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[Despatch Abstract.]

Primary Examination.

Directing with remarks that the ——— should no longer be prescribed as a qualifying test for admission to Government Service in any Capacity.

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Government {1905} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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G.O., No. 409, 15th June 1905.

N. P.

JUNE.

Primary Examination.

Directing, with remarks, that the — should no longer be prescribed as a qualifying test for admission to Government service in any capacity.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Cl. No. 18, dated 10th March 1905.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks and proposals with regard to the Primary Examination.

2. Holding the Primary Examination *in situ* means that it becomes a school examination and will in practice form part of the annual inspection of the school.

3. The "private candidate" must therefore disappear from the new Primary Examination and the first question to be decided is whether a separate service examination is to be maintained.

4. Such an examination would in any case be maintained as a temporary measure only, as in about five years, *i.e.*, when the present generation of pupils in primary schools become of suitable age for employment, the school certificate and the school certificate only should be accepted.

5. The retention for a period, of the present Primary Examination for adults only, would present little difficulty other than that of determining the age with any accuracy. This would be best overcome by an elastic rule to the effect that the examination should not be open to any one whom the examiners considered to be of an age and condition when they ought to attend a primary school.

6. I think that such an examination might well be held and deal with the matter in a separate communication as it is really a different question from that of the new Primary Examination.

7. I now turn to the school examination. The objects to be attained are—

To induce as many children as possible to attend school for say five years.

To induce pupils and teachers to make the best use of those years.

To prevent teachers from devoting all their energies to the pupils in the last year of the course to the neglect of those in the earlier stages.

To check cramming by making the certificate depend upon something more than the result of a single short examination at which the pupil passes or fails.

The following are the most important conditions to be borne in mind :—

The pupils will for the most part be those of village schools.

Any certificate given is really wanted for those leaving school at that stage. It may be assumed that the majority of pupils in such schools are not proceeding further with their education. The majority of those in primary departments of schools of higher grade will probably on the other hand continue at school.

Any new curriculum should I think differentiate between the two kinds of school.

The examiners or those actually responsible for the issue of the certificates are to be the inspecting officers and must in practice be for the most part the Sub-Assistant Inspectors on account of the numbers to be dealt with as well as on account of the language difficulty. Inspecting officers of higher rank should make a practice of attending such examinations whenever possible and should attend some conducted by each Sub-Assistant Inspector under his jurisdiction every year. For the same reason the examination will have to take place in different schools at different times of year but will always take place in each school at about the same time of year.

In the old Primary Examination in order to secure the examination in all schools falling within a period of 2 or 3 months a very large number of examiners has been employed. There were 568 examiners in 1903–1904.

8. If Government approve of my proposals for the Primary Service Test all young pupils of schools will be debarred from appearing for that test, the examination in the 4th standard in primary schools will be conducted by the inspecting officers in precisely the same manner as they have been in the other standards and indeed in the 4th standards "for improvement". It is neither necessary nor desirable to lay down any hard and fast set of rules for the conduct of the examination. General instructions will find a place in the Inspection Code. Pupils who have read in the 4th standard and desire to leave school may be provided with a certificate recording their attainments, conduct, school history and other matters. If they (or their parents) are not satisfied with the certificate they may remain for another year or more in school: they cannot of course appear for the examination again without having done so.

9. I append the form of certificate that I propose. It is however very difficult to foresee all the circumstances which may arise contingent upon such a change. I would suggest a trial of the system.

10. Although I feel sure that the great majority of the inspecting officers concerned may be fully trusted not to abuse the responsibility vested in them, it will be well to have some check upon mistakes or errors of judgment and I propose that when issuing the set of certificates for a class the inspecting officer shall submit a list of the names placed in order of merit with the percentage of total marks assigned to each pupil to the Inspector who shall return it after approval for publication (without the marks) over the name of the examining inspecting officer in the District Gazette.

This list will be available for reference in case the authenticity of the certificate is at any time suspected. The obligation to place the pupils in order of merit will be in itself a check.

11. The certificate will only be refused to such pupils as are below "poor" in their attainments. Inspecting officers will be instructed to strongly advise pupils marked "poor" to remain at school for another year. The certificate will offer much more information in regard to any candidate for employment than the mere record which has been used in the past that he had passed the Primary Examination.

12. I propose to alter paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification thus—

Omit the words "certificate of having passed the Primary Examination or some other" in order to insert the words "Primary school leaving certificate or a certificate of having passed some": also omit the words "as equivalent to it".

The following addition should be made to the note :—

The Primary Examination if passed prior to 1905.

The whole paragraph will then read thus :—

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem* but classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "inferior" which are specified in column I of the appended table, unless he produces a primary school leaving certificate or a certificate of having passed some examination accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification.

Note.—The following examinations are those at present accepted :—

(1) The late Upper Primary examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.
(2) The late Special Upper Primary examination.
(3) The late General Test examination.
(4) The late Middle School examination.
(5) The Lower Secondary examination.
(6) The fifth and sixth standard examinations conducted by Primary Examination Boards.
(7) The Primary examination if passed prior to 1905.
(8) The Primary Service test.

13. I see little difficulty in giving immediate effect to these proposals if approved and should issue departmental instructions without delay. I have already issued instructions to the inspecting officers to examine the fourth standard during their inspections this year and to keep a record of the marks. Some of the entries on the certificates will be imperfect or wanting for the first year or two and there will also be some anomalies during the first year as to the length of time pupils will have studied in the fourth standard, some will have studied for less than a year in that standard and some for more than a year before they can obtain the certificate, but this difficulty would exist whenever the new scheme was introduced and I see no way out of it and do not consider it of much consequence.

14. The arrangements proposed will apply *mutatis mutandis* to girls and girls' schools.

15. There are several other minor questions which will arise, but as Government desire to have some scheme at once I submit these general proposals for approval and beg that I may be left to deal with the details as they arise seeking the sanction of Government on questions with regard to which it appears necessary to do so.

Enclosure.

Primary School Leaving Certificate.

Pupil's name.

Native place.

Father's name.

Standard.	Year.	School.	Remarks as to progress and conduct, if any, made by the Inspecting officer when visiting the school, or the opinion of the Headmaster.
Infant			
First			
Second			
Third			
Fourth			

Subjects studied.

First language.	Needle-work.
Arithmetic and village accounts.	History of India.
Elementary science.	Agriculture.
Drawing.	Mensuration.
Geography.	Drill.
Singing.	Industrial subjects.

I examined $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ class when $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ was about to leave school and placed $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ (A) out of a class of (B) pupils. I consider $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ attainments to be (C). The date of $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ birth according to the school register is (D).

Date. *Signature of Inspecting officer*

Name of the Headmaster. *Designation.*

Inspector of the Circle.

Assistant Inspector of the Division.

The following instructions would be printed on the reverse of the certificate :—

Instructions.

The name should be entered in full and sufficient indication given to enable the native place to be identified.

The year or years spent in the various standards with the name or names of the schools should be entered if the information is available.

In the column for inspecting officer's remarks should be entered any remarks in regard to the pupil made by the inspecting officer in the school register at the time. The entries from the register of some other school can only be made if the certificate is presented to an inspecting officer while at that school who will certify that they are taken from the register and state who made them.

The entries made in the school register against the pupil's name should be either (1) good (2) fair or (3) poor and should be based upon the master's report and the inspecting officer's observation in regard to conduct, regularity of attendance and attainments.

The pupils of the 4th standard who intend to leave school should all be examined in all the subjects they have studied. The names of the subjects they have not studied should be erased. In the case of industrial subjects the subject or subjects should be specified. Any other subject studied should be added, such as gardening.

The inspecting officer should use at the examination some simple system of marks and determine the order of merit of the boys examined. Evidence of more than average proficiency may be noted against any subject.

The rank should be entered at (A), the number of pupils in the class at (B). At (C) should be entered the word "Good," "Fair" or "Poor".

The date of birth according to the school register should be entered at (D) and if any evidence is produced to throw doubt upon the correctness of the entry an explanatory note should be added.

The certificate should be legibly signed and the designation of the inspecting officer given.

This certificate must not be issued by an officer of lower rank than a Sub-Assistant Inspector or Inspectress.

The name of the Inspector to whom the class list is submitted should be entered in the place provided.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Cl. No. 19, dated 10th March 1905.

With reference to my letter Cl. No. 18, dated 10th March 1905, I have the honour to propose that, for the purposes of a service test until the present pupils in primary schools are of age to enter the service, the Primary examination upon its present lines should be continued. I enclose a revised notification and the following remarks with reference to the several paragraphs :—

Paragraph 1.—This examination must be distinguished in name from the Primary examination.

Paragraph 2.—The reasons for the omission are obvious.

It may remain for the present open to teachers and applicants for admission to training schools.

The words added have reference to paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification in which this examination should be added to those mentioned in the note to that paragraph, and the paragraph altered as proposed in my letter with regard to the new Primary examination. After about 1910 every one applying for the public service should have been at school and it would be well to fix some date now so as to induce boys to go to school.

Paragraph 3.—It will not be necessary in most cases to have so many members on the Board. The inspecting officers need not be *ex-officio* members of the Board although it would be open to me to appoint them whenever I thought it would not interfere with their inspecting duties.

As the examination is intended to be temporary in character the appointment of the Boards may as well be made annually.

In omitting the words "to conduct the examination in industrial subjects" I do not intend to remove these subjects but merely to give the Commissioner greater power.

Paragraph 4.—This paragraph as revised will, I think, give effect to the object of the examination. I strongly advise the age limit being left vague. The same limit for all classes of the community, for all individuals and for all districts is undesirable and to fix a definite age limit would moreover only induce fraudulent representations and give rise to hard cases and applications for exemption.

The Boards, will I think, co-operate with the Department in sending boys to school who ought to be there.

Paragraph 6.—The fee may remain as before, there has been no trouble in regard to the payment of that fee by private candidates.

I would strongly urge the concession proposed for teachers; they need much encouragement.

Paragraph 7.—I presume that the only girls who will present themselves for the examination will be teachers.

Paragraph 8, 15 *and* 16.—The proposed alterations need no comment.

Paragraph 17.—The holding of the examination in Native States is a matter for the orders of Government. I think the Native States might very well be left to conduct their own examination; if Government rule otherwise the words "The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all expenses" may stand.

2. I shall as Commissioner make and issue the necessary alterations in the rules and regulations for Chairmen and members of Primary Examination Boards published on pages 126-134 of the Calendar of the Commission for Government Examinations and submit the revised rules regulating remuneration, for sanction, after receipt of orders upon these proposals.

3. A revised copy of the Public Service Notification is enclosed.

Enclosure.

Primary Service Test.

1. An examination to be styled the Primary Service Test shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned. The examination shall ordinarily be held in the months of November and December at such places as may be notified from time to time. Candidates from Sessional schools may be examined at any time in the year as soon as practicable after the close of the session.

