir's Medical Jurisprudence" for their examination. The questions do not cover all the parts in the book, but are confined to some anatomical subject that the candidates are not enabled to know exactly what is wanted. The subject is itself a vague one, on many questions thereof, there seems to be no definite opinion according to the book which the memorialists are expected to read, and the difficulty of the candidates is increased when the questions do not bear upon some concrete points dealt with in the book. Questions such as "What is the fatal dose and what is the fatal period?" point unmistakably to the idea that they are more of a medical than of a medico-legal nature. The petitioners apprehend that the present state of affairs is due to the fact that a medical man continues to be the examiner in this subject and earnestly pray that a change may be made in the examiner.

3. The high percentage of marks required for a pass. The minimum prescribed is 1/3 in each subject and 40 per cent. of the total. In all Law examinations where the candidates have a special training and a course of study under able and experienced lecturers, the minimum required is only 33 per cent; but the candidates for this special test examination who have no such facilities are required to get 40 per cent. for a simple pass. This it is submitted handicaps them much. If they cannot be treated with greater consideration they can at least be placed in a par with them.

and another.

date has to wait one long year before he can reappear for the examination. The memorialists consider that holding the special test examination twice a year as it is done in the case of examinations for Assistant Collectors, may be advantageous to all concerned.

The memorialists therefore pray for the following relief:--

(1) That the examiners be requested to confine their questions to the books which the candidates are expected to read.

(2) That the questions on Evidence Act and Medical Jurisprudence be of an easy nature and bear on Cunningham's and Gribble's books.

(3) That books may be allowed for answering the questions on the Evidence Act and Medical Jurisprudence just as in the case of Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes.

(4) That alternative questions be set.

(5) That the present nature of the questions on Medical Jurisprudence be thoroughly remodelled, if necessary, by appointing men of the Revenue or Judicial Department, such as District Magistrates, Sessions Judges and Joint Magistrates of some standing who are expected to know more about the medico-legal requirements than purely medical men. The author of the prescribed book on this subject (Mr.Gribble) is a Civilian and the necessity for appointing a medical man as an examiner in this subject is not apparent.

(6) That the minimum per centage of marks be lowered as in of law examinations.

) That the examination dates be so arranged as to give an of at least two days between two examinations as to

up their memo

nevertheless have to manage to study only during the s

intervals which they could command.

(8) That provision may be made so as to enable the didates to appear both for the Lower and the Higher grad in the same year.

Rule 9 of the Special Tests Notifn prohibits this. (Page 61 of pamphlet)

(9) That the questions be approved by a committee of members of the Revenue Department as is done in the case the University papers.

(10) That the list of successful candidates may also approved by the above committee.

(11) That the names of the examinees and the names of their fathers be omitted to be written in the slip attached to the answer papers on the model of the University examinations.

(12) That the failure list giving the particulars of subjects in which the candidates failed may also be published.

(13) That the Government be pleased to pass early orders so as to be applicable to the examinations to be held in October 1913.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Serial No.	Name	Designation and address.
1	S. C. Nanjunda Rao	Cashier Bank of Madras Coimbatore Hon. Bench Magistrate and member of Coimbatore D C Board
2	S. Sesha Ayyar, Clerk to D.F.C.	S.R. Coimbatore
3	P. P. Ramakrishnayar B.A. L.T.	Teacher The College Coimbat
4	A. R. Venkataramana Ayyar.	Govern

