

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 976, 29th June 1921

Special Tests Notification

Alterations in the — Notified.

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Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 976, 29th June 1921

Special Tests Notification

Alterations in the — Notified.

Order—No. 976, Law (Education), dated 29th June 1921.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In the Special Tests Notification published at pages 448-455 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th April 1921, the following alterations shall be made :—

(a) In article 4, after the words "all of the special tests" in line 10, the following shall be added :—

"or who were confirmed in the superior service of Government carrying pay of Rs. 20 *per mensem* prior to the 6th August 1917, or with reference to the note appearing at the end of article 1 of the Public Service Notification."

(b) In the proviso to article 4, after the words "in the service" in line 2, the words "(including acting and temporary)" shall be inserted.

(c) In the same proviso, after the words "the Madras Port Trust" in line 3, the words "or co-operative unions, or the University of Madras" shall be inserted.

(d) In the note to article 4, the following shall be added as item (v) :—

"Persons who passed the Middle School Examination in the first class and were confirmed on or before the 30th June 1894 in the service of Government, or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, or Co-operative Unions, or the University of Madras."

2. The Government are pleased to authorize the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit to the special tests all holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates, who were admitted to the Intermediate courses of study by Principals of colleges before the introduction by the Madras University of the system of publishing a list of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates eligible for admission to the Intermediate course.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

" Director of Public Instruction.

" Departments of the Secretariat (other than Pension).

" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in the Gazette).

" Publicity Officer.

Gazette.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 976, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 29TH JUNE 1921.

[SUBJECT.—Exemption of one Rajagopalan, Supervisor of the Sankarapuram Co-operative Union, from the production of an eligibility certificate to enable him to appear for Special test.]

Previous papers :									
G.O.	351,	Educational,	20th June	1889	G.O.	1175,	Home (Edn.),	12th Sep.	1917
"	317	"	9th May	1894	"	1316	"	22nd Oct.	"
"	584	"	21st Sep.	1896	"	568	"	30th May	1918
"	397	"	21st May	1908	"	708	"	4th June	"
"	427	"	21st July	1909	"	866	"	2nd July	"
"	590	"	5th June	1915	"	991	"	29th "	"
"	969,	Home (Edn.),	13th Sep.	1916	"	1289	"	4th Nov.	1920
"	229	"	22nd Feb.	1917	"	1555	"	23rd Dec.	"
"	1021	"	6th Aug.	"	"	163	"	1st Feb.	1921

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Registrar's letter in the current file. The exemption is applied for in respect of the proviso to rule 4 of the Special Tests Notification. In view of the strong grounds adduced by the Registrar, it is submitted that school final candidates employed as supervisors of co-operative unions may be declared eligible to appear for the account test. Candidates employed under local bodies and Port Trusts are eligible for appearing for any special tests, and it is submitted that the concession may be extended to the supervisors also as far as the account test is concerned. The file may be forwarded to Law (Education) department for issue of orders.

S.A.R.—10-1-21. R.R.—13-1-21.

The Registrar's recommendation may be supported and the file transferred to Law (Education) Department.

K. NAGESWARA RAO—13-1-21.

Supported. A clear case. Law u.o.

J. M. TURING—14-1-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

T.D.—27-1-21. T.K.—23-1-21.

We may issue paragraph 1 of the draft first. As regards the general question, the file, may, after issue of the draft, be sent to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for remarks. The Special Test Notification may have also to be amended.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—29-1-21.

Yes.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—31-1-21.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

[U.O. Reply No. 3, dated 21st February 1921.]

There is no objection to the privilege of appearing for the special tests being extended to supervisors of co-operative unions and also to other quasi-Government servants in respect of the Account and other tests.

2. This opportunity may be taken to submit the following cases for consideration as, in case they commend themselves, the necessary amendments to the notification may be effected at the same time. It is worth while doing this as the questions involved have entailed considerable correspondence in the past.

(i) Middle school first class men in the service of Government or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, may be permitted to appear for the special test examinations. As the rules stand at present, Middle school first-class men cannot appear for the special tests although they are in superior service and draw much higher pay than Rs. 20 per mensem.

(ii) Holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates, who were admitted by Principals of Colleges to the Intermediate course of study before the introduction by the University of the system of publishing a list of eligible secondary school-leaving certificate holders for purposes of such admission, may be allowed to appear for the special test examinations. As the notification now stands, holders of secondary school-leaving certificates who gained admission to colleges before the system of publishing an 'eligible' list was first introduced by the University in 1916, are at a disadvantage.

(iii) In the proviso to article 4 of the Special Test notification, 'service' in line 2 has been taken by my office to include acting and temporary service also. It is suggested that this may be specifically mentioned in the proviso.

(iv) With reference to the note based on G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated the 29th July 1918, which appears under article I of the Public Service notification, certain unpassed men were confirmed in appointments on Rs. 20. As, in virtue of the notification as revised by the Government Order for admission to the Public Service, they cannot be promoted to appointments on higher pay, they cannot come up for the Special Tests. The Board of Revenue, however, are of opinion that they can appear for the Special Tests on the ground that their cases are covered by the Government Notification No. 194, dated the 4th November 1920. They cannot be considered to have been exempted from the examination rules for admission to the Public Service, as the Government Order of 1918, which enabled them to be confirmed on Rs. 20, was intended merely to remove the hardship which the revised Public Service notification entailed in consideration of the fact that unpassed men, who had been employed before the 6th August 1917, were eligible for and hoped to be confirmed in appointments on Rs. 20 under the Public Service notification (before revision) which was in force at the time they first sought admission to the Public Service. It is for consideration, however, whether these men should not be allowed to benefit by Notification No. 194 referred to above and be put on the same footing as other unpassed men who are allowed to appear for the Special Tests.