Examination when to be held.

2. The examination is intended to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the public service and of teachers for admission to primary training schools. This examination will be accepted by Government for the purposes of the Public Service Notification. Unless notice is given to the contrary it will be discontinued after 1910.

Objects for which instituted.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted by Boards of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall appoint one of the members of each Board to be Chairman of that Board.

How and by whom to be conducted.

Each Board shall be appointed annually; but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead, and may appoint temporary additional members.

Not fewer than two members of a Board shall be present during an examination.

4. The examination shall be open only to those persons who are in the opinion of the Board of an age too advanced to admit of their suitably attending at least the 3rd and 4th standards of a Primary School.

To whom open.

The Board shall refuse to examine any candidate who should in its opinion attend a Primary School for at least one year.

Provided that no person shall be eligible to appear unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

The certificate of vaccination and a certificate of age shall be produced before the Board when the candidate presents himself for examination.

5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had from the Chairman of the Board. These applications shall be forwarded to the Chairman so as to reach him not later than the date notified by him. The Chairman shall forward to the Commissioner the names and such other particulars as are necessary of candidates who are to be examined in industrial subjects.

Form, time and mode of application.

6. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Fees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the compulsory and two optional subjects	2	8	0
For each additional optional subject brought up by a candidate who has already passed the examination	1	0	0

Provided that no fee shall be demanded from a person actually engaged in teaching as a profession or who has attended a training or sessional school. The fee paid by any candidate whom the Board refuse to examine on account of age may under the orders of the Chairman be refunded.

7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

Subjects of examination.

Compulsory Subjects.

(1) Reading, Recitation and Grammar.
(2) Writing and Spelling .. ..
(3) Arithmetic.

} First Language.

Optional Subjects.

(1) Elementary Science.
(2) Second Language.
(3) Drawing.
(4) Needle-work (for female teachers).
(5) Geography.
(6) Singing.
(7) Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science.
(8) History of India.
(9) Agriculture.
(10) Mensuration.
(11) Any one or two of the industrial subjects laid down in Chapter V (iii) of the Madras Educational Rules.

8. The examination, which shall be mainly *viva voce* and practical, shall be conducted in the first language of each candidate. In the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects (1) to (10) inclusive, the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with the Fourth Standard course as prescribed in Chapter V (i) of the Madras Educational Rules. In industrial subjects (11), the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with standard B as prescribed in Chapter V (iii) of the Educational Rules.

Mode of conducting examination.

9. Every candidate shall bring up the compulsory and two optional subjects at the same examination; but no candidate shall be examined in an optional subject unless he has passed in the compulsory subjects at the same examination. Provided that a candidate bringing up an industry or industries may be examined in the industry or industries at one examination and in the other subjects at a previous or a subsequent examination.

Subjects how to be brought up.

Note.—Candidates, who have passed the late Special, or Upper, Primary Examination or any higher test than the late Primary Examination, and who wish to qualify for the office of Karnam, may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted in the optional subject (mensuration).

10. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Primary Service Test unless he has obtained one-third of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects and in each of the two optional subjects.

Passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject, and the second of all others.

Arrangements of passed candidates.

12. A candidate failing in any subject shall be considered to have failed completely in the examination. Provided that, in the case of a candidate bringing up an industry or industries, if, on the one hand, he fails in the industry or industries alone, his success in the other subjects shall be allowed to stand; if, on the other hand, he fails in any of the other subjects but passes in the industry or industries, his success in the industry or industries shall be allowed to stand.

Failed candidates.

13. Passed candidates may come up at any subsequent examination in one or more additional optional subjects. When an additional language is brought up, the test shall be the same as for the first language.

Passed candidates may appear again in additional subjects.

14. The special examiners appointed to conduct the examination in industries shall communicate the results of the examination to the Commissioner for incorporation in the general lists. On the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall forward to the

Publication of results.

Commissioner a list, giving the names and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of the successful candidates. The Commissioner shall return the list countersigned to the Chairman for publication in the District Gazette.

Chairmen's reports on examination.

15. The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report on the examination showing the number of candidates, the number rejected as being of school-going age, the numbers passed and failed, and such other information as may be required.

Issue of certificate.

16. A certificate signed by the Chairman shall be given to each successful candidate specifying his first language, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed.

Order—No. 409, Educational, dated 15th June 1905.

In the Public Service notification issued under G.O., No. 757, Educational, dated 21st December 1904, all appointments of peons, constables and other menials were removed from the list of appointments for which the Primary examination was formerly prescribed as a qualifying test. On further consideration the Government are of opinion that the Primary examination should no longer be prescribed as a qualifying test for admission to Government service in any capacity. There is therefore no necessity to institute a separate Primary Service test as proposed by the Director.

2. The Director's proposals for the conduct of the Primary examination in schools are approved. He should issue instructions accordingly.

3. The necessary alterations will be made in the Public Service notification.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Commissioner, Government Examinations.
,, Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, Departments of the Secretariat.

Exd. J. Henricus.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 409, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 15th JUNE 1905.

[Subject.—*Primary School examination.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, Cl. No. 18, *dated* 10*th March* 1905.
,, ,, *Cl. No.* 19. ,, ,, ,,

The Educational Conference held at Simla in the latter part of 1901 noticed that there was considerable variation in the number, character and nomenclature of the examinations which were held in the different provinces and resolved that some reduction in the number of the examinations and greater uniformity in their character and nomenclature were eminently to be desired. (Paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India on page 3 of G.O., No. 678, dated 21st November 1901.)

2. In communicating the resolutions of the Conference the Government of India observed that no public examination was, as a general rule, required at the end of the primary or vernacular course; that it was sufficient that the boy should be able to obtain at that stage a certificate that he had passed through the primary course and attained a due standard of proficiency and that the method of securing that result which commended itself to them (Government of India) was that followed in the Bombay Presidency, namely, that each school should be examined by an inspecting officer *in situ*. The Government of India further observed that at the end of the secondary course a public examination was required to meet the case of boys who had carried on their education beyond the primary stage but who might not wish to enter a university.

In order to remove the difference of nomenclature that existed the Government of India desired that the examination of boys in the primary course, to be conducted by the inspecting agency, should be universally known as the Primary examination and that at the end of the secondary course as the School Final examination—*vide* paragraphs 6 and 7 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 466, Education, dated 6th November 1901, at page 3 of G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901.

3. The Government of Madras accepted the opinion of the Government of India in the matter of reducing the number of examinations but did not deal with it in a separate communication to the Government of India—*vide* paragraph 2 of Letter No. 493, Educational, dated 20th August 1902, and the notes connected with G.O., No. 428, Educational, dated 24th July 1902.

4. The Government of India again referred to the matter in paragraph 12 of their resolution regarding Educational Policy Nos. 199–211, dated 11th March 1904—*vide* page 6 of G.O., Nos. 215, 216, Educational, dated 6th April 1904. After dealing with the abuse of examinations the Government of India said that in future there should be only two examinations; that the first of these, the Primary examination, would mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction and would test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools; and that the second would take place at the close of the secondary, usually an Anglo-Vernacular course, and would record the educational attainments of all boys who had completed that course. About the Primary examination they further said that it would no longer be a public examination held at centres to which a number of schools were summoned but would be conducted by the inspecting officer in the school itself.

5. In their letter No. 592, Educational, dated 13th July 1904, the Government of India called attention to the danger of the subordinate inspecting agency's misusing the increased discretion entrusted to them in the inspection of schools and in passing orders on this letter the Government (of Madras) requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit definite proposals for giving effect to paragraph 12 of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 11th March 1904, except as regards the School Final examination, that is, for abolishing the Primary examination as a public examination and for constituting it an ordinary school examination—*vide* G.O., No. 458, Educational, dated 27th July 1904.

Before this, however, in Mr. Nathan's letter No. 461, Education, dated 6th June 1904, the Government of India said that with the additions to the inspecting staff which had been sanctioned the Government of Madras should be able to arrange for the substitution of inspection *in situ* for the public examination now held at the conclusion of the primary stage; the Government (of Madras) thereupon requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit at a very early date definite proposals for the abolition of the Primary examination as it is now conducted and for its being held *in situ* in future—*vide* G.O., No. 44, Educational, dated 30th January 1905.

6 The Director's proposals for the abolition of the present Primary examination and for the holding of it as a purely school examination are contained in his letter No. 18, dated 10th March 1905. In future the examinations in the fourth standard in primary schools will be conducted by the inspecting officers in precisely the same manner as the examinations in other standards; they will take place at the time when the examinations in other standards take place and not in the months of November and December as formerly. The Director has already issued instructions to the inspecting officers to examine the fourth standard during their inspection this year; they have also been directed to keep a record of the marks obtained by the pupils at the examination and, if Government approve of his proposals for the grant of a primary school leaving certificate, successful candidates will be granted the proposed certificate.

The proposed certificate will be found at page 7 of the current file and the instructions for preparing it, given on pages 7 and 8 of the current file, give a sufficient idea as to the nature and scope of the new Primary examination. The certificate seems to be somewhat too elaborate, but the difficulties attending it are certainly not insuperable and the Director's proposals may, it is submitted, be given a trial.

7. In paragraph 10 of his letter the Director proposes that the names of the pupils to whom the primary school leaving certificate has been granted should be published in the District Gazette in order of merit, so that a list of the pupils who have obtained certificates may be available for reference in case the authenticity of the certificate is at any time suspected. This proposal also may be approved.

8. In paragraph 12 of the letter the Director proposes certain alterations in paragraph 1 of the Public Service notification. These are rendered necessary by the proposed abolition of the Primary examination as at present held and the institution of a fresh test called the Primary Service test.

9. In his letter No. 19, dated 10th March 1905, the Director submits proposals for the institution of this service test until 1910 or until present pupils in primary schools are of age to enter the service. The continuance of the present Primary examination under a different name, *i.e.*, Primary service test, does not appear to be necessary. But if it is considered expedient to continue the examination as recommended by the Director, then the revised notification submitted by him may be approved. The reasons for the alterations made in the revised notification are apparent and the alterations themselves call for no remarks. The only question to be decided is whether the altered examination should be held also in Native States; as it is only to be a purely service test it does not appear to be necessary to hold it in Native States.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—3-4-05.

Submitted that the first question to be now decided is whether the proposal to institute a Primary service test should be approved. The necessity for this separate test does not seem to be very clear. Pupils in schools will be examined in their own

schools by the Inspecting officers and certificates will be really wanted only by those leaving school at this stage. The Director proposes a form of certificate for this purpose.

