

Educational (~~189~~) Department.
1900

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 64

DATED 12-2-00

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording pending the receipt of a further
report from the C. G. E., letter from
the Commr regarding the ~~scale~~ of remuneration
to examiners in connection with certain
Govt Examinations.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Educational (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 1763



10000
Prints of serial
proof with wide margin
7/2
12-12-99

Order

From The Hon'ble Mr D. Duncan M.A.
D.Sc. LL.D.
Commissioner for Government
Examinations, Madras.

No. $\frac{212}{18}$

Dated 15 November 1899.

Received }
Registered } 17-11-99

Enclosures *nil*

Spare copies *nil*

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on G.O.
No 653 Educational, passing
20-9-99
orders on the question of rendering
the Examinations under the
control of the Commissioner
for Government Examinations
Self supporting.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	603		7-11-99R
	653		28-9-99
			with notes
	582		5-9-99

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

476: 22-7-99
 97: 17-2-98
 790: 1-10-95
 220: 13-3-95
 868: 14-12-92
 645: 3-9-92

Ed. no 1763 899

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No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 15th November 1899, No. 212--1-D.

With reference to G.O., No. 653, Educational, dated 28th September 1899, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of Government.

Paragraph 3 (1)—Primary Examination.—I presume that what Government means by “so much of the examination as lies outside the fourth standard” is the examination of “private” candidates who are not being examined for results grants. In practice, it will not, I fear, be easy to distinguish between the two parts into which it is sought to divide the examination, as all classes of candidates are examined together and the examiners are paid, not according to the number of candidates examined, but according to the number of days they are employed in the work. Further, if Educational officers are not to receive any payment for examining “pupil” candidates on the ground that this is part of their legitimate work, they must, I presume, be paid at full rates like the other members, and not half rates as at present, for examining “private” candidates on the ground that this is not their legitimate work. Whether any advantage will result from not paying for one portion of the examination and paying at full rates for the remaining portion, instead of paying at half rates for the whole, as has hitherto been done, is more than doubtful. The change that Government desires to be made will, it seems to me, only complicate a system that has been tried and has been found to work well, while it will not have the desired effect of reducing expenditure. If Government, however, insist on the change being made, all that is necessary is to substitute for Note 2 under rule 1 of the rules regulating the payment of remuneration to Chairmen and Members of the Primary Examination Boards, the following note:—“Inspecting officers of the Educational Department shall not be paid for so much of the examination as relates to pupils of the fourth standard, who are examined for results grants.” This will imply, of course, that they will be paid like the other members at the same rates for the examination of all other candidates, but I must repeat that on the principle it is proposed to adopt, it will not be easy to estimate rightly the work done by Educational officers for which payment must be made, and needless trouble and confusion will arise.

Paragraph 3 (2)—Lower Secondary Examination.—It is observed by the Government that the fees paid to examiners in this examination “are received almost entirely by officers of the Educational Department.” I cannot tell how Government arrived at this conclusion, but, as a fact, only 34, out of the 110 appointed examiners last year, were officers of the Educational Department, including those who were neither teachers nor Inspecting officers. It does not appear, therefore, that officers of the Educational Department benefit to any considerable extent by fees from the Lower Secondary Examination.

Paragraph 3 (3)—Upper Secondary Examination.—It will be notified in the Gazette that the fee in future for admission to this examination will be Rs. 8.

2

Paragraph 3 (5)—*Technical Examinations.*—The Government is of opinion that “the fees for this examination should be graduated according to the difficulty of the subject.” There are more than 80 subjects included in the Technical Examinations scheme, and how to determine the relative difficulty of these subjects with a view to valuing the work of the examiners and fixing their remuneration is a problem I have in vain attempted to solve. I fear the difficulty is not appreciated by Government. It is hard enough to determine the relative importance and difficulty of subjects grouped together and classed under the same head as being in some way allied to one another: it is hard even to determine the relative difficulty of different portions of the examination in the same subject: what the difficulty must be in the case of a large number of subjects differing from one another in the duration of the examination, the mode in which the examination is conducted, and in other respects, can only be known to those who have had something to do with the conduct of these examinations. In some subjects, the examination is in three distinct parts, written, oral and practical; in others, it is in two parts or in one. In one subject, the oral examination of a candidate may last five minutes; in another, it may last half an hour or more. There are some subjects in which the practical examination may extend over days; in others, it may be over in a few hours. As regards the oral and practical examinations, there is no uniformity observed in their duration, much being allowed to the discretion of the examiners. It is needless to enumerate all the circumstances that make this a matter difficult to deal with, but I may mention that Chairmen of the different boards of examiners have been consulted and endeavours have been made to reduce things to a system, but the difficulty has been so great that very little has been done in this direction, and I have no hope that much more will be accomplished for a long time to come. In my letter to Government, dated 23rd November 1893, No. 253—1-D, I explained the system, if such it can be called, that is followed at present, and I must confess my inability to recommend anything better in its place. Certain rules have been laid down tentatively and the stipends are calculated accordingly, but the rates are subject to variation according to varying circumstances and the total amounts are reduced, whenever it is found necessary to do so. The system may not be perfect, but it answers well enough at present and may gradually be improved upon. In calculating the stipends of examiners, a number of circumstances have to be taken into account,—the difficulty and importance of the subject, the standard of the examination, the number of candidates, the duration of the examination, the status of the examiners—circumstances which can only be known to those to whom the conduct of the examination is entrusted. For instance, the number of candidates examined and the number of papers set do not always furnish a guide to the character of the examination or to the labour involved, which can only be known to those who conduct the examination. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that it be left to the Commissioner, as it has always been left to him ever since the commission was instituted, to fix the rates and to vary them as the occasion may require, subject, of course, to the condition that as heretofore no stipends shall be payable to examiners without the sanction of Government.