R. G. GRIEVE—22-2-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A The Commissioner for Government Examinations sees no objection to permitting the supervisors of co-operative unions and also other quasi-Government servants to appear for the special tests.

2. The Commissioner for Government Examinations' recommendation in respect of certain other cases are dealt with below:—

Proposal (i).—The question of general permission of middle school first-class men to appear for the special tests was more than once considered, and it was decided in the negative—vide the notes with G.O. No. 397, Education, dated 21st May 1896, and also notes and orders in G.O. No. 1316, Home (Education), dated 22nd October 1917, the chief reasons being that such cases of men yet in service would be few and that each case should be disposed of each on its own merits. It is for orders whether the matter will now be reconsidered.

Proposal (ii).—It may be pointed out that the secondary school-leaving certificate holders since 1916 were not admitted to the University courses of study unless they obtained the minimum percentage of marks in certain subjects, the percentage and subjects being from time to time specified by the Syndicate. This was not the case with the secondary school-leaving certificate holders who gained admission to

colleges prior to 1916. A large number of unsuitable candidates, presumably with marks below the Presidency average in important subjects, were then being admitted to the Intermediate courses of study. In the above circumstances, it is submitted that the restriction as regards these may be allowed to continue—vide also notes with G.O. No. 866, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1918.

Proposal (iii).—This suggestion is only to remove the vagueness of the word 'service'. The existing interpretation put upon the word in the Commissioner of Government Examinations' office may be accepted and the words 'including acting and temporary' may be added. It is presumed that secondary school-leaving certificate candidates, before being drafted on to the acting or temporary vacancies, are carefully selected, due regard being paid to the best certificates.

Proposal (iv).—Attention is solicited to G.O. No. 1555, dated 23rd December 1920, and paragraph 2 of notes on pages 3 and 4 thereof, from which it will be seen that candidates confirmed in posts in the superior service carrying pay of Rs. 20 per mensem prior to the 6th August 1917, or with reference to G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1918, are eligible to appear for special tests. In view of this decision, it is submitted that the point may be made clear by an amendment in the Special Test notification.

T.K.—14-3-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—15-3-21.

1. *Proposal (i).*—The Director of Public Instruction refers to middle school men in the service of (a) Government or (b) the Madras Port Trust or local bodies. Regarding (a), is it not governed by G.O. No. 1555? Regarding (b), is any fresh order besides what is proposed in this file regarding quasi-Government service necessary?

2. *Proposal (ii).*—Such cases should be few now. Why not render all such cases eligible? No notification is necessary. We have simply to authorise the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit all such.

3. The main proposal in this file. I should like quasi-Government service to be defined. I would exclude e.g., local bodies, District Educational Councils, etc., but include co-operative institutions supervisorship, Madras Port Trust, etc.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-3-21.

Paragraph 1 of Secretary's note:—

(a) The cases of these Middle school men in the service of Government who have been confirmed on Rs. 20 per mensem in the superior service prior to the 6th August 1917—or with reference to G.O. No. 991, Education, dated 29th July 1918, may be brought under G.O. No. 1555, Education, dated 23rd December 1920, as eligible to appear for special tests.

(b) The cases of Middle school men in the service of the Madras Port Trust or Local bodies are not covered by the proposed amendment regarding employees in quasi-Government service, as the latter has reference only to those who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates—vide proviso to article 4 of the Special Tests notification.

D It will thus be seen that separate provision has to be made for this class of employees. Submitted that the eligibility of Middle school men to appear for special tests may be directed by a separate amendment to the effect that such persons, whether in the service of Government or Local bodies or the Madras Port Trust, who hold appointments in the superior service on Rs. 20 per mensem or more, can appear for Special Tests.

Paragraph 2 of Secretary's note above.—Submitted that there is no objection to issuing an executive order authorising the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit to the special tests all holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates who were admitted to the Intermediate course by Principals of Colleges before the introduction by the University of the system of publishing a list of eligible secondary school-leaving certificate holders for purposes of admission to the Intermediate courses.

Paragraph 3 of Secretary's note on page 3 ante.—The main proposal in this file is regarding the admission to the special tests of supervisors of co-operative unions and employees in other quasi-Government services, who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates. This is to remove the existing distinction which is shown to similar employees in the service of Government, Local bodies or the Madras Port Trust—vide proviso to article 4 of the Special Test notification and paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 866, dated 2nd July 1918.

Submitted need not. Local bodies are in the same position as the Port Trust. Both these should be excluded. Co-operative Societies, temporary services under Fisheries, etc., are directly managed by Government and are therefore on a different footing. The latter fact may be the important point in the definition and the above departments may be given as examples.

C.R.—6-4-21.

2. The file may be sent u.o. to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for any further remarks. He may also be requested to forward suitable amendments to the Special Tests notification with reference to portions marked A, B, C and D respectively on pages 2 and 3 ante.

C.V.V.—19-3-21. T.K.—25-3-21. C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-4-21.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-4-21.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
3rd May 1921.

U.O. Reply No. 7, dated the 3rd May 1921.

Local Boards, Madras Port Trust, Co-operative Unions and the University of Madras may be treated as quasi-Government bodies for purposes of the special tests, other cases may be considered as occasion arises. A draft notification is placed below.

R. LITTLEHAILES—2-5-21.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

The following changes are directed in the notification relating to the Special Test Examinations, published at pages 448 to 455 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th April 1921 :—

(a) In article 4, after the words 'all of the Special Tests' in line 10, the following shall be added :—

'Or who were confirmed in the superior service of Government carrying pay of Rs. 20 per mensem prior to the 6th August 1917 or with reference to the note appearing at the end of article 1 of the Public Service notification'.