2. All the same an examination will be held and it is not clear why private candidates cannot be admitted to this examination on payment of a fee and why a simple certificate cannot be given to those private candidates who pass it. The certificate may be in a form different from that given to pupil candidates but the examination need not be different. The inspection programme will show when schools in a certain locality will be examined and it is very easy to give notice to intending private candidates to appear at the school nearest or most convenient to them. Applications from such candidates may be invited two or three months before the date of the examination. The fees now paid to examiners or which will have to be paid under the Director's proposal will be a saving if this is done. Much is not and cannot be expected from pupils in upper primary classes and it should not be very difficult to ascertain whether private candidates who appear with them know as much as they do.

3. If it is decided to have only one examination—the school examination—for school pupils and private candidates the Primary examination notification may be cancelled altogether and a simple notice by Government or the Director that private candidates will thereafter be admitted to the school examination held for pupils of the fourth standard class is all that is necessary.

4. There are at present Boards of Examiners for the * Medical and † Engineering Colleges and for ‡ Teachers' certificates and candidates do appear for them as pupil or student candidates and as private candidates. The future fourth standard examination may be placed on the same footing—only there will be several Inspecting officers to conduct it instead of a single board but even at present there are several boards for the Primary examination.

* Page 67 of the Medical College calendar for 1904-1905, paragraph 2.

† Rule 98 of the rules of the College of Engineering, page 15 of G.O., No. 366, dated 28th June 1901.

‡ Rules 120, 122 and 123 of the Educational Rules.

5. The examination may still be called the Primary examination and no change will then be necessary in the public service notification.

G.O., No. 465, dated 23rd September 1904.
„ „ 175 „ 24th March 1905.

The Director's proposal is that it should be split for the next five years. But the other portion, which the Director proposes to call the Primary service test, would be a new special test and the examiners might well be specially remunerated; it would not be part of the ordinary duty of the inspectorate to conduct it.

A. GALLETTI.

6. In the notes connected with the marginally-noted orders the question of remuneration to examiners who conduct the Primary examination was raised but if the examination is made a *purely school examination* no such remuneration will be payable.

P. T. THARYAN—5-1-05.

The present Primary examination.—Between October and December (page 34 Calendar—date notified in District Gazettes) the Primary examination is held at some 300 centres in the Presidency and certain Native States [*e.g.*, in 1902-1903 in Travancore and Pudukóttai]—G.O., No. 520, Educational, dated 22nd August 1904. Boards of examiners examine at the rate of 100 candidates to three examiners for two days for five hours each day §. The examination is mainly an oral examination. Nearly 30,000 boys appeared in 1903-1904; of these rather more than half were "private candidates", rather less than half "pupil candidates". The definition of "pupil candidates" is—"pupils who "during the six months (in the case "of night schools four months) preceding the examination have been studying "continuously in the fourth standard *or* "*class* ‖ of a school for general education "which has been registered for aid under "the results grant system and pupils in Government schools in the Agency tracts."

§ Commissioner's Calendar, page 130.

Calendar page 34.

‖ No difference between standard and class.

A. GALLETTI.

This is an exceedingly artificial definition; girls in Government schools in non-Agency tracts are classed as private candidates; so are boys in a higher class than the fourth even if they regularly attend a recognised school. However, of the 15,000 males and 1,000 females who appear for the Primary examination as "private candidates", a large number must be persons whom the Sub-Assistant Inspectors will not be able to examine when they examine fourth forms in their tours. There will be among them boys of 15—18 who are studying in higher classes or attending night schools or trying to teach themselves; there will also be working schoolmasters who wish to qualify under the Educational Rules and make themselves or their schools eligible for a grant or who wish to qualify for entrance to a training school; there will also be, say, young peons who wish to become attenders (*e.g.*, one of Secretary's peons used to read a little in his spare moments here in the Secretariat with a view to entering for the Primary examination).

H. D. TAYLOR.

2. The Director proposes that the Primary examination should be continued on its present lines for these people for another five years and then should cease to exist. Office say they don't understand why these people can't be told to attend at the nearest school when the Sub-Assistant comes round to examine. The Director does not give his reasons. But—

(1) perhaps as the Sub-Assistant's examination dates will depend on his tour programme, which will be liable to change, there would be some difficulty about notifying the date;

(2) perhaps the Director means the new school examination to be a much less formal affair than the old Primary examination; to last one or two hours instead of two full working days; and to be less of a test of knowledge than an opportunity of recording facts; the facts being regularity of attendance of the boy, his teacher's opinion of him, the marks he has earned and his conduct throughout the year. For the private candidate, who is not a young child, you want a more formal and searching test, mainly in his own interests; a *brief* oral examination is not a fair test.

Submitted that the Director's proposals may be approved or, that if their propriety is doubted, he may be given a chance of explaining his reasons before orders are passed.

3. After the five years are over no person will be eligible for a primary certificate unless (1) he is actually reading in the fourth form when the Sub-Assistant comes round or (2) he had once been in a fourth form when the Sub-Assistant came round. [I suppose the certificates are to be given retrospectively if anyone wants them; they are not to be given on the spot except to pupils who are giving up their studies].

Boys who *are taught privately at home* will not be eligible for certificates. I suppose however there is not a large class of such boys and they need not be provided for specially.

They seem to be a pretty large class at the present time.

J. T[HOMSON].

I mean excluding—
(1) boys in schools,
(2) persons who would appear for the service test.

Surely there is not a large class over unprovided for? There is a large class of such boys—gentlemen's sons in, *e.g.*, France and Italy and they are given separate certificates on a statement that they have been properly taught at home.

A. GALLETTI—28-4-05.

4. It will be observed that the Director does not propose that the primary examination should take the place of class examinations for promotion even in Board schools. The reason no doubt is that the examination will have to be held at all times of the year in different places in order to suit the Sub-Assistants' tour programmes.

5. It is submitted that details of this sort are for the Director. The question that seems to require the orders of Government is that of the temporary continuation of the Primary examination in its present form under the new name of the Primary Service Test. Any alterations required in the public service notification can be made here when orders have been passed.

A. GALLETTI—7-4-05.

The Director's proposals may be accepted generally but it should be distinctly understood that the proposed test for private candidates, which may be limited to one station in each taluk, and which may continue to bear the name of the Primary examination, should be limited to the five (I would prefer four) years proposed.

The object is to make boys attend a regular and complete course, and I think that, for this purpose, night schools might also be recognised.

2. While class promotion should be left to the masters, I think that discretion should be left to Inspecting officers to degrade any pupil who is found to be manifestly placed in a class higher than that which his attainments justify.

3. The form of leaving certificate may be approved, but one point suggests itself and that is what standard, if any, should be adopted, as the basis of admission to the posts in the public service for which the Primary examination is now necessary. Should a "good" certificate alone qualify or should any certificated pupil, even if his qualifications are only poor, be admitted to the public service? I think that there should be some restriction.

4. The proposal to limit the school certificate examination to pupils in the fourth standard is good. I do not however think it necessary that an attendance at school for a five years' course should be strictly insisted on. The more promising pupils would gain more rapid promotion and it would not do them much good to remain on in the fourth standard after they were qualified for a good certificate. This would be keeping promising pupils back unnecessarily.

5. The Director does not refer at all to the question of making primary education compulsory at selected centres.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-4-05.

The first point to be settled is whether a primary service test for the public service is necessary or not.

What has been the use of it hitherto? In the Revenue Department I should say next to none. The Police may have found it of some use. But in every department we are plagued with applications for exemption and from this as from other tests, I believe—and in Survey and Settlement and Separate Revenue exemptions are wholesale. I am inclined to think that departmental instructions for the testing of applicants for vacant offices would be more serviceable than a Primary examination certificate. Indeed I imagine that the institution of this examination was mainly intended to drive youngsters to school and not to provide candidates for public service.

2. At any rate find out or let me know why this Public Service Test should continue; as a test for the admission to training schools I should say applicants should be tested directly in that regard.

J. T[HOMSON]—16-4-05.

I have asked both Messrs. Hammick and Cardew whether they consider that the Primary examination should continue as a test, and also the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes. All agree that there is but little use in it and that it was invented to push primary education and may now be abolished. At the same time little importance is attached to the proposed "good" leaving certificate as a qualification for inferior service.

2. In the recent public service notification a very large number of appointments such as peons, lascars, etc., for whom the Primary examination was formerly a requisite, have now been definitely exempted (G.O., No. 757, dated 31st December 1904). Both the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police have recommended that it might be abolished for head constables also, the departmental test being accepted for this purpose, but Government disapproved this proposal (G.O., No. 235, dated 30th March 1905).

H. D. TAYLOR—26-4-05.

To the Director of Public Instruction for any remarks he may wish to offer.

J. T[HOMSON]—27-4-05.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

H. D. TAYLOR—28-4-05.

My business as Director was to arrange for a school examination held *in situ* and the grant of a school leaving certificate which should take into account other matters in the pupil's school career than his success or otherwise in a final examination, thus minimizing the evil effects of the latter and giving the certificate a greater value than a mere statement that the pupil has passed an examination would have.

To do this I had to propose to upset the present system.

2. My original intention was to propose the entire abolition of the Primary examination as at present conducted.

3. I changed my mind and proposed a temporary substitute in the shape of the Primary Service Test because :—

(1) I thought that as Government had only recently considered the question and had exempted applicants for certain posts from the test but had retained it for others, it was not their intention to get rid of the test altogether.

(2) I thought that in the future the leaving certificate should be prescribed and that it was desirable to make some provision for the transition stage.

4. It now appears possible that upon further consideration Government may be prepared to abolish any general test for inferior service, while on the other hand I am inclined to think that my second reason is not of much importance.

5. There may have been a time when the privilege accruing from a pass in the Primary examination formed an incentive to parents to send their children to school, but I doubt even this. A parent stupid enough not to wish his child to go to school and learn to read, write and calculate, would hardly have the foresight to say to himself when his child was 7 or 8 "now I must send him to school and get him through the Primary examination, or when he is 17 or 18 he will not be able to be a peon or a constable or what not unless I can secure exemption on his behalf."

Those who have appeared for the Primary examination for the sake of the service qualification have probably been the adult private candidates, while the school pupils have for the most part been presented because the teacher thereby earned his grant.

Personally I have little faith in the value of any public examination as part of educational machinery, and next to none in the Primary examination for any purpose whatever.

I shall be perfectly satisfied if Government decide that there is no necessity for the temporary service test I proposed.

6. So far as the Educational department is concerned, I can easily arrange to do without the Primary examination.

Its most striking use beyond its grant qualifying character was as a test for admission to primary training schools. I have already provided in the revised Educational Rules for the contingency of its abolition and that of the lower secondary. Primary training schools (lower secondary training schools) are defined as "institutions in which persons who have passed the Primary (Lower Secondary) examination or, *have reached a corresponding stage of instruction* are trained" The headmaster subject to the control of the Inspector of Training Schools is made responsible for selecting the candidates, and for his own credit he may be trusted to select those he thinks most likely to profit by the course.

