

Lane (Edu) (1925) Department.

mis SERIES.

G.O. No. 1597

DATED 12.9.1925

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Service Notification - General Educational Qualifications
for admission to the Public Service - Notes Recorded.

BACK PAPERS.

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27 JUN 1923

IV. (a) The Senate in discussing the Sadler's Commission Report finally resolved that a Committee be appointed to discuss the question of the educational qualification for entering ordinary Government service. The question was whether the same qualifications should not be given equally to a pass in Intermediate and an ordinary pass in B.A. This is a serious problem in connection with unemployment which must be faced. The ordinary B.A. (educationally) is not much superior to F.A. for inferior service. On the other hand the cost on the parents and the family of the candidate for the B.A. is very heavy. Education has become costly now. After a candidate passes B.A. his future is blank to him, his family has been involved in heavy expenditure. Service, he enters or else he is unemployed.

(b) The congestion in colleges is very great. Struggle for existence has become very severe. Therefore it is the fittest that must survive. The bright, intelligent, hopeful candidates would pursue the higher (honours) courses of study, conduct research work; provision for encouragement of such candidates should be made; the pass course in B.A. will only qualify entrance into Law or Medicine, but otherwise the Pass Course (educationally) B.A. should not receive higher market value than F.A. pass.

(c) The college work will then co-ordinate with higher work in the University. Honours courses will be encouraged, the number of B.A. pass will be reduced, families will be saved of large and heavy expenditure, ruinous in some cases. This question he has been asked to examine from educational point of view and submit his report.

I will be grateful if Secretary also examines these questions and note separately.

A.P. Patro

25-6-23.

Art 1 of the P.S. Notifc
(Copy put up)

Note notes to go. 969 (F)
13.9.16

go. 1021 (2)
5.8.17

According to the P.S. Notification the - minimum general educational qualification for admission to the public service is the possession of a completed secondary school-leaving certificate. The passing of the Intermediate or the B.A degree examination as such is not prescribed as an essential qualification for any appointment. Prior to 1916, however the possession of a degree or a pass in the Intermediate was a qualification for admission to certain special tests, such as the Revenue Higher and the Crl. Judl. Test. Consequently, candidates who did not possess the above qualification were not eligible for appointment to the posts of Dy. Collectors, Tahsildars &c, for which the special tests referred to were prescribed. In 1916, the question of removing this restriction was considered by Govt. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar urged the retention of the rule requiring a higher general educational qualification for the superior posts such as those of Dy. Collrs. &c. The other members of Govt. were, however, not in favour of the continuance of the restrictions which had till then been in force and after consulting Heads of Deptts. the rules requiring Intermediate or B.A qualification for admission to certain special tests were abrogated. The position, therefore, at present is that any candidate who possesses the minimum qualification prescribed in Article 1 of the P.S. Notification viz, the possession of a completed secy. school leaving certificate, can appear for any of the special tests and thus qualify himself for apptt to any post in Govt. service.

2. Though there is ^{thus} no rule requiring the

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possession of a degree for admission to posts in Govt. service, a very large number of appointments both in the executive and in the ministerial service are actually filled by graduates. *That is due to the market. Where graduates compete with candidates of less education, the former are preferred.*
(1) Executive services

Posts in executive services may be classified into (a) those which require special professional qualifications such as those of Assistant Surgeons Sub-Judges and Dt. Munsifs, Engineers &c, and ~~those~~ (b) those which do not require any such qualification, e.g., appointments in the Revenue Department. As regards the former, the possession of a degree is an essential qualification for admission to the course of training for the B.L and the L.T degrees, while for the M.B.B.S. and B.E. courses, candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination are also eligible. There is apparently no proposal to introduce any change in regard to these -- professional qualifications.

As regards the other class of appointments such as those in the Rev. ~~the Police, the Salt & Abkari Deptts.~~, these are mostly filled by promotion from the subordinate grades.

Where however appointments are made direct, ~~the rules in some cases, e.g. of Police & Tahsildars,~~ require that the candidates

applying for such direct appointments should be graduates. *This again is due to the availability of candidates with the superior qualifications. Where they are not so available, the qualification should be lowered to a pass in the intermediate examination.* With regard to posts

which are filled by promotion from the subordinate grades, there is no rule that graduates ^{alone} should be appointed to these latter. In practice, however, as graduates apply in large numbers for these posts the appointing authority ^{usually} prefers them to S.S.L.C. holders. *(Other things being equal)* In such cases, the officer making the appointment may not ordinarily be justified in preferring persons

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with Intermediate or S.S.L.C. qualifications when graduates are available. If a separate test is instituted for candidates wishing to enter the upper divisions of the subordinate services and if a pass in the Intermediate examination ^{only} is prescribed as a qualification for admission to ~~that~~ test, candidates who intend to enter Govt. service ~~will~~ ^{shall} not ^{naturally} proceed to the degree course, as it will not improve their chances of entering the ~~Govt~~ service. A suggestion to institute such a test was made by the Hon. Justice Sir ~~James~~ Oldfield as ~~the~~ Chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate which considered the questions raised in the Calcutta University Commission's Report on the relation between University Examinations and Govt. service. Without some such special examination, it may not be possible to place the intermediate candidates on ~~an~~ a par with the graduates for the purpose of appointments to the public service.