(b) In the proviso to article 4, after the words 'in the service' in line 2, the entry 'including acting and temporary' shall be made.

(c) In the same proviso, after the words 'the Madras Port Trust' in line 3, the words 'or Co-operative Unions or the University of Madras' shall be added.

(d) The following shall be added as item (v) of the Note to article 4 :—

'Persons who passed the Middle school examination in the first class and were confirmed on or before the 30th June 1894 in the service of Government or of local bodies or the Madras Port Trust or Co-operative Unions or the University of Madras'.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations proposes to include the University of Madras among quasi-Government bodies for purposes of special tests. For orders whether this may be accepted. If so, the draft below is submitted for approval.

T.K.—21-5-21.

C.R.—30-5-21.

R.R.—3-6-21.

Before I pass orders on this file, I should like to know why we should extend in any way the list of persons who are eligible to appear for the Government special tests. As far as I can make out, the Account test, for example, is not necessary in any department before first appointment to the lower posts. The only exceptions I can find are accountants in the Forest department and possibly in the Administrator-General's office; but even there I am not sure that the test has to be passed before entertainment. What, therefore, is the particular object of allowing supervisors of co-operative unions and other quasi-Government servants to appear for this or any other tests similarly circumstanced? The position is quite different in my view as regards men already in the Government service. The Middle School first-class men, for example, who already hold appointments in Government service or in any semi-Government department which prescribes the special tests as qualifications for promotion, may have a good claim to be allowed to appear for a test which is essential to their promotion. The same may be the case with unpassed men who have been exempted from the examination rules. My present idea is that, once a man is in Government service, I would impose no restrictions whatever upon his appearing for any special test which qualified him for promotion and which incidentally improved his usefulness. (The rule which used to confine the higher tests to graduates has, so far as I can see, disappeared, and rightly.) But while I would relax all restrictions on men already in the service, I do not quite see why we should spend time and trouble in examining outsiders according to tests which are intended only to have reference to Government servants.

A. R. K[NAPP]—5-6-21.

In paragraph 1 (iii) of G.O. No. 1021, Education, dated 6th August 1917, the Government directed that any Government servant possessing the minimum general educational qualification, viz., a completed secondary school-leaving certificate, should be entitled to appear for all the special test examinations. The specific question as to whether this ruling is intended to apply to non-Government servants was raised by the Secretary in 1917 and will be found discussed in the notes to G.O. No. 568, Education, dated 30th April 1918, and also G.O. No. 866, Education, dated 2nd July 1918. The Secretary then noted as follows :—

"The special tests are of little value except to people in service. If an outsider simply utilises his spare time between the close of his studies and his entrance in official life for studying text-books, he may pass a special test with distinction. But his qualification will be of little use. First, because all his knowledge would be theoretical; secondly, because he would have forgotten all his memorising before he actually can use his knowledge, if at all, by entering service subsequently."

The Secretary therefore proposed—

(a) "That no outsider should be allowed to appear for any special test"; and

(b) that, "for some posts qualification in any test may be declared as a condition precedent. In such cases alone should outsiders be permitted to appear on a certificate that he, *bona fide*, intends to qualify for the particular post."

The opinions of the Departments of the Secretariat were invited on these two points and these will be found summarised on page 9 of the notes to G.O. No. 568, dated 30th April 1918. The Revenue Secretary's (now C-4) views on the points were as follows :—

"I am inclined to agree with the Home Secretary that the tests are better passed after the person concerned has entered service, moreover it seems a waste of labour to examine men who may ultimately not enter the service or may enter it in a department where the tests passed are not required."

On the other hand, the Chief Secretary (now C-1) and the Local and Municipal Secretary (Mr. Graham) were against debarring people outside the Government service from appearing for special tests. The former was not prepared to subscribe without reservation to the view that outsiders gained nothing by studying for special tests. He thought that the examinations were self-supporting and would allow any one to appear who possessed the general qualification of men in service. The latter (Local and Municipal Secretary) pointed out that certain tests were prescribed for a number of appointments in local board, municipal and corporation services and as such should continue to be open for those employed in those services; and he also suggested that outsiders should as well be allowed to appear for the tests. The whole

matter was then reviewed by the Secretary in detail—vide pages 10–11 of the notes in the Government Order—and was submitted for orders. The Honourable Member (Sir Alexander Cardew), however, decided to maintain the existing rule which admitted outsiders to the special tests if they possessed the general educational qualification needed for appointment to Government service. His views on the point are extracted below:—

“This question seems to me to be one to be decided by practical considerations and not on general *a priori* reasons. If it were true that the special tests test special knowledge only to be obtained in Government appointments, then no doubt it would follow not only that persons outside Government service should not be admitted to those tests but also that they would not seek to be admitted because without practical knowledge no one would be able to pass. As matter of fact, however, these examinations are not practical tests of knowledge only to be obtained in Government service, but are, as has often been pointed out, a sort of obstacle placed in the way of clerks and others who want to obtain certain appointments. That is one strong objection to the tests themselves; they are not true tests of special knowledge, such as an examination in a real practical art, e.g., weaving or printing or cooking would be, but they are mere tests of memory and can be passed by any fairly intelligent young man without any practical experience whatever. As many of the notes point out, clerks may pass these tests years before they are called upon to exercise the knowledge which the special tests are supposed to test. Why then should a young man not pass them before he is burdened with the work of a Government appointment at all? The Home Secretary's objections must, I think, be held to be merely theoretical.”

2. “The real way of meeting the point taken by Mr. Ramachandra Rao is to abolish the tests and to substitute a course of practical training for them. So long as the tests remain, I am in favour of maintaining the present rule which admits outsiders provided that they possess the general educational qualification needed for appointment to Government service.”