7. If the service test may be abolished, all that remains is that I should issue instructions for the school examinations *in situ*, and arrange for the leaving certificate and the method by which vagaries on the part of inspecting officers may be best checked. The details in regard to these might, I think, be suitably left to the Director if the certificate is not to be a service qualification prescribed by Government. The action taken would be described in the annual report.

8. I need only add with regard to other questions that have been raised that (1) I had no intention of insisting on a five years' course. Promotions may as at present be made rapidly with the sanction of the inspecting officer; (2) that I could easily arrange a modified form of the certificate for pupils of night schools; and (3) that the possibility of starting something in the way of compulsory education and making a beginning in Madras is being considered by Mr. Mayhew at my request and will form the subject of a separate communication.

A. G. BOURNE—30-4-05.

Honourable Member.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-5-05.

The question is whether the Primary examination shall be abolished as a test for the public service. I think it is next door to useless and that it should cease.

Circulate please.

J. WOR[MSON]—3-5-05.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, C.S.I. is depart
His Excellency the Governor.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-5-05.

The argument was this. Government service in all grades is an object of desire and ambition. We want to stimulate education. Hence if we make an educational test the gateway to the public service we shall stimulate education. These tests were in no way prescribed because the educational qualifications laid down were necessary for the due discharge of the duties of the office for which the test was prescribed. I have always considered the argument unsound and I have found the application of the test positively injurious to the public service in its lower grades. I am in favour of the abolition of the Primary examination as a test for the public service.

G. S[TOKES]—6-5-05.

I concur.

A[MPTHILL]—11-5-05.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-5-05.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—13-5-05.

A. GALLETTI—15-5-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-5-05.

J. T[HOMSON]—18-5-05.

To the Revenue Department
,, *Public Department*
,, *Judicial Department*
,, *Marine Department*
,, *Public Works Department*
,, *Public Works (Railway) Department*
} for acceptance.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-5-05.

The proofs of the revised Public Service Notification recently forwarded to and returned by the different departments are sent along with this file. Article 2 will go out unless any exception to the order is, on reconsideration, thought proper. A Primary examination will continue to be held and primary certificates will continue to be given to school-children (though not to private canditates) and if it is considered advisable to retain the test for any particular post (*e.g.*, that of karnam) there will be no difficulty in the matter.

2. In article 1 the appointments mentioned in the table which are appointments that would fall, were it not for the exception, under article 2 go out as both (1) the appointments mentioned in article 2 and the exceptions mentioned in the table to article 1 will be covered by a general exception in the body of article 1. Will each department be so good as to tick off in the table to article 1 the posts under it which will be affected?

A. GALLETTI—20-5-05.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please correct the notification in linked file II accordingly. We may assume that the primary examination is not to be prescribed for any post under Revenue.

F. B. EVANS—22-5-05.

In article 1 of the Public Service Notification the following items may be omitted:—

In column 2 against the table	.. ..	Item I and the words "inferior and" in item II.
In column 1 against *General*	.. ..	Item I.
" " *Departmental*	*Revenue Department*—	In item (1), the words "other than "karnams, village munsifs, village headmen "and monigars in Government villages".

2. Under rule 21 of the rules framed by the Board of Revenue under section 20 of Madras Act III of 1895, village headmen or monigars and karnams are required to have passed the primary examination. Most of these village officers pass the primary examination as private candidates; it has now been decided that no primary certificates should be given to private candidates. In this case the Board should, it is submitted, be asked to amend the rules issued by it under Act III of 1895 in respect of the educational qualifications of village officers.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AIYAR—26-5-05.

Mr. Galletti has raised the question whether the Primary examination is to be still required as a test for karnams, or other village officers.

2. In the notes above there seems to be no intention of making any exception of the post of village officers, and there seems little reason for it. Village officers will still have to pass the village officers special test, and that should be ample.

3. Assuming therefore that all mention of the Primary examination is to go from the Public Service Notification, the draft in this file may be accepted. On its receipt in Revenue, orders will go to the Board to alter rule 21 of the rules framed under section 20 of Madras Act III of 1895.

4. As regards the Public Service Notification it will, I think, simplify the present complexity of article 1, if (*a*) present article 3 is made article 1 with the alteration which I have made in red ink, (*b*) present article 2 is omitted, and (*c*) present article 1 is made article 2 and altered as I have suggested in red ink (so far as Revenue posts are concerned).

F. B. EVANS—31-5-05.

The Honourable Member has given his opinion in favour of the abolition of the Primary examination as a test for the public service, and has made no stipulation for special treatment of village officers. The draft Government order may therefore be accepted.

2. The suggested amendments in the draft Public Service Notification may be commended to the consideration of the Educational department. They seem to be an improvement.

A. G. CARDEW—31-5-05.

To the Public Department.

PUBLIC, JUDICIAL AND MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

The suggestions in Revenue may be concurred in and the draft accepted in Public.

C. S. SIMPSON—2-6-05.

Honourable Member has approved of the abolition of the primary examination as a test for entrance to Government service.

The Government order embodies this.

J. F. GRAHAM—3-6-05.

Accepted.

H. BRADLEY—5-6-05.

To the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The draft Government order may be accepted in this department.

V. GANGADHARA SASTRI—13-6-05.

Accepted.

W. B. DEWINTON—13-6-05.

To the Public Works (Railway) Department.

PUBLIC WORKS (RAILWAY) DEPARTMENT.

Accepted.

C. D. WILSON—14-6-05.

A. MORSE—14-6-05.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue the Government order.

2. The Public Service Notification may be revised as soon as possible. Another question, viz., delegation of powers regarding temporary exemption to heads of departments in certain cases is also under consideration.

3. The suggestion in Revenue should be considered.

H. D. TAYLOR—15-6-05.

[G.O., No. 409, Educational, dated 15th June 1905.]

E.

12-12

CURRENT FILE.

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

ck Form No. 135
3,000—6-10-04.

18

Educational (1905) Department.

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CURRENT No. 446

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 11 MAR 1905 SECRETARIAT.

[signature]

l No. 18

Dated 10th March 1905.

Enclosures two

Received } 11—3—1905.

Registered } 190 .

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks and proposals with regard to the Primary Examination.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

7-K. 133

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following remarks and proposals with regard to the Primary Examination.

2. Holding the Primary Examination in situ means that it becomes a school examination and will in practice form part of the annual inspection of the school.

3. The "private candidate" must therefore disappear from the new Primary Examination and the first question to be decided is whether a separate service examination is to be maintained.

4. Such an examination would in any case be maintained as a temporary measure only, as in about 5 years, i.e., when the present generation of pupils in primary schools become of suitable age for employment, the school certificate and the school certificate only should be accepted.

5. The retention for a period, of the present Primary Examination for adults only, would present little difficulty other than that of determining the age with any accuracy. This would be best overcome by an elastic rule to the effect that the examination should not be open to any one whom the examiners considered to be of an age and condition when they ought to attend a primary school.

6. I think that such an examination might well be held and deal with the matter in a separate communication as it is really a different question from that of the new Primary Examination.

7. I now turn to the School Examination. The objects to be attained are:-

To induce as many children as possible to attend school for say 5 years.

To induce pupils and teachers to make the best use of those years.

To prevent teachers from devoting all their energies to the pupils in the last year of the course to the neglect of those in the earlier stages.

To check cramming by making the certificate depend upon something more than the result of a single short examination at which the pupil passes or fails.

The following are the most important conditions to be borne in mind.

The pupils will for the most part be those of Village Schools.

Any certificate given is really wanted for those leaving school at that stage. It may be assumed that the majority of pupils in such schools are not proceeding further with their education. The majority of those in primary departments of schools of higher grade will probably on the other hand continue at school.

Any new curriculum should I think differentiate between the two kinds of school.

The examiners or those actually responsible for the issue of the certificates are to be the inspecting officers and must in practice be for the most part the Sub-assistant Inspectors on account of the numbers to be dealt with as well as on account of the language difficulty. Inspecting officers of higher rank should make a practice of attending such examinations whenever possible and should

attend

attend some conducted by each Sub-assistant Inspector under his jurisdiction every year. For the same reason the examination will have to take place in different schools at different times of year but will always take place in each school at about the same time of year.

In the old Primary Examination in order to secure the examination in all schools falling within a period of 2 or 3 months a very large number of examiners has been employed. There were 568 examiners in 1903-04.

8. If Government approve of my proposals for the Primary service Test all young pupils of schools will be debarred from appearing for that test, the examinations in the 4th standard in primary schools will be conducted by the inspecting officers in precisely the same manner as they have been in the other standards and indeed in the 4th standards "for improvement". It is neither necessary nor desirable to lay down any hard and fast set of rules for the conduct of the examination. General instructions will find a place in the Inspection Code. Pupils who have read in the 4th standard and desire to leave school may be provided with a certificate recording their attainments, conduct, school history and other matters. If they (or their parents) are not satisfied with the certificate they may remain for another year or more in school: they cannot of course appear for the examination again without having done so.

9. I append the form of certificate that I propose. It is however very difficult to foresee all the circumstances which may arise contingent upon such a change. I would suggest a trial of the system.

10. Although I feel sure that the great majority of the inspecting officers concerned may be fully trusted not to abuse the responsibility vested in them, it will be well to have some check upon mistakes or errors of judgment and

I propose that when issuing the set of certificates for a class the inspecting officer shall submit a list of the name placed in order of merit with the percentage of total marks assigned to each pupil to the Inspector who shall return it after approval for publication (without the marks) over the name of the examining inspecting officer in the District Gazette.

This list will be available for reference in case the authenticity of the certificate is at any time suspected. The obligation to place the pupils in order of merit would be in itself a check.

11. The certificate will only be refused to such pupils as are below "poor" in their attainments. Inspecting officers will be instructed to strongly advise pupils marked "poor" to remain at school for another year. The certificate will offer much more information in regard to any candidate for employment than the mere record which has been used in the past that he had passed the Primary Examination.

12. I propose to alter paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification thus:-

Omit the words "certificate of having passed the Primary Examination or some other" in order to insert the words "Primary school Leaving certificate or a certificate of having passed some": also omit the words "as equivalent to it".

The following addition should be made to the note:-

The Primary Examination if passed prior to 1905.

The whole paragraph will then read thus:-

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 per mensem but classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "inferior" which are specified in column I of the appended Table, unless he produces a Primary school leaving certificate or a certificate of having passed some examina-

tion

examination accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification.

Note.- The following examinations are those at present accepted:-

(1) The late Upper Primary examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.

(2) The late Special upper primary examination.

(3) The late General Test examination.

(4) The late Middle School Examination.

(5) The Lower Secondary Examination.