(2) Ministerial services

Clerical posts in the Secretariat and in the offices of Heads of Deptts. are ordinarily divided into upper and lower divisions based on the nature of the work to be done. ~~in the offices.~~ For the upper division ^(+ honours men when available) graduates ^{a high place} are generally recruited as ~~the~~ work ^(to be done) consists of noting and drafting. For the lower division where the work is more or less ~~or~~ of a routine nature under-graduates are appointed. It is ~~for~~ ^{doubtful} ~~consideration~~ whether for the work required of clerks in the Upper division ^{in the Deptt} persons who have passed the Intermediate examination will be sufficient. At present, there is no rule prohibiting the employment of candidates with Intermediate qualifications to the upper divisions.

P. 4108 (T)

Para 102, Page 52
of Abstract of rules
relating to the
S. P. No. 150286, 7.11

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As regards offices in which there is no differentiation into upper and lower divisions, the Govt. have authorised Hds. of Depts. and officers to start at their discretion graduates on Rs. 45 in the mofussil and Rs. 50 in the City. The object of the grant of this higher ~~maximum~~ initial pay is to ~~enable~~ attract a better class of candidates for the offices and the depts. It is doubtful whether this concession can be ~~removed~~ withdrawn and candidates with Intermediate qualifications appointed for the posts for which graduates are ~~now recruited~~. If any change should be made in the system of recruitment now followed, it may be necessary to obtain the remarks of the Departments of the Secretariat and also of the Hds. of Depts. on the question whether a candidate who has passed the Intermediate examination will suffice for the post ~~which is now filled by a graduate~~. Before making any such reference, the file may, it is submitted, be circulated to H.H. (G) as the subject of qualifications for public service is one in his portfolio.

20.8.23
14.7.23

recruited. While not laying down a rule, this order encourages the appointment of a graduate where necessary. The special recognition in pay is due to the belief that a graduate who has spent more time at his studies is better qualified generally than an intermediate man. If a separate test for service were instituted as at A one leaf, this special recognition is needless. The test may include ~~as in the case of~~ previous writing.

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21.7.23
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P.P. 1025- (J)
14.10.21
T.P. 74 (C)
21.10.22

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There is no rule that, so far as for service is concerned, a graduate is preferable to a school final pupil. So the question raised - how to prevent families from incurring ruinous expenditure to fit a boy as a graduate to qualify for good service - does not arise. In practice however a graduate is preferred; it means that the would be graduate thinks that thereby he would be preferred. We cannot fault such a laudable ambition. Numbers of people go to England & return in no wise better than persons who have studied here; never the less they are preferred & the game of study at heavy cost even mediocre intellects is going on.

2. From an educational point of view. I understand the Minister's view. The prime purpose of an university is to encourage research. But after all research is only one of the objects of an university. In addition it is the duty of an university to scatter light the length & the breadth of the land; in all professions; in all localities; Young

Men of education & culture so that in
the drabdest profession; in the very art of
making one's head & then. we wish
the duties to be discharged by awakened
culture, by emulation of deeds read &
admired, by keenest consciousness, by
awakened brains trying to improve &
soon. Surely a country that has
half a dozen research students in the
cloisters of Pondicherry & without the
business sphere only school-fairal men
cannot justify an university. I am
afraid that in the present day reaction
of distaste against literary education,
the failure of our graduates to secure
clerical jobs & the admiration of
German methods a wrong idea has
crept up that the university exists only
for the highest intellects; it is nowhere
stated where the others should go.

Personally I would welcome as many
honours students as possible; & also
as many pass students also. If a
family gets ruined on account of the
expense of education with an futile
objective not secured, it is that
family's look out. I would never

CNR 2534B/23.

forth & equally hundreds of graduates
sink into places that could be
competently filled up by school-fairals
if I see at least half a dozen
strike out new paths & inculcate
the whole of Indian life with
visions dreamed for culture.
Whilst the Govt is bound to do its best
to promote research, it should equally
see that no one who desires literary
training is denied. Tragically enough,
the want of means is a sufficient bar;
let not other obstacles be raised.

23/1/23

W3.

I presume the Hon'ble the
Minister wishes these papers to be
recorded. It seems not worth while to
pursue the papers V.T. subject any further.

#6 7-25

Subject
Public Service Admin.
Hon General Edl.
Qualifications for
admission to the Public
Service - notes recorded

order 1597 d/12-9-25

Recorded.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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