	Name.	Designation and address.
5	[illegible]	Shroff. Bank of Madras Coimbatore
6	Samuel	Do
7	N. S. Radhakrishna Sarma	Clerk. Bk of Madras do
8	Srinivasa Rao	Do
9	N. S. Srinivasan	Do
10	[illegible]	Do
11	M. K. Manickam	Do
12	S. Venkataramanaiah	Do
13	C. Rangiah.	Do
14	C. Seshan.	Do.
15	A. Perumal asary	Clerk Collectors office
16	S. Narasimhan.	Clerk Dt Forest Office Coimbatore.
17	M. Narayana Menon.	Do. Do.
18	V. Raghavendran.	— Do — Do —
19	G. S. Venkataram Iyer	- do — do —
20	[illegible]	— do — do —
21	A. Chidambaram Pillai	— Clerk, Dt Board's Office Coimbatore.
22	V. O. Venkateswara Iyer. 8/8/13.	do — Do..
23	Subramani Pillai. 8.8.13	— do — do —
24	S. Saminatha Pillai /8.8.13.	— Do — Do —

Serial No.	Name.	Designation and address.
25	C. Vedantachari	Head accountant Collector's O
26	Subbarao	accountant Collector's O
27	S. Narayana Aiyar	do do.
28	S. S. Krishna Rao	District Board Hd Clerk
29	C. R. Subbaraman.	Acct. Collector's office.
30	D. Santhapillai	Clerk Collector's office
31	K. P. Sankaran	Pro Sub Registrar.
32	S. K. Sambamurti	[illegible] Coimbatore
33	C. G. Anantakrishnaiyer	Clerk. Settlement Office Coimbat
34	S. Vedantam	Head Clerk D F office North
35	Manicka Mudaliar.	Head Local Audit Clerk, Collr's Office
36	S. Shanmugam,	Accountant, Dt Collector's office
37	C. K. Ramaswamy Iyer	Accountant Collector's office
38	K. A. Doraiswamy Iyengar	Accountant, Collector's office.
39	P. K. Visvanatha Iyer.	Do
40	A. Joseph	Do.
41	V. Venkatagiri	Do —
42	T. Mahalinga Iyer	Do — Forest Conservator's office.
43	Srikantan	Examiner Dt Court.
44	A. V. Venkataramanan.	4th Clerk. Dt & Sess. Court Coimbatore
45	Venkataramanaiah	Retired Hd Accountant Ootacamund Collr's Office
46	[illegible]	

No.	Name.	Designation and address.
48	P. Srinivasa Rao	Clerk, Settlement Office.
49	M. Rama Rao.	clerk Ex. Engr's office P.W.D
50	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar	Head clerk do — do
51	V. R. Ramanan	Clerk, Exe: Engr's office, P.W.D
52	K. Krishnan	clerk, Executive Engineer's office P.W.D
53	S. Viswanathan	— do — do —
54	M. C. Subramanyan Esq.	— do — do
55	V. Nageswara Aiyar	— do — do
56	R. S. Iswaran	— do — do
57	N. S. [illegible]	Do —
58	G. R. Madhava Row	— do —
59	K. Venkatakrishna Rao.	— Do —
60	K. S. Menon	Eng. student — do
61	T. K. Nagarajachar	Head clerk Coimbatore Sub Dn. [illegible]
62	C. V. Narasimha Rao —	Head Clerk Hd Qrs. Sub Dn.
63	N. R. Raghunatha Rao	Overseer P.W.D. Town Wor
64	S. K. Pattabhirama Iyer	Hd clerk Madras Forest Co
65	C. S. Ramakrishnaiah	Press Clerk. Collector Coimbatore Coimbatore
66	C. V. Raghavendra Rao	Loan Accountant Collr's off
67	L. Sabha Row	S. F. H. C Collector's office. Coimbatore
	[illegible]	Accountant Collector's [illegible]