The further question whether any restriction should be placed on holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates who are not in the service of Government, or local bodies or the Madras Port Trust (service under the last two was considered as akin to Government service) but who may be desirous of applying for special tests was then considered in the notes with G.O. No. 866, Educational, dated 2nd July 1918, and final orders on the whole question were issued in that Government Order. These direct—

(i) that the ruling that any Government servant, possessing completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, is entitled to appear for all the Special Tests, is intended to apply not only to Government servants, but also to employees in the service of local bodies and the Madras Port Trust; and

(ii) that secondary school-leaving certificate holders who are not in any of the services mentioned in (i) should not be admitted to the Special Tests unless their secondary school leaving certificates show that they have obtained marks not less than the Presidency average in the several subjects included in Group ‘A’ and in one at least of the subjects under the ‘C’ Group and also indicates a degree of success in the ‘B’ Group subjects considered adequate by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

2. It is for orders whether the above decisions will now be reconsidered.

3. The main proposal in this file is to extend the orders in paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 866, Educational, dated 2nd July 1918 to employees under Co-operative unions and the University of Madras also, who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates as these two may, like local bodies and the Madras Port Trust, be treated as quasi-Government bodies for purposes of the special tests.

C.V.V.—14-6-21. T.K.—20-6-21.

That the special tests should be thrown open to outsiders has been decided upon already. The minimum general educational qualification prescribed for admission to these tests is secondary school-leaving certificate. The certificates are good, bad or indifferent, as they only record the progress of students during the school course. Admission of the certificate holders in Government service is generally a guarantee that the certificates are good ones, as appointing officers are required to examine the certificates and select for appointment only such of the persons as possess good certificates. Similarly it has been accepted that those who enter Local Fund and Port Trust service can be presumed to possess good certificates.

In other cases of certificate holders (outsiders) applying for the special tests, the duty of examining the certificates, with a view to admit only the good ones has been laid on the Commissioner, Government Examinations. The present proposal will restrict the scope for this rule by excluding also supervisors of co-operative union and University employees from its operation. The only point to be considered under the circumstances is to make sure that in making appointments to these posts only persons possessing good secondary school leaving certificates are selected, so as to obviate the necessity for a further scrutiny of the certificate by the Commissioner for Government Examinations when they apply for special tests. This is ensured.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-6-21.

The above note is diffuse and I would reply to C 4's observations as follows:—

At present special tests are open to—

(1) all Government servants whether they have passed the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme or not.

(2) Secondary school-leaving certificate passed men, if selected by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

2. Supervisors of co-operative unions are not Government servants; so even if they have passed the secondary school-leaving certificate they cannot appear for the special tests without the approval of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. These supervisors afford a recruiting ground for Government inspectors; so the case for making them eligible to appear for special tests is clear. Occasion was taken to examine what other kindred services are benefited by special tests. And in all sub-services, the draft proceeds to make the persons already in such services eligible to appear.

In other words, see A on page 5. The principle therein admitted as sound in the case of Government servants is attempted to be extended to select quasi-Government services, which, incidentally, more or less adopt the Government Special tests and value them.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-6-21.

I am glad to have had the position cleared up: I confess I did not understand it before. We have an enormous bulk of notes arising out of a very simple letter. It is almost a pity that we did not in the first instance ask the Commissioner for Government Examinations why he could not retrospectively select this particular supervisor for examination and so finish the matter. Personally, I am still inclined to adhere to the view which I took as Secretary in 1918. But it does not seem to me worth while to re-open the question. I therefore approve the draft.

A. R. K[NAPP]—23-6-21.

[G.O. No. 976, Law (Education), dated 29th June 1921.]

Special Tests notification

Law (Edn), DEPARTMENT
in the — notified

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192
 " " " " " 192

READ ALSO:—

C. No., From the, No., dated 192

192

ORDER.

No. 976, dated 29. 6. 192

The following notification
will be published in the Fort St
George Gazette:—

Notification

In the Special Tests Notification published on pages 448-455 of the Fort St George Gazette, dated the 19th April 1921, the following alterations shall be made :-

(a) In Article 4, after the words "all of the special tests" in line 10, the following shall be added :-

4 - 5 - 10 - 15 - 20 - 25 - 30 - 35 - 40 - 45 - 50 - 55 - 60 - 65 - 70 - 75 - 80 - 85 - 90 - 95 - 100

carrying pay of Rs 20 per mensem prior to the 6th August 1917, or with reference to the note appearing at the end of Art. 1 of the Public Service notification.

(b) In the proviso to Art. 4, after the words "in the service" in line 2, the words "(including acting and temporary)" shall be inserted.

(c) In the same proviso, after the words "the Madras Port Trust" in line 3, the words "or Co-operative Unions, or the University of Madras" shall be inserted.

(d) In the note to Art. 4, the following shall be added as item (v) :-

"Persons who passed the Middle school examination in the first class and were confirmed on or before the 30th June 1894 in the service of Govt, or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, or Co-operative Unions, or the University

to authorise the Commr. for Govt Examinations to admit to the Special Tests, all holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates, who were ^{admitted} to the Intermediate courses of study by Principals of Colleges before the introduction by the Madras University of the system of publishing a list of ~~see~~ holders of Secondary School Leaving certificates eligible for admission to the Intermediate course.

Depd with Secy
88.
23/7/21

- To the C. L. E.
- " D. P. I.
- " S. G. M.
- " Depots of the Sectt ✓
(all sections)
(Other than Pension)
- " Supd Govt Press ✓
(for publication of
notfn in the Gazette)
- " Publicity Officer
Gazette

21.5.21
3/6/21



Rev spl - 14 III

3.1.21

C.F. No. 9,886-22-1-18

Co-operative DEPARTMENT.