(6) The fifth and sixth standard examinations conducted by Primary Examination boards.

(7) The Primary Examination if passed prior to 1905.

(8) The Primary Service test.

13. I see little difficulty in giving immediate effect to these proposals if approved and should issue departmental instructions without delay. I have already issued instructions to the inspecting officers to examine the 4th standard during their inspections this year and to keep a record of the marks. Some of the entries on the certificates will be imperfect or wanting for the first year or two and there will also be some anomalies during the first year as to the length of time pupils will have studied in the 4th standard; some will have studied for less than a year in that standard and some for more than a year before they can obtain the certificate but this difficulty would exist whenever the new scheme was introduced and I see no way out of it and do not consider it of much consequence.

14. The arrangements proposed will apply mutatis mutandis to girls and girls' schools.

15. There are several other minor questions which will arise but as Government desire to have some scheme at once

I submit these general proposals for approval and beg that I may be left to deal with the details as they arise seeking the sanction of Government on questions with regard to which it appears necessary to do so.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. Bourne

Director of Public Instruction.

Primary School Leaving Certificate.

Pupil's name

Native place

Father's name

Standard.	Year.	School.	Remarks, if any, made by the inspecting officer when visiting the school, or the opinion of the Headmaster.
Infant			
1st			
2nd			
3rd			
4th			

Subjects studied.

First Language

Arithmetic and village accounts.

Elementary Science.

Drawing.

Geography.

Singing.

Needle-work.

History of India.

Agriculture.

Mensuration.

Drill.

Industrial subjects.

I examined his/her class when he/she was about to leave school and placed him/her (A) out of a class of (B) pupils. I consider his/her attainments to be (C). His/Her age according to the school register is now (D).

Signature of Inspecting officer. - - - - -

Designation. - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Date.
Name of the Headmaster.
Inspector of the Circle.
Assistant Inspector of the Division.

The following

17 & 26 37

The following instructions would be printed on the reverse of the certificate:-

Instructions.

The name should be entered in full and sufficient indication given to enable the native place to be identified.

The year or years spent in the various standards with the name or names of the schools should be entered if the information is available.

In the column for inspecting officer's remarks should be entered any remarks in regard to the pupil made by the inspecting officer in the school register at the time. The entries from the register of some other school can only be made if the certificate is presented to an inspecting officer while at that school who will certify that they are taken from the register and state who made them.

The entries made in the school register against the pupil's name should be either 1. Good, 2. Fair or 3. Poor and should be based upon the master's report and the inspecting officer's observation in regard to conduct, regularity of attendance and attainments.

The pupils of the 4th standard who intend to leave school should all be examined in all the subjects they have studied. The names of the subjects they have not studied should be erased. In the case of industrial subjects the subject or subjects should be specified. Any other subject studied should be added such as Gardening.

The inspecting officer should use at the examination some simple system of marks and determine the order of merit of the boys examined. Evidence of more than average proficiency may be noted against any subject.

The rank should be entered at (A), the number of pupils in the class at (B). At (C) should be entered the word "Good", "Fair" or "Poor".

The age according to the school register should be

Date of birth

entered

18.4.27 39

entered at (D) in completed years and months and if any evidence is produced to throw doubt upon the correctness of the entry an explanatory note should be added.

The certificate should be legibly signed and the designation of the inspecting officer given.

This certificate must not be issued by an officer of lower rank than a Sub-Assistant Inspector or Inspectress.

The name of the Inspector to whom the class list is submitted should be entered in the place provided.

Stock Form No. 135
3,000—6-10-04.

Educational (1905) Department.

CURRENT No. 436

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT 17 MAR 1905

No. 19

Dated 10th March 1905.

Enclosures two

Received 11-3-1905.

Registered 190

SUBJECT.

Proposing that the Primary examination upon its present lines should be continued and enclosing a revised notification.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. Cl. 18 dated 10th March 1905, I have the honour to propose that, for the purposes of a service test until the present pupils in primary schools are of age to enter the service, the Primary Examination upon its present lines should be continued. I enclose a revised notification and the following remarks with reference to the several paragraphs:-

Paragraph 1.- This examination must be distinguished in name from the Primary examination.

Paragraph 2.- The reasons for the omission are obvious

It may remain for the present open to teachers and applicants for admission to Training Schools.

The words added have reference to paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification in which this examination should be added to those mentioned in the note to that paragraph, and the paragraph altered as proposed in my letter with regard to the new Primary examination After about 1910 every one applying for the public service should have been at school and it would be well to fix some date now so as to induce boys to go to school.

Paragraph 3.- It will not be necessary in most cases to have so many members on the Board. The inspecting officers need not be ex-officio members of the Board although

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although it would be open to me to appoint them whenever I thought it would not interfere with their inspecting duties.

As the examination is intended to be temporary in character the appointment of the Boards may as well be made annually.

In omitting the words "to conduct the examination in industrial subjects" I do not intend to remove these subjects but merely to give the Commissioner greater power.

Paragraph 4. This paragraph as revised will I think give effect to the object of the examination. I strongly advise the age limit being left vague. The same limit for all classes of the community, for all individuals and for all districts is undesirable and to fix a definite age limit would moreover only induce fraudulent representations and give rise to hard cases and applications for exemption.

The Boards will I think co-operate with the Department in sending boys to school who ought to be there.

Paragraph 6.- The fee may remain as before, there has been no trouble in regard to the payment of that fee by private candidates.

I would strongly urge the concession proposed for teachers; they need much encouragement.

Paragraph 7.- I presume that the only girls who will present themselves for the examination will be teachers.

Paragraphs 8, 15 & 16.- The proposed alterations need no comment.

Paragraph 17.- The holding of the examination in Native States is a matter for the orders of Government. I think the Native States might very well be left to conduct their own examination; if Government rule otherwise the words "The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in

Native

Native States if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all expenses" may stand.

2. I shall as Commissioner make and issue the necessary alterations in the rules and regulations for Chairmen and members of Primary Examination Boards published on pages 126-134 of the Calendar of the Commission for Government Examinations and submit the revised rules regulating remuneration, for sanction, after receipt of orders upon these proposals.

3. A revised copy of the Public Service Notification is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. Bourne

Director of Public Instruction

[Calendar, 1904-1905.]

Service Test.

PRIMARY ~~EXAMINATION~~.

Service Test

1. An examination to be styled the Primary ~~Examination~~ shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned. The examination shall ordinarily be held in the months of November and December at such places as may be notified from time to time. Candidates from Sessional schools may be examined at any time in the year as soon as practicable after the close of the session.

Examination when to be held.

2. The examination is intended ~~to promote and encourage primary education and also~~ to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the Public Service and of teachers for admission to primary training schools. ~~It shall also ordinarily serve as the examination for results grants in the fourth standard of schools registered for aid on the results grant system.~~

Objects for which instituted.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted by Boards of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner.

How and by whom to be conducted.

~~Each Board of Examiners shall ordinarily consist of a Chairman, and not less than six members, of whom three, namely, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, when not Chairman, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Boys' and Girls' Schools within their ranges, shall hold office *ex-officio*.~~

be appointed annually

Each Board shall ~~ordinarily hold office for three years~~; but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead, and may appoint temporary additional members ~~to conduct the examination in industrial subjects~~.

Not fewer than two members of a Board shall be present during an examination.

To whom open.

4. The examination shall be open [illegible] only to those persons who are in the opinion of the Board of an age too advanced to admit of their suitably attending at least the 3rd and 4th standards of a Primary School.

~~(i) Pupil Candidates—~~

~~Pupils who, during the six months (in the case of night schools, four months) preceding the examination, have been studying continuously in the fourth standard or class of a school for general education which has been registered for aid on the results grant system and pupils of Government schools in Agency tracts.~~

~~A pupil candidate reported by the head of his school to have left without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.~~

(ii) Private Candidates—

(1) Persons who are certified by an Inspecting officer to be actually engaged in teaching as a profession, or who have attended a training or a sessional school.

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This examination will be accepted by Government for the purposes of the Public Service Notification. Unless notice is given tothe contrary it will be discontinued after 1910.

The Commissioner shall appoint one of the members of each Board to be Chairman of that Board.

The Board shall refuse to examine any candidate who should in its opinion attend a Primary School for at least one year.

Service Test

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

~~(2)~~ Pupils of the fourth standard in recognized primary schools other than those registered for aid on the results grant system and pupils of any form in recognized secondary schools.

(3) Persons certified by an Inspecting officer or by the head of a recognized school not to have been pupils of any recognized or unrecognized school from the beginning of the official year in which the examination takes place.

~~(4)~~ Persons, whether pupils of industrial schools or not, ~~bringing up industrial subjects.~~

Provided that no person shall be eligible to appear unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

The certificate of vaccination and a certificate of age shall be produced before the Board when the candidate presents himself for examination.

5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had from the Chairman of the Board. These applications shall be forwarded to the Chairman so as to reach him not later than the date notified by him. The Chairman shall forward to the Commissioner the names and such other particulars as are necessary of candidates who are to be examined in industrial subjects.

Form, time and mode of application.

Fees.

6. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination :—

~~Class of candidates.~~	For the compulsory and two optional subjects.	For each additional optional subject brought up by a candidate who has already passed the examination.
	RS. A. P.	RE.
~~Pupil candidates~~	} 2 8 0	1
Private do.		

Provided that no fee shall be demanded from a person actually engaged in teaching as a professor who has attended a training or sessional school. The fee paid by any candidate whom the Board refuse to examine on account of age may under the orders of the Chairman be refunded.

Subjects of examination.

7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

Compulsory Subjects.

(1) Reading, Recitation and Grammar.
(2) Writing and Spelling ... ... } First Language.
(3) Arithmetic.

Optional Subjects.

(1) Elementary Science.
(2) Second Language.
(3) Drawing.
(4) Needle-work (for ~~girls~~ female teachers ~~only~~).
(5) Geography.
(6) Singing.
(7) Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science.
(8) History of India.
(9) Agriculture ~~(for boys only)~~.
(10) Mensuration ~~(for boys only)~~.
(11) Any one or two of the industrial subjects laid down in Chapter V (iii) of the Madras Educational Rules ~~(for private candidates only)~~.

8. The examination, which shall be mainly *viva voce* and practical, shall be conducted in the first language of each candidate. In the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects (1) to (10) inclusive, the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with the Fourth Standard examination as prescribed in Chapter V (i) of the Madras Educational Rules. In industrial subjects (11), the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with standard B as prescribed in Chapter V (iii) of the Educational Rules.

Mode of conducting examination.

9. Every candidate shall bring up the compulsory and two optional subjects at the same examination; but no candidate shall be examined in an optional subject unless he has passed in the compulsory subjects at the same examination. Provided that a candidate bringing up an industry or industries may be examined in the industry or industries at one examination and in the other subjects at a previous or a subsequent examination.