Serial No.	Name.	Designation and address.
70	M. K. Kannan.	Ag. Clerk. Police Office, Coimb
71	S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Clerk — Do
72	S. K. Karuppana Thevar	clerk — Do —
73	Nanjappan.	do. Do
74	[illegible] Rao	— Do — Do —
75	T. Arumugaswami Aiyer	do do
76	K. Krishna Rao.	Ag. Head Clerk Sty. Sub Magistrate Off
77	G. S. Venkatanarayanah	clerk Taluk office Coimbatore Coimbatore
78	C. S. [illegible] Ranga Rao	Clerk Taluk office C.B.E.
79	P. K. Venkataraman Iyer	Do
80	R. Govinda Iyer	— Do —
81	S. Y. Ettu Goundah	Accountant Collector's office Coimbatore
82	R. Brahmaiya	— Do —
83	Subbaramiah	Do —
84	C. S. Sundaram	Do.
85	C. P. Muthuswami Pillai —	— Do —
86	E. Narayanan Nair	— Do —
87	Nanjappa Aiyar	— Do —
88	Krishna Rao —	[illegible] 3rd class Colr's office —
89	M. K. Subramania Iyer	2nd clerk Conservator's office Coimbatore
90	Narasimha Row	4th — do —
91	C. K. K[illegible]	

10

No.	Name.	Designation and address.
92	A.V. Varasimha aiyangar	Draftsman, Conservator's office, Coimbatore
93	[illegible]	Clerk, Collr's office
94	[illegible]	Do.
95	K. Muthuman	do.
96	~~S.B. Rangappan~~ 5.3.13	Ag Treasurer ~~Collr's office~~
97	[illegible]	Manager Municipal Office Coimbatore
98	B.K. Tyagarajasastri	2nd Accountant, D.B. Engr's office
99	C.S. Kuppuswami	Manager, D.B. Engr's office
100	J.C. Rangaswami Naidu	Asst. clerk, Dt. Bd. Engr's office.
101	C.M. Vencatarazu.	Ag. 3rd accountant. D.B. Engr's Office
102	S. Subramaniam.	Ag. 4th accountant — do —
103	M.A. Gnanapragasam Pillai	Ag. 2nd Clerk — do —
104	A. Munisamy.	Ag. 2nd Draftsman Do. — do
105	C.S. [illegible] —	Ag draftsman — Do
106	K. Balasundaram	Draftsman D.P.E. office.
107	A. Sethu Rao	Clerk. D. Sec.
108	S.R. Rameswamy Iyengar.	— Do —
109	M. [illegible]	Clerk Collr's office.
110	[illegible]	Clerk Collector's office
111	P.R. Seshachallam	Clerk, Collector's office

11/9 Educational D

C.No. 863

Dp 18/3

Endt 863-1 Edl, dt 19.3.1

Referred to the Comm

for Govt Examinations f

remarks.

PP 15-3-13 CR 15-3-12

18.3.13

Desp 21-3-13

To,
The C.G.E. with C.No. 863 in original to be returned with reply.

19-3-13

Entered in CB 26.3.13

Educational

Ent

Referred to C.

for Govt Examinations

[illegible]

The C.G.E. with ... 863 ... referred to ... [illegible]

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Stoc orm No. 135.
0—1-8-08.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. 1745 Edl

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 2-JUN 1913 SECRETARIAT

Received 2-JUN 1913 190 , *Registered* 2/6/13 190

Subject.

Submitting remarks on the several points raised with regard to the Criminal Judicial Test papers, in the Coimbatore Memorial, which was referred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, in Government Endorsement No.863-1, Educational, dated the 19th March 1913.

ENCLOSURES.
No. Two
Spare copies nil

No. 1709.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 29th May 1913.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E.,
(Designation) Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement, No. 863-1, Educational, dated 19th March 1913, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the several points raised with regard to the Criminal Judicial Test papers, in the Coimbatore Memorial which is herewith returned:-

1 (a) To hold the Special Test Examinations twice a year.

Para 4, page 3 supra

This would, in the 1st place, largely increase the number of second or further failures, by reducing the period available for preparation. It would, in the next place, dislocate work in all public offices, from which the bulk of the candidates appear for the examination; thirdly, there is the difficulty of procuring suitable examiners and superintendents twice a year. For these

reasons

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Page 3&5 of G.O. 399 / 22-6-07 (B)

reasons I am opposed to this proposal. In this connection I would invite the attention of Government to para 1 of Mr. Logan's letter and to para 3 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, embodied in G.O. No. 399, Educational, dated 22nd June 1907 and also to para 2 of my letter, No.2412, dated 16th July 1912 read in G.O. No. 815, Educational, dated 6th September 1912.