Received 191 Registered



Subject

Requesting Government to ask the Commissioner Government Examinations to exempt K.Rajagopalan, Supervisor of Sankarapuram Union from the production of an eligibility certificate in this particular case. for attending the Account test Examination.

ENCLOSURES. No. Spare copies

No. R.C.4640/20

Station Egmore, Madras. Dated the 23rd December 1920.

From (Name) F.R. Hemingway Esquire, I.C.S.

(Designation) Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue (Special) Department. "Fort St. George", Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that K.Rajagopalan, Supervisor of Sankarapuram Union, a school final candidate, represents that the Commissioner for Government Examinations has taken objection to his eligibility to appear for the Account test examination held on 25th October last. The candidate actually sat for the examination on that date having paid the fee and got admitted to it. He thought being a supervisor under a co-operative union he would

would count as a Government Servant. This of course he is not. But the control exercised by the Government over the appointment of these men seems to constitute a ground for somewhat special treatment. And, if I am right in this, I request you to ask the Commissioner to exempt this man from the production of an eligibility certificate in this particular case.

In G.O.No.335,Revenue(Special) dated 25th February 1919, Government have stated (1) that no person shall be appointed supervisor on probation or confirmed as such without my previous approval.(2) No person shall be confirmed as supervisor unless he has been on probation as such for at least one year and that the period of probation may be extended by me in any particular case, and (3) the services of a supervisor on probation shall be dispensed with by the union if I so direct. All these provisions seem to justify the view that supervisors may be regarded as quasi-Government servants. Moreover, supervisors are largely used as a recruiting ground for the Inspectorate of this department. And for these reasons they may perhaps be regarded as deserving some of the privileges of Government servants. And indeed power to pass the Account test is an excellent qualification for an Inspector or a supervisor.

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

M. S. S. S. S.

Registrar.

12/11

G.O. No. 976, 29th June 1921

Special Tests notification

Alterations in the — Notified.

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(d) In the note to article 4, the following shall be added as item (v) :—

"Persons who passed the Middle School Examination in the first class and were confirmed on or before the 30th June 1894 in the service of Government, or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, or Co-operative Unions, or the University of Madras."

2. The Government are pleased to authorize the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit to the special tests all holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates, who were admitted to the Intermediate courses of study by Principals of colleges before the introduction by the Madras University of the system of publishing a list of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates eligible for admission to the Intermediate course.

(By order of the Governor-in-Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

- " Director of Public Instruction.
- " Superintendent, Government Museum.
- " Departments of the Secretariat (all sections other than Pension).
- " Superintendent, Government Press, (for publication of notification in the Gazette).
- " Publicity officer.

Gazette.

Press
Please omit para 2
in the Gazette

ment, ministry of
Education

to be omitted
in the Gazette

19-7-21

For approval
11/5/21

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 976, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 29TH JUNE 1921.

[SUBJECT.—Exemption of one Rajagopalan, Supervisor of the Sankarapuram Co-operative Union, from the production of an eligibility certificate to enable him to appear for Special test.]

Previous papers :

G.O. 317,	(Edn.),	9th May 1894	G.O. 1175,	Home (Edn.),	12th Sep. 1917
" 351	"	20th June 1889	" 1316	"	22nd Oct. "
" 584	"	21st Sep. 1896	" 568	"	30th May 1918
" 427	"	21st July 1909	" 708	"	4th June "
" 397	"	21st May 1908	" 866	"	2nd July "
" 590	"	5th June 1915	" 991	"	29th "
" 969,	Home (Edn.),	13th Sep. 1916	" 1289	"	4th Nov. 1920
" 229	"	22nd Feb. 1917	" 1555	"	23rd Dec. "
" 1021	"	6th Aug. "	" 163	"	1st Feb. 1921

Please see the Registrar's letter in the current file. The exemption is applied for in respect of the proviso to rule 4 of the Special tests notification. In view of the strong grounds adduced by the Registrar, it is submitted that school final candidates employed as supervisors of co-operative unions may be declared eligible to appear for the account test. Candidates employed under local bodies and Port Trusts are eligible for appearing for any special tests, and it is submitted that the concession may be extended to the supervisors also as far as the account test is concerned. The file may be forwarded to Law (Education) department for issue of orders.

The Registrar's recommendation may be supported and the file transferred to Law (Education) Department.

S.A.R.—10-1-21. R.R.—13-1-21.

Supported. A clear case. Law u.o.

K. NAGESWARA RAO—13-1-21.

J. M. TURING—14-1-21.

Home (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

We may issue paragraph 1 of the draft first. As regards the general question, the file, may, after issue of the draft be sent to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for remarks. The special test notification may have also to be amended.

T.D.—27-1-21. T.K.—28-1-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—29-1-21.

Yes.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—31-1-21.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

[U.O Reply No. 3, dated 21st February 1921.]

There is no objection to the privilege of appearing for the special tests being extended to supervisors of co operative unions and also to other quasi Government servants in respect of the Account and other tests.

2. This opportunity may be taken to submit the following cases for consideration as, in case they commend themselves, the necessary amendments to the notification may be effected at the same time. It is worth while doing this as the questions involved have entailed considerable correspondence in the past.

(i) Middle school first class men in the service of Government or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, may be permitted to appear for the special test examinations. As the rules stand at present, Middle school first-class men cannot appear for the special tests although they are in superior service and draw much higher pay than Rs. 20 per mensem.