Subjects how to be brought up.

NOTE.—Candidates, who have passed the late Special, or Upper, Primary Examination or any higher test than the Primary Examination, and who wish to qualify for the office of Karnam, may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted in the optional subject (mensuration).

10. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Primary Examination unless he has obtained one-third of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects and in each of the two optional subjects.

Passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject, and the second of all others.

Arrangements of passed candidates.

12. A candidate failing in any subject shall be considered to have failed completely in the examination. Provided that, in the case of a candidate bringing up an industry or industries, if, on the one hand, he fails in the industry or industries alone, his success in the other subjects shall be allowed to stand; if, on the other hand, he fails in any of the other subjects but passes in the industry or industries, his success in the industry or industries shall be allowed to stand.

Failed candidates.

13. Passed candidates may come up at any subsequent examination in one or more additional optional subjects. When an additional language is brought up, the test shall be the same as for the first language.

Passed candidates may appear again in additional subjects.

14. The special examiners appointed to conduct the examination in industries shall communicate the results of the examination to the Commissioner for incorporation in the general lists. On the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall forward to the Commissioner a list, giving the names and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of the successful candidates. The Commissioner shall return the list countersigned to the Chairman for publication in the District Gazette.

Publication of results.

Chairmen's reports on examination.

15. The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report on the examination showing the number of candidates, the schools from which pupil candidates appeared, the numbers passed and failed, and such other information as may be required.

Issue of certificate.

16. A certificate signed by the Chairman shall be given to each successful private candidate specifying his first language, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed. This certificate shall also be given to a successful pupil candidate if he applies for it within one year from the date of the publication of the results of the examination, forwarding with his application a receipt showing that he has paid into a Government Treasury the certificate fee of two rupees and eight annas.

Examination in Native States.

17. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all expenses, and that the schools sending up pupil candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1904.

No. 7.—The following shall be substituted for the existing Public Service notification, namely :—

PUBLIC SERVICE NCTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE (1).—The rules contained in this Notification shall in nowise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, provided that their promotion was not already barred by any rules previously in force, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE (2).—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE (3).—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with article 150 of the Civil Service Regulations (1903).

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem* but classed as 'superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, nor shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as 'inferior' which are specified in column I of the appended Table, unless he produces a certificate of having passed the Primary examination, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification, ~~as equivalent to it.~~ Primary school leaving certificate or a some are more at present

NOTE.—The following examinations ~~shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary examination~~ :—

(1) The late Upper primary examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1882.

(2) The late Special upper primary examination.

(3) The late General test examination.

(4) The late Middle school examination.

(5) The Lower Secondary examination.

(6) The fifth and sixth standard examinations conducted by Primary examination boards.

(7) the Primary examination if passed prior to 1905.

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(8) the Primary Service Test.

Table showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior' Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
A. General.		
(1) Superior appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, which are classed as 'Superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded in column II of this Table. All Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs, whatever their pay.	(1) The appointments of the following servants:— Peons in all departments including Measuring Peons, Batta Peons, Process Peons and Peons on field duty; Gollahs; Daffadars; Chobdars; Jamadars; Dalayats; Lascars; Gardeners; Chowkidars; Malichowkidars; Messengers; Masaljis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Punka-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakkalis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamplighters; and other menial servants.	
(2) Inferior appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under 'Inferior Service' in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Kanakkapillais, Attenders or Dufterbunds, Muchies or Daftaries.		
B. Departmental.		
The following appointments provided that they are superior appointments carrying pay of less than Rs. 15 per mensem or are inferior appointments.		
(1) Revenue Department— Process Amins. Village Offices (under Government but not those in proprietary estates)— Karnams, Village Munsiffs, Village Headmen and Monegars.	(1) Revenue Department— .... Village Offices (under Government but not those in proprietary estates). All Village Officers other than those required to pass the Primary examination.	Karnams, Village Munsiffs, Village Headmen and Monegars are required to have passed the Village Officers' Special Test. See also article 6, clause (7).
(2) Survey Department— Draftsmen, Compositors.	(2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers.	
(3) Separate Revenue Department— Amins.	(3) Separate Revenue Department— Petty Officers.	
(4) Inam Commissioner's Office—	(4) Inam Commissioner's Office— Pasters.	
(5) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers.	(5) Stamp Department—	
(6) Ports—	(6) Ports— Godown-keepers, Boatmen, Boat-Overseers, Signallers, Flag-lascars, Light-keepers on less than Rs. 9 and Catamaram Maistries.	
(7) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note-pasters and Stitchers, Note-cancellors, Pressmen.	(7) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars.	
(8) Jails—	(8) Jails— Warders and Head Warders.	
(9) Government Central Museum—	(9) Government Central Museum— Hamals.	
(10) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Court-keepers, Bailiffs.	(10) Civil Courts—	
(11) Police— Head Constables.	(11) Police— Constables.	
(12) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Museum Attendants.	(12) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(13) Medical Department— Compounders and First-class keepers in Lunatic Asylums.	(13) Medical Department— Ward Attendants, Ward Coolies, Warders in Lunatic Asylums other than head or first-class keepers, Packers in Medical Stores, Tindals.	
(14) Presses— Compositors, Apprentices and Reading Boys.	(14) Presses— Pressmen, Ballmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(15) Public Works Department— Store-keepers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establishments.	(15) Public Works Department—	

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as 'superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary examination, with English as his first language, or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to them. Persons not being natives of India, who have passed no public examination, must satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation examination.

Note (1).—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—

(1) The late Higher examination for women.
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge senior local examinations.
(3) The Matriculation examination of the London University.
(4) The School final examination of the Allahabad University.
(5) The First examination in arts of the Calcutta University.
(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.*

Note (2).—All undergraduates shall be required to have passed in handwriting and in dictation as prescribed under first language (English) in the Upper Secondary examination notification. Undergraduates who have passed the Entrance examination for the Subordinate establishment of the Account branch of the Public Works department are exempted from passing this test for appointments in the Public Works department; and undergraduates who passed in handwriting before 1896 will not be required to have passed in dictation.†

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—

(1) Appointments which are specially mentioned in column II of the Table appended to article 1 *supra*.

(2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.

(3) Appointments in the Forest department which—

(*a*) are of a temporary character and carry pay which is chargeable to "conservancy and works";

(*b*) are of a permanent or temporary character and carry pay which is not chargeable to "works" and does not exceed Rs. 12 *per mensem*;

(*c*) carry a pay of more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.

(4) The appointments of classifiers and head classifiers on the field establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).

(5) The appointments of extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement department.

(6) Temporary appointments in the Survey department.

(7) Appointments of copyists in all departments.

Note.—In the case of the appointment of copyist in Divisional and Taluq offices, preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to article 2 and have passed the Elementary examination in Type-writing.

(8) Appointments in the Public Works department, the pay of which is chargeable to "works".

(9) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Surveys.

(10) Appointments in the offices of the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts.

(11) In the Government Press, Madras—

(i) the appointment of packer;
(ii) appointments, except those of clerks, in the composing, the press and machine, and the binding departments;
(iii) appointments in the type foundry;
(iv) the appointment of warehouseman in the store and stock department; and
(v) appointments, except those of storekeeper and proof-reader, in the Penitentiary Branch.

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* The Entrance examinations of the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad Universities are not accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary examination or to the Madras University Matriculation Examination.

† Undergraduates who passed the late Handwriting Test for Matriculates, or the late Middle School examination in the First Class, are exempt from passing this test—*vide* Government Notification, No. 90, Educational, dated 28th August 1894.

The examination for the Handwriting and Dictation Test for Undergraduates is held twice in the year, once in May and a second time in December. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 3.

(12) Appointments in the Postal department, the pay of which is paid from the provincial grant for the district post.

(13) Appointments of mustering women attached to stipend pay offices.

(14) Appointments of lightkeepers and temporary appointments in the Port department.

(15) Appointments of minor irrigation maistries in the Revenue department. Preference shall be given to candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the sub-overseer and surveyor class in the College of Engineering, to agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering and surveying and to those who have passed the Government technical examinations in mensuration (elementary), building construction (intermediate), plan drawing and estimating (elementary) and surveying and levelling (intermediate).

(16) Appointments of head warders in the Jail department.

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below :—

(1) Pensioners and reservists of the army and soldiers who have been discharged with gratuities are not required to have passed any tests before appointment to inferior service.

(2) Pensioned native officers of the rank of jamadar or subadar, and other military pensioners and soldiers who have been discharged with gratuities possessing (*a*) certificates of education granted by the Presidents of half-yearly Garrison Boards (*b*) certificates under article 237 of volume XIII of the Army Regulations (1900); and (*c*) certificates as army schoolmasters, are not required to have qualified according to the preceding articles of this notification before appointment to the following posts, viz. :—

(i) the posts of inspector, station-house officer, head constable and Inspector-General's office storekeeper in the Police department;

(ii) the posts of bailiff and courtkeeper;

(iii) the post of storekeeper in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums;

(iv) the post of sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkári department;

(v) the posts of chief, deputy chief, assistant chief and head warder and of executive assistant jailor in district jails in the Jail department;

(vi) the posts of field surveyor, deputy surveyor and draftsman in the Survey department;

(vii) the post of clerk in the Port department;

(viii) the posts of drill and gymnastic instructors in the Educational department;

(ix) the posts of storekeeper, lock superintendent, wharf superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of sappers and miners, temporary lower subordinates, in the Public Works department;

(x) the post of amin in courts;

(xi) the posts of shroff, channel superintendent, quit-rent kanakkapillai in the town of Madras and gumastah for stamping weights and measures in taluq offices, in the Revenue department;

(xii) the posts of forester and of temporary subordinates not being clerks, on Rs. 15 and upwards but below the grade of deputy ranger, in the Forest department;

(xiii) superior appointments in district presses;

(3) Draftsmen and surveyors who possess certificates of the College of Engineering, Madras, or the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government technical examinations may be appointed to any post in the conservancy establishment.

(4) Candidates for the posts of draftsman and surveyor in all departments, except the Madras Survey department, when such posts carry pay of Rs. 15 and upwards are required to produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

Candidates for the post of tracer must either possess a draftsman's certificate or the qualification required under article 2.

(*b*) Candidates for the post of hospital assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of deputy inspector of vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination code.

(7) Pandits and munshis, gymnastic instructors and industrial teachers in Government schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational rules.

(8) Shroffs, clerk-shroffs and assistant shroffs are required to qualify under article 1 only.

(9) Head constables are required to have qualified according to article 1 only.

(10) Head constables who have passed the criminal test, lower grade, and the précis-writing test, are eligible for appointment to the rank of inspector of police.