Page 4 of G.O. No 815 / 6.9.12 (C)

Sub-para (7) on page 4 supra.

(b) To arrange the examination dates so as to give an interval of at least two days between two examinations.

Cramming just before an Examination is in itself undesirable. There is moreover a practical objection to the proposed arrangement. For superintending the Special Test Examinations, I always request the Collectors of Districts to appoint members of the Civil Service as Chief Superintendents of the Examination. Assistant Superintendents are all Government servants; the candidates also are mostly all officials. If the proposed interval be allowed, all the officers referred to above will have to be absent from their legitimate duties for double the number of days, causing the offices, to which they belong, a deal of inconvenience. I therefore deprecate this proposal. Attention is again invited to Mr. Logan's remarks in para 4 of his letter to Government, embodied in G.O. No. 399, Educational, dated 22nd June 1907, with regard to a similar proposal and to the remarks of the Board of Revenue read in the same G.O. to the effect that "the suggestion is both unnecessary and undesirable".

Page 4 of G.O. (B)

Page 5 of do - (B)

(c) To allow the candidates to appear both for the Lower and the Higher Grade in the same year.

Sub-para 8 on page 5 supra

This is something like allowing candidates to appear for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in the same year. It might happen that a candidate who appears for the Higher as well as for the Lower Grade in the same year, might get through the Higher Grade but fail in the Lower, which would be a reductio ad absurdum. Fu

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14

At present the higher & lower grade exms are now held on the same date. SK

the examination for the Higher Grade lasts three da that for the Lower another three days; the difficul arranging for superintendence, etc., would be consider as shown in (b) supra. The concession applied for, if ed, will surely increase the number of ill-prepared can dates of whom there are already sufficient. A candidat must make up his mind, at the outset, to apply either for Higher or the Lower Grade according to the soundness of his preparation.

Sub-para 12 page 5 supra

(d) To publish a failure list. - I shall arrange to have a failure list published.

Paras 1 & 2, pages 1 to 3 supra

Sub paras 1, 2, 5 page 4 supra.

2. (a) The difficulty, shortness, vague nature etc., of the question papers.

x

As regards the Evidence Act papers, the papers were probably of about the same general character as in previous years but more difficult than usual. The opinion of Mr. C.E. Odgers, M.A., B.C.L., whom I have consulted as a Barrister-at-Law of standing and an examiner in Law of great experience, is as follows:-

"The papers in Evidence, both Higher and Lower Grades, are in my opinion, long and difficult. To answer the former satisfactorily, a candidate would have to have a very good knowledge not only of the Evidence Act itself, but also of some detailed commentary (such as Amir Ali's) and also of the case law. I am unable to say that the papers are unfair; but they are decidedly difficult, whatever the standard of the Criminal Judicial Test may be. On the whole I do not think the wording of the Evidence papers is obscure. It is often badly phrased, but is, I think, on the whole, intelligible. The Lower Grade Evi papers also st di d long thou similar work' ".

As regards the Medical Jurisprudence pape beg to observe that the wording of the questions left to be desired and that some of them seem to be too exc ly medical; but that since the same type of paper has set for years past, I do not believe that it presented peculiar difficulty to candidates.

I propose to draw the attention of the Examine to this opinion. The Evidence Act certainly proved a stu ling block last year, while the results in Medical Jurisprudence were much the same as usual.

Sub-para 4 page 4 supra.

(b). To set alternative questions.

This seems to me unnecessary in an examination intended to test knowledge within a definitely prescribed range. The analogy with University Examinations which are not "tests", is a false one.

Para 3, page 3 supra
Sub-para 6, page 4 supra.