(ii) Holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates, who were admitted by Principals of Colleges to the Intermediate course of study before the introduction by the University of the system of publishing a list of eligible secondary school leaving certificate holders for purposes of such admission, may be allowed to appear for the special test examinations. As the notification now stands, holders of secondary school leaving certificates who gained admission to colleges before the system of publishing an 'eligible' list was first introduced by the University in 1916, are at a disadvantage.

(iii) In the proviso to article 4 of the special test notification, 'service' in line 2 has been taken by my office to include acting and temporary service also. It is suggested that this may be specifically mentioned in the proviso.

(iv) With reference to the note based on G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated the 29th July 1918, which appears under article I of the Public Service notification, certain unpassed men were confirmed in appointments on Rs. 20. As, in virtue of the notification as revised by the Government Order for admission to the Public Service, they cannot be promoted to appointments on higher pay, they cannot come up for the Special Tests. The Board of Revenue, however, are of opinion that they can appear for the Special Tests on the ground that their cases are covered by the Government Notification No. 194, dated the 4th November 1920. They cannot be considered to have been exempted from the examination rules for admission to the Public Service, as the Government Order of 1918, which enabled them to be confirmed on Rs. 20, was intended merely to remove the hardship which the revised Public Service notification entailed in consideration of the fact that unpassed men who had been employed before the 6th August 1917, were eligible for and hoped to be confirmed in appointments on Rs. 20 under the Public Service notification (before revision) which was in force at the time they first sought admission to the Public Service. It is for consideration, however, whether these men should not be allowed to benefit by Notification No. 194 referred to above and be put on the same footing as other unpassed men who are allowed to appear for the Special Tests.

R. G. GRIEVE—22-2-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations sees no objection to permitting the supervisors of co-operative unions and also other quasi Government servants to appear for the special tests.

2. The Commissioner for Government Examinations' recommendation in respect of certain other cases are dealt with below:—

Proposal (i).—The question of general permission of middle school first-class men to appear for the special tests was more than once considered, and it was decided the negative—vide the notes with G.O. No. 397, Education, dated 21st May 1896, and also notes and orders in G.O. No. 1316, Home (Education), dated 22nd October 1917, the chief reasons being that such cases of men yet in service would be few and that each case should be disposed of each on its own merits. It is for orders whether the matter will now be reconsidered.

Proposal (ii).—It may be pointed out that the secondary school-leaving certificate holders since 1916 were not admitted to the University courses of study unless they obtained the minimum percentage of marks in certain subjects, the percentage and subjects being from time to time specified by the Syndicate. This was not the case with the secondary school-leaving certificate holders who gained admission to colleges prior to 1916. A large number of unsuitable candidates, presumably with marks below the Presidency average in important subjects, were then being admitted to the Intermediate courses of study. In the above circumstances, it is submitted that the restriction as regards these may be allowed to continue—vide also Notes with G.O. No. 866, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1918.

Proposal (iii).—This suggestion is only to remove the vagueness of the word 'service'. The existing interpretation put upon the word in the Commissioner of Government Examinations' office may be accepted and the words 'including acting and temporary' may be added. It is presumed that secondary school-leaving certificate candidates, before being drafted on to the acting or temporary vacancies, are carefully selected, due regard being paid to the best certificates.

Proposal (iv). Attention is solicited to G.O. No. 1555, dated 23rd December 1920, and paragraph 2 of notes on pages 3 and 4 thereof, from which it will be seen that candidates confirmed in posts in the superior service carrying pay of Rs. 20 per mensem prior to the 6th August 1917, or with reference to G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1918, are eligible to appear for special tests. In view of this decision, it is submitted that the point may be made clear by an amendment in the Special Test notification.

T.K.—14-3-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—15-3-21.

1. *Proposal (i).*—The Director of Public Instruction refers to middle school men in the service of (a) Government or (b) the Madras Port Trust or local bodies. Regarding (a), is it not governed by G.O. No. 1555. Regarding (b), is any fresh order besides what is proposed in this file regarding quasi-Government service?

2. *Proposal (ii).*—Such cases should be few now. Why not render all such cases eligible? No notification is necessary. We have simply to authorise the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit all such.

3. The main proposal in this file. I should like quasi-Government service to be defined. I would exclude e.g., local bodies, (a) (b) (c) etc., but include co-operative institutions supervisorship, Madras Port Trust, or Local and Municipal bodies.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-3-21.

Paragraph 1 of Secretary's note:—

(a) The cases of these Middle school men in the service of Government who have been confirmed on Rs. 20 per mensem in the superior service prior to the 6th August 1917—or with reference to G.O. No. 991, Education, dated 29th July 1918, may be brought under G.O. No. 1555, Education, dated 23rd December 1920, as eligible to appear for special tests.

(b) The cases of Middle school men in the service of the Madras Port Trust or Local bodies are not covered by the proposed amendment regarding employees in quasi-Government service, as the latter has reference only to those who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates—vide proviso to article 4 of the Special Tests notification.

It will thus be seen that separate provision has to be made for this class of employees. Submitted that the eligibility of Middle school men to appear for special tests may be directed by a separate amendment to the effect that such persons, whether in the service of Government or Local bodies of the Madras Port Trust, who hold appointments in the superior service on Rs. 20 per mensem or more, appear for Special Tests.

Paragraph 2 of Secretary's note on page 3 ante.—Submitted that there is no objection to issuing an executive order authorising the Commissioner for Government Examinations to admit to the special tests all holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates who were admitted to the Intermediate course by Principals of Colleges before the introduction by the University of the system of publishing a list of eligible secondary school-leaving certificate holders for purposes of admission to the Intermediate courses.