(11) Employés in the examining department of the Government press, Madras, are not required to have qualified under article 2, but proof-readers including the gazette indexer, must have passed the examination in proof-readers' work, elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government technical examinations, and examiners must have passed the same examination in the intermediate grade.

(12) Retired and discharged men of the British Army who have obtained certificates under article 237 of Volume XIII of the Army Regulations (1900) are not required to pass any other test before appointment to the presidency light-house service.

(13) Candidates for the post of type-writing clerk are only required to have passed the Government technical examination in type-writing. Those who have passed the elementary examination will be granted a pay of Rs. 20—1—25 and those who have passed the intermediate examination, Rs. 25—1—35.

NOTE.—This concession does not apply to the appointments of copyist and type-writing clerk in Collectors' offices, candidates for which should have qualified according to article 2.

(14) Head-keepers in lunatic asylums are required to have qualified according to article 1 only.

(15) Candidates possessing the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government technical examinations will be eligible for appointment as draftsmen in any department whether they have qualified under article 2 or not.

(16) Passed students of the Imperial forest school, Dehra Dun, are not required to qualify under article 1 or 2.

(17) Field surveyors and deputy surveyors of the Survey department who were in service on 1st January 1902 are required to have passed the departmental tests entitled the "Field Surveyors' Test" and "Deputy Surveyors' Test" respectively, but are not required to qualify according to article 1 or 2.

Candidates entering the department in the above-mentioned grades after 1st January 1902 will be required to qualify according to article 1 before admission to the departmental tests.

(18) Candidates for appointment as teachers who hold Second Grade Collegiate or Upper Secondary trained teachers' certificates are not required to have passed in handwriting and dictation.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in article 2, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may, from time to time, be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in the appended Table.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which Special, Professional or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
	A. GENERAL.	
Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police (except Reserve Inspectors) and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars of the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 *per mensem*.	Précis-writing Test	All ministerial officers who, on the 1st July 1894, were in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 *per mensem*, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
B. Government Secretariat.		
(1) First Assistant (2) Second do. (3) Registrar (4) Head Clerk } in the Revenue Department.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test do.	
(5) Clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards in the Revenue Department.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	
(6) Budget Clerk in the Public Department.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(7) Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department.	Do. do.	
(8) Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(9) Translators	Do. do.	
(10) Accountant in the Government Press.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
C. Revenue Department.		
(1) Uncovenanted Assistants in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test do. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(2) Deputy Collectors	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test do. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular Test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards.
(3) Huzur Saristadars	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do. Translation Test do.	
(4) English Head Clerks (5) Vernacular Head Clerks } in Collectors' Offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do. Translation Test do.	
(6) Record-keepers (7) Translators } Do.	Translation Test do.	
(8) Head Accountants in Collectors' Offices.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(9) The Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's Office.	Do. do.	
(10) Head Clerks in Sub-Collectors' Offices .. Head Assistant Collectors' Offices. General Charge Deputy Collectors' Offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do. Translation Test do.	
(11) Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(12) Taluq Saristadars and Taluq Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. Account Test do. .. Translation Test do. ..	Taluq Saristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(13) Revenue Inspectors	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. Account Test do. ..	See article 7, clause (4).
(14) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100)	Account Test, Higher Grade	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the Office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Abkári Test C are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher.
(15) All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(16) Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do.	
(17) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(18) Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering.	
(19) Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers ..	(i) Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, or (ii) Examinations in Agricultural Engineering and Surveying and Levelling prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination. † Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
C. Revenue Department—*cont.*		
(20) Native Assistants to the Director of Agriculture. (21) Agricultural Inspectors .. .. (22) Farm Superintendents .. .. (23) Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement. (24) Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement. (25) Supervisors, Revenue Settlement..	The examination prescribed for the diploma in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.	
D. Forest Department.		
(1) Forest Officers	....	The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
(2) The Managers and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Offices of the Conservators of Forests.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(3) Head Clerks in the Offices of District Forest Officers.	Do. do.	
E. Survey Department.		
(1) Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsman Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary hands will not be required to have passed these tests.
F. Customs Department.		
(1) Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Salt Test G—Customs, Higher Grade. Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test do. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular Test before appointment and the compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards.
(2) All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Salt Test G—Customs, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	The Translation Test, Lower Grade, is not required for the post of Assistant Tester in the Madras Customs House.
(3) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs Office.	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	
(4) Accountants in the Presidency Port Office.	Do. do. ..	
G. Salt and Abkári Department.		
(1) Inspectors	All the tests except C, D and G by the Higher Grade previous to appointment, or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in two Vernaculars. Two years will be allowed for the passing of Tests C, D and G.	Upper Secondary men, Matriculates, First-in-Arts men and Graduates shall not be required to pass in one of the two Vernaculars under Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except under Section II, if their second language at the respective examinations was this Vernacular.
(2) Assistant Inspectors, Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.	All the tests except C, D and G by the Lower Grade previous to appointment, or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language. Two years will be allowed for the passing of the Tests C, D and G.	Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical Examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling or in Building-Drawing and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Tests D—Engineering.
(3) Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	All the tests except C, D and G by the Lower Grade previous to appointment, or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language.	
(4) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and upwards.	All the tests except A, D and G by the Lower Grade previous to appointment, or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
H. Judicial Department.*		
(1) Translators in the High Court ..	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(2) Saristadars in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test. † Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(3) Translators in District Courts ..	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
(4) Head Clerks in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test.† Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(5) Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(6) Translators in the City Civil Court	Do. do.	
(7) Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(8) Head Clerk, City Civil Court ..	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(9) Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.	....	The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Sub-Judge and District Munsif are set out in the Provincial Civil Service Rules published on pages 559-563 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1894. The only Special Test prescribed for these appointments is the Précis-writing Test.
(10) Saristadars, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(11) Head Clerks, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(12) Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.‡ Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(13) Translators in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(14) Appeal Examiner in the High Court	Civil Judicial Test.†	
(15) Criminal Appeals Clerk } in the (16) Criminal Revision Cases Clerk } High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	
(17) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(18) Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(19) Central Nazirs and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
I. Police Department.		
(1) Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
(2) The Manager and the Head Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. (3) The Manager in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.‡ Account Test, Higher Grade. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice.	
(4) The Head Auditor and all other Subordinates on Rs. 65 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. (5) The Accountant and the Cashkeeper in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Account Test, Higher Grade. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice.	
(6) All Clerks and others on Rs. 50 and upwards except Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. (7) All Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Account Test, Lower Grade.	
(8) Managers and Accountants in District Police Offices.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† Account Test, Higher Grade. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. Précis-writing Test.	

* Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the Old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

† Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade. ‡ Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
J. Jail Department.		
(1) Jailors	Jail Test .. .. .. Account Test, Lower Grade ..	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
(2) Deputy Jailors	Jail Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	
K. Registration Department.		
(1) District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test .. .. Account Test, Higher Grade ..	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade or the Pleaders' Tests are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
(2) The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
L. Medical Department.		
(1) Civil Assistant Surgeons	Examinations for the Degree of M.D., M.B. & C.M. or L.M.S. of the Madras or other University.	
(2) Military Assistant Surgeons ..	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	
(3) Civil Hospital Assistants	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Civil Hospital Assistant grade.	
(4) Military Hospital Assistants ..	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Military Hospital Assistant grade.	
M. Educational Department.		
(1) Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistants' Test	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O., No. 573, Educational, of the 15th September 1896, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
(2) Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards except clerks in Colleges.	The Sub-Assistants' Test.	
(3) Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L.T. Degree Examination or Teachers' Certificate Examination of the grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	
(4) Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	
(5) Teachers of agriculture for classes of the intermediate standard.	The examination prescribed for the diploma in agriculture under the Government Technical Examinations Scheme.	
N. Public Works Department.		
(Executive Branch.)		
(1) Assistant Engineers	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.E. Degree Examination.	
(2) Engineer Subordinates	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
(3) Sub-Overseers (4) Surveyors	Examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
(5) Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (overseer) Class or the Draftsman Class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing which has been prescribed for draftsmen in the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
	O. Miscellaneous.	
(1) The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(2) Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. do.	
(3) The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. Lower Grade.	
(4) The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Fund Accountant in the Office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(5) Clerks in the Office of the Consular Agents, Pondicherry.	Do. Lower Grade.	

6. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 1 or 2 to the extent specified in each case :—

(1) Government in the Educational Department may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates in any appointment or class of appointments.

(2) The Board of Revenue may sanction the entertainment in acting vacancies in the Revenue Department of unpassed candidates without limit of time or salary.

(3) All Heads of Departments and Collectors of districts, District Judges, Superintending Engineers, Conservators of Forests and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates in acting vacancies—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration,

(*b*) when the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance available, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(4) Revenue Divisional officers may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates in acting vacancies in Taluq offices or on the establishment of Sub-Magistrates' courts, but not in their own offices—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration,

(*b*) when the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(5) In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Ceded districts and the Nilgiris, Collectors may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed six months in duration,

(*b*) when the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(6) In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Ceded districts and the Nilgiris, Revenue Divisional officers may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates whether in their own office or in Taluq offices or on the establishment of Sub-Magistrates' courts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration,

(*b*) when the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(7) Collectors of districts and Revenue Divisional officers may sanction the appointment as karnams, village headmen, village munsifs and monegars of persons who have not passed the primary examination.

7. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 5 to the extent specified in each case :—

(1) Government in the Educational Department may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons.

(2) The Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the Revenue Department for a period not exceeding twelve months, provided that the exemption shall remain in force only until the publication of the results of the next examination.

(3) The Director of Public Instruction may sanction the exemption of persons in the Educational Department for employment in acting vacancies—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration,

(*b*) when the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(4) The Collectors and Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Collectors of Kurnool and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Godavari may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue and Account Tests, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.

H. D. TAYLOR,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

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[E.]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

[E. 2.]
480—20-7-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 446 From the D.P.I. No. 18, dated 10-3- 1905.
436 " " " 19 " " "

SUBJECT. Primary school Examination.

Para: 6 of the letter from the Govt. of India no. p. 3 dt. no 678 dt 21-11-01 A.

The Educational Conference held at Simla in the latter part of 1901 noticed that there was considerable variation in the number, character and nomenclature of the examinations which were held in the different provinces and resolved that some reduction in the number of the examinations and greater uniformity in their character and nomenclature were eminently to be desired.

2. In communicating the resolutions of the Conference the Govt. of India observed that no public examination was, as a general rule, required at the end of the primary or vernacular course; that it was sufficient that the boy should be able to obtain at that stage a certificate that he had passed through the primary course and attained a due standard of proficiency and that the method of securing that result, which commended itself to them (Govt of I.) was that followed in the Bombay Presidency, namely, that each school should be examined by an Inspecting Officer

in

in situ. The Govt of I. further observed that at the end of the secondary course a public examination was required to meet the case of boys who had carried on their education beyond the primary stage but who might not wish to enter a university.