(c) To reduce the minimum percentage of marks.

Rule 12, page 63 of pamphlet.

ge 62 of pamphlet.

699 — do —

In the Criminal Judicial Test and in almost all the other tests, one third of the maximum marks in each subject and two fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects taken together are required. In two of the four subjects for the Criminal Test, Viz., the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, there are examinations (1) without books and (2) with books, and no separate minimum is required for the examinations "without books" and for those "with books", the total of both being taken together for the minimum. The Criminal Judicial Test (Higher Grade) is prescribed for, among others, Deputy Collectors, and the same test (Lower Grade) for Tahsildars, Sheristadars, Police Inspectors, Criminal Appeals Clerks and Criminal Revision Cases Clerks in the High Court; and success in the test which is an important one ought to guarantee on of the candidates who qualify themselves for one of the posts mentioned above, a fair knowledge of the cardinal principles of the Criminal Law as administered in India.

The memorialists' contention that they have no "special training under able and experienced lecturers" is no argument in favour of the proposed reduction in the minimum of percentage prescribed for a pass. When in 1907, certain candidates requested that the minimum for a pass might be reduced in the Revenue Test, the Board of Revenue remarked that "the proposal to reduce the minimum required for a 'pass' was open to the objection that it would not secure that detailed knowledge in each subject which it was essential that successful candidates should possess and that the Board did not consider the present minima excessive" (Vide para 4 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, embodied in G.O. No. 399, Educational, dated 22nd June 1907). These remarks apply with greater force to the Criminal Test, and I am, therefore, in favour of maintaining the present percentages.

To the Rev. Tests the same minima are prescribed as for Criminal Tests. (Rule 12, page 63 of pamphlet).

Para 3 of memorial on page 2 of G.O. (B)
Para 3, page 4 of do.
Para 6, page 5 of do.

(d) -(1). To have the question papers and the list of successful candidates approved by a Committee.

[illegible] para 9 [illegible] page 8 of do.

Page 2 of G.O. (D)

As suggested in para 5 of G.O. No. 69, Educational, dated 8th February 1907, the question of arranging for a preliminary meeting of the Examiners with one or two Members of the Board of Revenue was considered before and the Board stated then that it agreed with the Commissioner that any discussion of the question papers between it and the Examiner was inadvisable and that no useful purpose would be served by any other preliminary discussion on the subject. These views were reported to Government by Mr. Logan in his letter No. 119/2-D, dated 12th April 1907. I beg to add that one of the precautionary measures adopted to prevent leakage of questions is that the question papers in all the tests should immediately after bein

(E) Page 2 of G.O. Ms 280 / 11.5.07

Examiners to the printers, and from the printers through my office where the question paper packets are not opened, to the Superintendents for distribution to the candidates. Any further step towards making the questions known to a larger number of persons than are absolutely needed must, I fear, introduce in the present system an element of insecuri that might nullify the various safe-guards against leakage that have been adopted with success for nearly a decade now. This success followed, it will be remembered, upon a state of things which brought the examinations into much disrepute.

(2). As regards the pass list, I always endeavour to see that deserving candidates do not fail. The cases of candidates who pass in all the subjects but one, prescribed for a test and secure also the total minimum but fail in that one subject for want of a few marks, are, as a rule, referred to the examiners for reconsideration and such of them as are found by the examiners deserving, under the circumstances, of grace marks, are allowed to pass. A reference to a Committee seems, therefore, unnecessary.

(e) To allow books for answering questinns on the Evidence Act and Medical Jurisprudence. X

Sub para 3, page 4 supra

After consultation with the Examiners in these subjects, I reported to Government in my letter No.3/2-D dated 12th January 1910 that the examination in these subject should be without books only, as it was considered essential that candidates should possess a thorough and ready knowledge so as to be able to make use of the principles contained in them without the aid of books, and I still adhere to this view.