S. Badiger

NOTES TO G.O. No. 976, LAW (EDUCATION), 29TH JUNE 1921

Paragraph 3 of Secretary's note on page 3 ante.—The main proposal in this file is regarding the admission to the special tests of supervisors of co-operative unions and employees in other quasi-Government services, who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates. This is to remove the existing distinction which is shown to similar employees in the service of Government, Local bodies or the Madras Port Trust vide proviso to article 4 of the Special Test notification and paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 866, dated 2nd July 1918.

Submitted need not. Local bodies are in the same position as the Port Trust. Both these should be excluded. Co-operative Societies, temporary services under Fisheries, etc. are directly managed by Government and are therefore on a different footing. The latter fact may be the important point in the definition and the above departments may be given as examples.

It would therefore seem that any definition of 'quasi-Government service' should cover the Madras Port Trust and the Local bodies. The Commissioner for Government Examinations may be requested to state definitely what other services could be brought under it.

C.R.—6-4-21.

2. The file may be sent u.o. to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for any further remarks. He may also be requested to forward suitable amendments to the Special Tests notification with reference to portions marked A, B, C and D respectively on pages 2 and 3 ante.

C.V.V.—19-3-21.

T.K.—25-3-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-4-21.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-4-21.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
3rd May 1921.

U.O. Reply No. 7, dated the 3rd May 1921.

Local Boards, Madras Port Trust, Co-operative Unions and the University of Madras may be treated as quasi-Government bodies for purposes of the special test—other cases may be considered as occasion arises. A draft notification is placed below.

R. LITTLEHAILES.—2-5-21.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

The following changes are directed in the notification relating to the Special Test Examinations, published at pages 448 to 445 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th April 1921:—

(a) In article 4, after the words 'all of the Special Tests' in line 10, the following shall be added:—

'Or who were confirmed in the superior service of Government carrying pay of Rs. 10 per mensem prior to the 6th August 1917 or with reference to the note appearing at the end of article 1 of the Public Service notification.'

(b) In the proviso to article 4, after the words 'in the service' in line 2, the entry 'including acting and temporary' shall be made.

(c) In the same proviso, after the words 'the Madras Port Trust' in line 3, the words 'or Co-operative Unions or the University of Madras' shall be added.

(a) The following shall be added as item (v) of the Note to article 4:—

'Persons who passed the Middle school examination in the first class and were confirmed or before the 30th June 1894 in the service of Government or of local bodies or the Madras Port Trust or Co-operative Unions or the University of Madras.'

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations proposes to include the University of Madras among quasi-Government bodies for purposes of special tests. For orders whether this may be accepted. If so, the draft below is submitted for approval.

T.K.—21-5-21.

C.R.—30-5-21.

R.R.—3-6-21.

S. Barlyam

NOTES TO G.O. No. 976, LAW (EDUCATION), 29TH JUNE 1921

5

Before I pass orders on this file, I should like to know why we should extend in any way the list of persons who are eligible to appear for the Government special tests. As far as I can make out, the Account test, for example, is not necessary in any department before first appointment to the lower posts. The only exceptions I can find are accountants in the Forest department and possibly in the Administrator-General's office; but even there I am not sure that the test has to be passed before appointment. What, therefore, is the particular object of allowing supervisors of co-operative unions and other quasi-Government servants to appear for this or any other tests similarly circumstanced? The position is quite different in my view as regards men already in the Government service. The Middle School first-class men, for example, who already hold appointments in Government service or in any semi-Government department which prescribes the special tests as qualifications for promotion, may have a good claim to be allowed to appear for a test which is essential to their promotion. The same may be the case with unpassed men who have been exempted from the examination rules. My present idea is that, once a man is in Government service, I would impose no restrictions whatever upon his appearing for any special test which qualified him for promotion and which incidentally improved his usefulness. (The rule which used to confine the higher tests to graduates has, so far as I can see, disappeared, and rightly). But while I would relax all restrictions on men already in the service, I do not quite see why we should spend time and trouble in examining outsiders according to tests which are intended only to have reference to Government servants.

A. R. K[NAPP]—5-6-21.

In paragraph 1 (iii) of G.O. No. 1021, Education, dated 6th August 1917, the Government directed that any Government servant possessing the minimum general educational qualification, viz., a completed secondary school-leaving certificate, should be entitled to appear for all the special tests examinations. The specific question as to whether this ruling is intended to apply to non-Government servants was raised by the Secretary in 1917 and will be found discussed in the notes to G.O. No. 568, Education, dated 30th April 1918, and also G.O. No. 866, Education, dated 2nd July 1918. The Secretary then noted as follows:—

"The special tests are of little value except to people in service. If an outsider simply utilises his spare time between the close of his studies and his entrance in official life for studying text-books, he may pass a special test with distinction. But his qualification will be of little use. First, because all his knowledge would be theoretical; secondly, because he would have forgotten all his memorising before he actually can use his knowledge, if at all, by entering service subsequently."

The Secretary therefore proposed—

(a) "That no outsider should be allowed to appear for any special test"; and
(b) that, "for some posts qualification in any test may be declared as a condition precedent. In such cases alone should outsiders be permitted to appear on a certificate that he, bona fide, intends to qualify for the particular post."

The opinions of the Departments of the Secretariat were invited on these two points and these will be found summarised on page 9 of the notes to G.O. No. 568, dated 30th April 1918. The Revenue Secretary's (now C-4) views on the points were as follows:—

"I am inclined to agree with the Home Secretary that the tests are better passed after the person concerned has entered service, moreover it seems a waste of labour to examine men who may ultimately not enter the service or may enter it in a department where the tests passed are not required."