A

3-9-
Latham J. J. +
Lugger

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., NO. 61, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
12TH FEBRUARY 1900.

C. No. 1763.

[Subject.—Remuneration to Examiners.]

Dr. Duncan was told to submit a revised scale of fees allowing payment to educational officers for only so much of the Primary examination as lies outside the fourth standard.

2. In that case, he says they must be paid full fees for private candidates (at present they receive half-fees for both classes). He urges it is doubtful whether the change will save money, while it will be complicated, as public and private candidates are not at present distinguished.

A.T.A. [RUNDEL].

3. It is easy to see that complication might arise if at each centre of examination fees were reckoned in full or half according to the numbers of private and of public candidates. But just as half fees were allowed on a fair consideration of the facts, so some other ratio could now be determined.

4. In 1894 private candidates were 16 per cent.* of the total. In 1898-99 they were 15 per cent.† or, in another quite

* Page 5, clause (iii), G.O., No. 220, dated 13th March 1895.

† Commissioner's report paragraph 5.

reasonable view, shown in a P.S. to this note, they might be taken to be 11 per cent. If then educational officers, for examining a percentage of 15 or 11 per cent. were allowed 20 per cent. of the fees payable to examiners in respect of both classes, public and private candidates alike, they would be liberally recompensed.

5. The change then would be, not that suggested in the Director's letter, but the alteration of one-half fees into one-fifth fees. Applying this to money, non-official examiners get Rs. 5 a day; educational officers now get $2\frac{1}{2}$; they would get Re. 1. The saving I have worked out to something over Rs. 1,000, but it would be well to remit the proposal to the new Director.

6. *Technical Examinations.*—The Commissioner has misunderstood Government, which meant that fees for, e.g., Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Cabinet-making, Needlework and Dress-making, might be considerably less than fees

Yes, that was the meaning.

for, e.g., Surveying, Steam-engine, Agriculture, Chemistry, &c. The Commissioner may be told so.

A.T.A.

H. TREMKNHEFRE,
18-12-99.

P.S.—The Primary examination was open to three classes:—

- (a) Pupil candidates, i.e., school children compelled to come up for their results grants and paying no fee.
- (b) Teacher candidates, i.e., schoolmasters compelled by the department to come up.
- (c) Private candidates, e.g., a candidate for post of karnam or peon, often an adult.

The two latter classes pay fees.

There is no question that in principle members of the inspectorate must examine (a) free, and may get remuneration for (c). But it is quite arguable that inspectors should get no remuneration for examining (b).

Quite lately the definition of private candidate has been made to include teachers (G.O., No. 476, dated 22nd July 1899), but this change cannot affect the principle.

Call N'—

Taking last year's figures.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 28,700. \\ b &= 1,300. \\ c &= 3,900. \\ \frac{b+c}{\text{total}} &= 15 \text{ per cent.} \\ \frac{c}{\text{total}} &= 11 \text{ per cent.} \end{aligned}$$

The above proposal of 20 per cent. fees will of course be open to revision should the introduction of the fixed period grant system materially affect the conditions of the Primary examination. It will probably considerably reduce the number of pupil candidates.

Honourable Member.

H. TREMENHEERE.
8-12-99.

It seems to me that the proper course would be to allot suitable fees to educational officers out of the fees paid by class (c), the private candidates. The number of private candidates at each centre must be known, or the percentages for the whole could not be given. The fees to the educational officers at each centre would depend on the number of private candidates. Possibly there is some difficulty which I do not realize. Ask the Director of Public Instruction as suggested.

A.T.A[RUNDEL].
19-1-00.

File to Director of Public Instruction, u.o., for favour of remarks.

H. TREMENHEERE.
20-1-00.

Unless the matter is very urgent I would prefer to deal with the question of remuneration to examiners for the Primary examination at a later period, say in about a month's time, when I shall have the numbers of the pupil, teacher, and private candidates who appeared at the last examination. Owing to the introduction of the fixed grant system and the transfer of many result grant schools to that system, I expect a large reduction in the number of pupil candidates; moreover, pupils of salary grant schools are not now allowed to appear as pupil candidates; this will also cause a considerable reduction. Any conclusions drawn from last year's figures would therefore have to be so considerably modified, almost immediately, that it is no use going into the subject until fresh figures are obtained.