Para 2, page 2 of B. No 156/24.3.10 Ⓕ

3. To omit the names of the examinees and the names of their fathers in the slip attached to the answer papers.

py of the slip referred to is herewith

and names. Candidates would on the whole almost certainly lose by the proposed change and the notion that they are prejudiced by the examiners' knowledge of their identity is, I hope, quite unfounded.

4. The memorial, which is signed by such men as Bank Shroffs and go-down keepers, who are not affected by the Special Tests, is presumably the production of unsuccessful candidates.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G.W. Maddon
for Commissioner.

Special Test Examinations.
No. 2—,0,000—22-2-11.

Special Test Examinations, October 191 .

☞ *The candidate is required to fill up this slip and attach it to his answer papers.*
He should also write his name and number on each page of his answer papers.

Number in the General List________________

Name *in full*________________

Father's Name *in full*________________

Place of Examination *________________ Date______October 191 .

Subject of Paper________________

________________ Grade________________

* If candidate has changed his place of examination, the centre originally selected by him and date and number of order permitting the change should also be entered in a foot-note explaining whether the change was permitted or not.

Educational Department.

C.No.863, from S.C.Nanjunda Rao and others, Coimbatore, dated 3.1913.
C.No.1745, from the Commr. for Govt.Examns., No.1709, dated 29--5-1913.

Subject.

Re. the Criminal Judicial test, higher and lower grades.

Sub-para (d) of para 1 (page 14 of c.f.)

The several points raised in the memorial are fully discussed in the Commissioner's letter. Of the suggestions made by the memorialists the Commissioner accepts only the one relating to the publication of the failure list. His views on the following questions seem also acceptable:--

Para 1 (a) page 12 of c.f.

(1) The holding of the examinations twice a year;

" 1 (b) " 13 "

(2) allowing an interval of two days between two examinations;

" 1 (c) " "

(3) permission to appear for both lower and higher grades in the same year;

" 2 (b) page 15 of c.f.

(4) setting of alternative questions;

" 2 (c) " "

(5) reduction of minimum percentage of marks; and

para 3, page 17 of c.f.

(6) omission of the names of the examinees and their fathers in the answer papers.

2. The points calling for remarks are dealt with below:--

Para 1 & 2, pages 1 to 3 of c.f.

Difficulty of the question papers.--The most important part of the complaint of the memorialists is under this head. While they generally complain of the questions in all the four* subjects prescribed for the test, they particularly mention the case of the papers on the Evidence Act and

* The Indian Evidence Act
" " Penal Code
The Criminal Procedure Code
Medical Jurisprudence
— page 62 of pamphlet.

Medical

19

G.O. No. 154 Edn, 24-3-10 Ⓕ

Para 2(k), page 14 of cf.

Medical Jurisprudence, the two subjects in which books are not allowed in answering questions. The Commissioner deals only with the complaint in regard to the latter two papers. Apparently the failures in the other two subjects are not heavy and need not be specially considered.

Pages 14 & 15 of cf.

Page 15 of cf.

Page 18 of C.G.E's Calendar (1912-13) (Copy put up)

As regards ~~the~~ Evidence Act and Medical Jurisprudence, the Director admits that the papers have been really difficult. He proposes to draw the attention of the examiners to the stiffness of the paper on ~~the~~ Evidence Act. No further action is necessary on this point. In respect of ~~the~~ Medical Jurisprudence, however, he does not propose to take any action, as in his opinion the results have been the same as usual. No detailed information is available as to the failures in each of the subjects. If, as he admits, the papers on Medical Jurisprudence have been really over-stiff and exclusively medical, it may perhaps be advisable to draw the attention of the examiner in this case also, though the disability has been under existence long. The examiner on this subject has for the past few years been Dr. C.B. Rama Rao, at present Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry. It may be of interest to note the proportion of candidates who passed the test in the last few years. The use of books in respect of the papers on the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes was allowed from the year 1910.