On the other hand, the Chief Secretary (now C-1) and the Local and Municipal Secretary (Mr. Graham) were against debarring people outside the Government service from appearing for special tests. The former was not prepared to subscribe without reservation to the view that outsiders gained nothing by studying for special tests. He thought that the examinations were self-supporting and would allow any one to appear who possessed the general qualification of men in service. The latter

(Local and Municipal Secretary) pointed out that certain tests were prescribed for a number of appointments in local board, municipal and corporation services and as such should continue to be open for those employed in those services; and he also suggested that outsiders should as well be allowed to appear for the tests. The whole matter was then reviewed by the Secretary in detail—vide pages 10-11 of the notes in the Government Order—and was submitted for orders. The Honourable Member (Sir Alexander Cardew), however, decided to maintain the existing rule which admitted outsiders to the special tests if they possessed the general educational qualification needed for appointment to Government service. His views on the point are extracted below:—

"This question seems to me to be one to be decided by practical considerations and not general *a priori* reasons. If it were true that the special tests test special knowledge only to be obtained in Government appointments, then no doubt it would follow not only that persons outside Government service should not be admitted to those tests but also that they would not seek to be admitted because without practical knowledge no one would be able to pass. As a matter of fact, however, these examinations are not practical tests of knowledge only to be obtained in Government service, but are, as has often been pointed out, a sort of obstacle placed in the way of clerks and others who want to obtain certain appointments. That is one strong objection to the tests themselves; they are not true tests of special knowledge, such as an examination in a real practical art, e.g., weaving or printing or cooking would be, but they are mere tests of memory and can be passed by any fairly intelligent young man without any practical experience whatever. As many of the notes point out, clerks may pass these tests years before they are called upon to exercise the knowledge which the special tests are supposed to test. Why then should a young man not pass them before he is burdened with the work of a Government appointment at all? The Home Secretary's objections must, I think, be held to be merely theoretical."

2. "The real way of meeting the point taken by Mr. Ramachandra Rao is to abolish the tests and to substitute a course of practical training for them. So long as the tests remain, I am in favour of maintaining the present rule which admits outsiders provided that they possess the general educational qualification needed for appointment to Government service."

The further question whether any restriction should be placed on holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates who are not in the service of Government, or local bodies or the Madras Port Trust (service under the last two was considered as akin to Government service) but who may be desirous of applying for special tests was then considered in the notes with G.O. No. 866, Educational, dated 2nd July 1918, and final orders on the whole question were issued in that Government Order. These direct—

(i) that the ruling that any Government servant, possessing completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, is entitled to appear for all the Special Tests, is intended to apply not only to Government servants, but also to employees in the service of local bodies and the Madras Port Trust; and

(ii) that secondary school-leaving certificate holders who are not in any of the services mentioned in (i) should not be admitted to the Special Tests unless their secondary school-leaving certificates show that they have obtained marks not less than the Presidency average in the several subjects included in Group 'A' and in one at least of the subjects under the 'C' Group and also indicates a degree of success in the 'B' Group subjects considered adequate by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

2. It is for orders whether the above decisions will now be reconsidered.

3. The main proposal in this file is to extend the orders in paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 866, Educational, dated 2nd July 1918 to employers under Co-operative unions and the University of Madras also, who possess completed secondary school-leaving certificates as these two may, like local bodies and the Madras Port Trust, be treated as quasi-Government bodies for purposes of the special tests.

C.V.V.—14-6-21. T.K.—20-6-21.

That the special tests should be thrown open to outsiders has been decided upon already. The minimum general educational qualification prescribed for admission to these tests is secondary school leaving certificate. The certificates are good, bad or indifferent, as they only record the progress of students during the school course. Admission of the certificate holders in Government service is generally a guarantee that the certificates are good ones, as appointing officers are required to examine the certificates and select for appointment only such of the persons as possess good certificates. Similarly it has been accepted that those who enter Local Fund and Port Trust services can be presumed to possess good certificates. In other cases of certificate holders (outsiders) applying for the special tests, the duty of examining the certificates, with a view to admit only the good ones has been laid before the Commissioner Government Examinations. The present proposal will restrict the scope for this rule by excluding also supervisors of co-operative union and University employees from its operation. The only point to be considered under the circumstances is to make sure that in making appointments to these posts only persons possessing good secondary school leaving certificates are selected, so as to obviate the necessity for a further scrutiny of the certificate of the Commissioner for Government Examinations when they apply for special tests. This is ensured.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-6-21.

The above note is diffuse and I would reply to C 4's observations as follows:—

At present special tests are open to:—

(1) all Government servants whether they have passed the secondary school leaving certificate scheme or not.

(2) Secondary school leaving certificate passed men, if selected by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

2. Supervisors of co-operative unions are not Government servants; so even if they have passed the secondary school leaving certificate they cannot appear for the special tests without the approval of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. These supervisors afford a recruiting ground for Government inspectors; so the case for making them eligible to appear for special tests is clear. Occasion was taken to examine what other kindred services are benefited by Special Tests. And in all sub-services, the draft proceeds to make the persons already in such services eligible to appear.

In other words, see ~~to~~ on page 5. The principle therein admitted as sound in the case of Government servants is attempted to be extended to select quasi-Government services, which, incidentally, more or less adopt the Government Special tests and value them.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-6-21.

I am glad to have had the position cleared up: I confess I did not understand it before. We have an enormous bulk of notes arising out of a very simple letter. It is almost a pity that we did not in the first instance ask the Commissioner for Government Examinations why he could not retrospectively select this particular supervisor for examination and so finish the matter. Personally, I am still inclined to adhere to the view which I took as Secretary in 1918. But it does not seem to me worth while to re-open the question. I therefore approve the draft.

A. R. K[NAPP]—23-6-21.

[G.O. No. 976, Law (Education), dated 29th June 1921.]

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