2. *Technical Examination.*—I have ordered the preparation of a table showing the rates of remuneration paid to examiners for this examination, and when it is completed I will endeavour to fix varying rates for the different subjects in accordance with the views of Government. The number of subjects is very large and the preparation of a scale of fees will take some time.

G. H. STUART.
5-2-00.

As directed by the Honourable Member, a u.o. reference was made to the Director of Public Instruction. Please see his reply above.

P. T. THARYAN.
6-2-00.

R. ASHE.
7-2-00.

The Director of Public Instruction may be given the time he asks.

Honourable Member.

H. TREMENHEERE.
7-2-00.

Certainly.

A.T.A[RUNDEL].
8-2-00.

[G.]
25
250-250-99.

C 20/2/99
Rd 20/1/00

C. No. 1763799

Educational
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

Remuneration to examiners

FOR ORDERS.

24.

653
28.34.99.
have 3 (4)
A

Dr. Duncan was told to submit a revised scale of fees allowing payment to educational officers for only so much of the Primary Examⁿ as lies outside the fourth Standard.

2. In that case, he says, they must be paid full fees for private candidates (at present they receive half fees for both classes). He urges it ~~with~~ is doubtful whether the change will save money, while it will be complicated, as public & private candidates are not at present distinguished.

What difficulty is there in distinguishing them in future?
MA

3. It is easy to see that complication might arise if at each centre of Examⁿ fees were reckoned in full

48²
or half according to the
numbers of private and
proportion of public can-
didates. But just as half
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consideration of the facts,
so some other ratio could
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p. 5. cl. iii of paper 4.
in $\frac{220}{13.3.95}$ C

Comm. Report.
p. 5 H

In 1894 private candidates
were 16 p.c. of the total.
In 1898-99 they were 15 p.c.
Or in another quite reasonable
view, shown in a P.S. to this
note, they ^{might be taken to be} were 11 p.c. If
then Educ. officers, for exam-
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of the fees ^{payable to examiners in respect of} paid by both
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5. The change then would be, not
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of one half fees into one
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1.75. The saving I have

~~The fixed fund~~
54

58 3.
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be well to remit the proposal
to the new Director.

6. Technical Examⁿ.

The Commⁿ has ^{mis}understood
Govt, which meant that fees
for e.g. Bookkeeping, Com-
mercial Corresp^e, shorthand,
Cabinet-making, needlework
& dressmaking,

would be considerably less
than fees for ^{e.g.} Surveying, Steam-
engine, agriculture, Chemistry
etc. The Commⁿ may be told so.

He at flag D.

Yes: that was the meaning.

N.A.

W.T.

12.99
184.T.

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proper course would be
to allot suitable fees to
educational officers ^{of}
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class (c), the private candidates.
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P.S.

The Primary Examⁿ ^{was} to open
to three classes.

Pupil Candidates. i.e. ^{School-}children
compelled to come up for
their results grants & pay-
ing no fee.

Teacher Candidates. i.e. School-
masters Compelled by the Dept^y

or the percentages for the (c) whole could not be given. The fees to the Educ. officers at each centre will depend on the number of private candidates. Possibly there is some difficulty which I do not realize. Ask the D.P. I. as suggested.

MT 19.1.00
File to DP9 w. note of remarks for fees of 22-1-00
MT 20.1.00

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Private Candidates. e.g. a Candidate for post of Karam or person: often an adult.

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Taking last year's figures,

$$a = 28,700$$

$$b = 1,300$$

$$c = 3,900.$$

$$\frac{b+c}{\text{total}} = 15 \text{ p.c.}$$

$$\frac{c}{\text{total}} = 11 \text{ p.c.}$$

The above proposal of 20 p.c. fees ^{with of course} is meant to be open to revision, & the introduction of the Fixed Period Grant

K.

C 9/2/00
D 12/2/00

705.
System materially affect
the conditions of the
Primary Examⁿ. It will
probably considerably
reduce the number of
Paper Candidates.
H.T.

Further As.

As directed by H.M. a w.o. reference was
made to the D.P.P. Please see his reply below.

P.H.
6/2/00

Secy.
R.E.
7-2-00.

Certainly
H.A.
9.2.00.

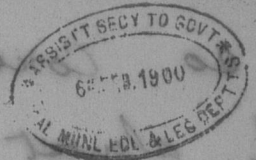
H.M.
D.P.P. may be given the
time he asks.
H.T.
7-2-00.

order no. 64 d/12.2.00
Recorded pending receipt of a further
report from the D.P.P. C. G. E.

R.E.
10.2.00
H.T.
12.2.00

P.H.
10/2/00

20
H.A. C. G. E. 140
D.H.
13/2
1/2



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 Moreover, pupils of Salary
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 Any conclusions drawn
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I have ordered the preparation of a table showing the rates of remuneration paid to Exams^{rs} for this Examination, and when it is completed I will endeavour to fix varying rates for the different subjects in accordance with the views of Govt. The number of subjects is very large and the preparation of a scale of fees will take some time.

T.H. Stuart
5.2.00

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED _____
189

CURRENT No. _____

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.

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