Criminal Judicial

Year	Higher grade Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Lower grade Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes.
1908-09	301	199	37	18.59	237	155	43	27.74
1909-10	331	228	72	31.57	260	170	58	34.11
1910-11	386	275	117	42.54	335	203	59	29.06
1911-12	459	326	115	35.27	309	209	98	46.88.

Spl. Test Exn Table II on page 9 of Go. No 589/27.8.10 (I)

Spl. Test exn table II on top of page 9 of Go. No 758/20.8.12 (J)

(Figures for 1912-13 are not yet available).

From the above it will be seen that there has been a decided improvement in the percentage of passes since the use of books was permitted. Compared with the percentages of passes in the other tests, it will be seen that Criminal Judicial test does not fare worse than others.

Spl. Test Exn Table II on top of page 9 of Go. No 758/20.8.12 (J)

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue, Higher	35.4	28.1
Revenue, Lower	56.0	33.2
Civil Judicial	32.5	16.0
Account test, Higher	50.2	40.7
Account test, Lower	43.8	48.3
Criminal Judicial, Higher	42.5	35.3
Criminal Judicial, Lower	29.7	46.9

Sub-para (d)(1) of para 2 on page 16 of ef.

Go. No 699, 8.2.07 (D)
+ Go. No 2809, 10.5.07 (E)

Approval of committee to question papers:-- As regards the question of subjecting the examination papers to the approval of a committee, the Commissioner draws attention to a similar proposal suggested and disallowed in 1907. The chief objection of the Commissioner to the committee is the difficulty in maintaining the secrecy in respect of the question papers. It

is

is understood that in the case of the University examinations, question papers are passed by the Board of Examiners. It is not clear why a similar course should not be adopted in the case of the special tests. The arrangement contemplated in 1907 related to a mixed committee of examiners and two members of the Board. The latter body considered the proposal inadvisable and ill-suited to serve any useful purpose. Perhaps the case may be different if the committee consists only of the examiners. It may tend to moderate the standard of examinations and to avoid the disadvantage of leaving the setting of questions to the discretion of individual examiners which is at present admitted to exist at least in the case of some of the examinations.

Para 5 of order, page 2 of G.O. No 69 of 8.2.07 Ⓓ

Para 2 of letter, page 2 of G.O. No 280 of 10.5.07 Ⓔ

Use of books in the case of papers on the Evidence Act and Medical Jurisprudence.- ~~The~~ As regards this question attention is invited to para. ~~5~~ 4 of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's note dated 10th February 1910 on page 5 of (notes with G.O. No. 154, Edl., dated 24th March 1910, in which he only reluctantly accepted the opinion of the Director not to allow books in the case of these examinations. The Hon'ble Member remarked "To my mind evidence is just where you want books". It is doubtful whether any change is called for in the present system.

Sub-para (c), page 17 of c.f.

Ⓕ

8K
17.6.13

CA
18/6/13

Tell memorialists that Govt. have considered their proposals but see insufficient reason for granting them

18/6

A draft order is submitted for approval

19.6.23

19 6 23

L.]
7-1-13.

23

Sol DEPARTMENT.

EAD AGAIN G.O. No. ...., dated ....191 .

" " " "........................, " ....191 .

No. 863, From ~~the~~ S. C. Nanjundarao & others, ~~No.~~, ~~Coimbatore~~, dated 191

" " 1745, " " Commr for Govt Examns 1709, 28.5.1913.

" ".................. " "........................, "........................, "........................191 .

ORDER.
Misc

No. 580 Sol Misc, dated 19.6.1913.

The memorialists will be informed that the Govt. have considered their prayer, but see no sufficient reason for granting them.

CA
19.6.13

19.6.13

Dpr 19/6

Despd
21.6.13

To
The memorialists
-- Commr. for Govt Examns
) (E.O.)

, Dated

Enclosures to C. No.							
Order of Government.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Letter of Government.							
Statement with ditto.							
Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.							

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy Heading only