In order to remove the difference of nomenclature that existed the Govt of India desired that the examination of boys in the primary course, to be conducted by the Inspecting agency, should be universally known as the Primary examination and that at the end of the secondary course as the School Final examination. vide paras. 6+7 of Mr Hewett's letter no 466 Educatn dt 6th Nov. 1901 - at page 3 of G.O no 678 Edl dt 21st Nov. 1901.

3. The Govt of Madras accepted the opinion of the Govt. of India in the matter of reducing the number of examinations but did not deal with it in a separate communication to the Govt. of India. vide para 2 of Letter no. 493 Edl dated 20th August 1902 and the notes connected with G.O. 428 Edl dated 24th July 1902.

4. The Govt. of India again refered to the matter in para 12 of their Resolution re garding Educational Policy - nos 199-211 dt 11th

11th March 1904 — vide page 6 of G.O. nos. 215, 216 Edl dt 6th April 1904. After dealing with the abuse of examinations the Govt of India said that in future there should be only two examinations; that the first of these, the primary examination, would mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction and would test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools; and that the second would take place at the close of the secondary, usually an Anglo-Vernacular course, and would record the educational attainments of all boys who had completed that course. About the primary examination they further said that it would no longer be a public examination held at centres to which a number of schools were summoned but would be conducted by the Inspecting officer in the school itself.

5. In their letter no. 592 Educatn dt 13th July 1904 the Govt. of India called attention to the danger that the Subordinate Inspecting Agency's ~~might~~ misusing the increased

Insp. no 458 dt 27-7-04.

increased discretion entrusted to them in the inspection of schools and in passing orders on this letter the Govt (of Madras) requested the D.P.I. to submit definite proposals for giving effect to para-12 of the resolution of the Govt. of I. dt 11th March 1904, except as regards the School Final Exam^n, that is for abolishing the Primary examination as a public Examination and for constituting it an ordinary school examination. vide G.O. no. 458 Edl dt 27th July 1904.

Before this however ~~Subsequently transpired~~, in Mr. Nathan's letter no 461 Education dt 6th June 1904, the Govt. of I. said that with the additions to the Inspecting staff which had been sanctioned the Govt of Madras should be able to arrange for the substitution of inspection in situ for the public examination now held at the conclusion of the primary stage; the Govt (of Madras) thereupon requested the D.P.I. to submit at a very early date definite proposals for the abolition of the Primary examination as it is now conducted and for its being held in situ in future. vide G.O. no. 44 Edl dt 30th January 1905.

Encl^e no 46 dt 30-1-05

6. The Director's proposals for the abolition of the present Primary examination and for the holding of it as a purely school examination are contained in his letter no. 18 dated 10th March 1905 (enc 446). In future the examinations in the 4th Standard in primary schools will be conducted by the inspecting officers in precisely the same manner as the examinations in other standards; they will take place at the time when the examinations in other standards take place and not in the months of November and December as formerly. The Director has already issued instructions to the inspecting officers to examine the 4th standard during their inspection this year; they have also been directed to keep a record of the marks obtained by the pupils at the examination and, if Govt. approve of his proposals for the grant of a primary school leaving certificate, successful candidates will be granted the proposed certificate.

The proposed certificate will be found at page 7 of the current file and the instructions

pages 1-9 of the current file

page 5 of C/ para 13

instructions for preparing it given on pages 7 and 8th of the current file give a sufficient idea as to the nature and scope of the new primary examination. The certificate seems to be somewhat too elaborate but the difficulties attending it are certainly not insuperable and the Director's proposals may it is submitted be given a trial.

page 3 of C file

7. In para. 10 of his letter the Director proposes that the names of the pupils to whom the primary school leaving certificate has been granted should be published in the District Gazette in order of merit so that a list of the pupils who have obtained certificates may be available for reference in case the authenticity of the certificate is at any time suspected. This proposal also may be approved.

page 4 of C file

8. In para. 12 of the letter the Director proposes certain alterations in para. 1 of the Public service notifications. These are rendered necessary by the proposed abolition of the ~~present~~ primary examination ~~and~~ as at present held and the institution of a fresh test called the Primary ~~may be approved~~ Service test.

pages 11 to 13 7 the current file

9. In his letter no. 19-Q 10th March 1905, the Direct submits proposals for the institution of this ~~continuance of the present primary examination as a~~ service test until 1910 or

x to be separately dealt with.
[initials] 1.4.05

For Sec G

Recd on 11.3. 23 days to write a note which is mainly a repetition of the current! The clerk has done educational work for 18 years — 1887–1892 in the Director's office and since 1892 here and draws Rs 100 a month. His long experience ought to be worth something to us, but I haven't found his notes particularly instructive and he is a confirmed obstructionist. His promotion was recently stopped for 6 months. Submitted that he may now be warned that if he continues to delay papers he will be reduced. He is not worth Rs 100. [initials] 7.4.05

or until present pupils in primary Schools are of age to enter the service. The continuance of the present Primary examination under a different name i.e. Primary service test does not appear to be necessary. But if it is considered expedient to continue the examination as recommended by the Director, then the revised notification submitted by him may be approved. The reasons for the alterations made in the revised notification are apparent and the alterations themselves call for no remarks. The only question to be decided is whether the altered examination should be held also in native states; as it is only to be a purely service test it does not appear to be necessary to hold it in native states.

T.H. Ramakasundaram Pillai
3/4-05

Submitted that the first question to be now decided is whether the proposal to institute a ~~proposed~~ Primary service test should be approved. The necessity for this separate test does not seem to be very clear. Pupils in schools will be examined in their own schools by the Inspecting officers & certificates will be really wanted only by those leaving school at this stage. The Director proposes a form of certificate for this purpose.

2. All the same an examination will be held and it is not clear why private candidates cannot be

admitted to this examination on payment of a fee and why a simple certificate cannot be given to ~~p~~ those (private candidates) who pass it. The certificate may be in a (form) different (from that given to pupil candidates) ~~form~~ but the examination need not be different. The inspection programme will show when schools in a certain locality will be examined and it is very easy to give notice to intending (private) candidates to appear at the school nearest or most convenient to them. Applications from such candidates may be invited two or three months before the date of the examination. The fees now paid to Examiners or which will have to be paid under the Director's proposal will be ~~a~~ saving if this is done. Much is not and cannot be expected from pupils in ~~the~~ upper primary classes and it should not be very difficult to ascertain whether private candidates who appear with them know as much as they do.

3. If it is decided to have only one examination – the school examination – for school pupils & private candidates the primary examination notification may be cancelled altogether and a simple notice by Govt. or the Director that private candidates ~~for~~ will thereafter be admitted to the School examination held for pupils of the Fourth standard class is all that is necessary.

4. There are at present Boards of Examiners for the Medical* & Engineering† Colleges and for Teachers'‡

* Page 67 of the Medical College calendar for 1904-05 – para: 2
III. † Rule 98 of the Rules of the Coll: of Eng: page 15 of G.O. No 360 dt 28-6-01
V. ‡ Rules 120, 122 & 123 of the Ed. rules.

No 465 dt 23-9-04 Z
No 175 dt 24-3-05.
[Original with the file now with the – abstract [illegible] – P.]

The Director's proposal is that it should be split for the next five years. But the other portion ~~will~~ which the Director proposes to call the Primary Service Test – would be a new Special Test and the examiners might will be specially remunerated; it would not be part of the ordinary duty of the inspectorate to conduct it.

[initials]

† G.O. 520 Edl. 22.8.06
VIII

† Commissioner's Calendar p. 130.

certificates and candidates do appear for them as pupil or student candidates & as private candidates. The future Fourth standard examination may be placed on the same footing – only there will be several Inspecting officers to conduct it (instead of a single Board) but even at present there are several boards for the primary examination.

5. The examination may still be called the Primary examination & no change will then be necessary in the Public Service notification.

6. ~~[illegible]~~ In the notes connected with the marginally noted orders the question of remuneration to Examiners who conduct the primary Examination was raised but if the examination is made a purely School examination no such remuneration will be payable.

P.J. 5/4/5

Sec 4

The present Primary Examination.

Between October and December (p. 34 Calendar) (date notified in District Gazettes) the primary examination is held at some 300 centres in the Presidency and certain native states [e.g. in 1902-3 in Travancore and Pudukottai]†. Boards of examiners examine at the rate of 100 candidates to three examiners for two days for five hours each day†. The examination is

mainly an oral examination. Nearly 30,000 boys appeared in 1903-4 Of these rather more than half were "private candidates", rather less than half "pupil candidates". The

Calendar p 34 definition of "pupil candidates" is

"Pupils who during the six months
"(in the case of night schools four months)
"preceding the examination have been
"studying continuously in the fourth
"standard or class† of a school for general
"education which has been registered for
"aid ~~the~~ * under the Results Grant
"system and pupils in Govt schools in
"the Agency tracts."

† No difference between standard & class H

This is an exceedingly artificial definition: girls in Govt schools in non-Agency tracts are classed as private candidates; so are boys in a higher class than the fourth even if they regularly attend a recognised school. However of the 15000 ~~boys~~ males and 1,000 females who appear for the primary examination as "private candidates", a large number must be persons whom the Sub. Insts† inspectors will not be able to examine when they examine fourth forms in their tours. There will be among them boys of 15-18 who are studying in higher classes or attending night-schools or trying to teach themselves;

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there will also be working schoolmasters who wish to qualify under the Educational Rules and make themselves or their schools eligible for a grant or who wish to qualify for entrance to a training school; there will also be, say, young persons who wish to become attenders (e.g. one of Sec.4's peons used to read a little in his spare moments here in the Secretariat with a view to entering for the primary examn†)

2. The Director proposes that the primary examn† should be continued on its present lines for these people for another five years and then should cease to exist. Office say they don't understand why these people can't be told to attend at the nearest school when the Sub-Assistant comes round to examine. - The Director does not give his reasons. But ~~perhaps~~

(1) perhaps as the Sub-Ass't's examination dates will depend on his tour programme, which will be liable to change, there would be some difficulty about notifying the date

(2) perhaps the Director means the new school examination to be a much less formal affair than the old primary examination; to last one or two hours instead of two full working days; and to be less of a test of knowledge than our

opportunity of recording facts: the facts being regularity of attendance of the boy, his teacher's opinion of him, the marks he has earned and his conduct throughout the year. For the private candidate, who is not a young child, you want a more formal and searching test, mainly in his own interests; a <u>brief</u> oral examination is not a fair test. – Submitted that ~~the~~ Director's proposals may be approved or, that if their propriety is doubted, he may be given a chance of explaining his reasons before orders are passed.

3. After the four years are over no person ~~boy~~ will be eligible for a primary certificate unless (1) he is actually reading in the 4th form when the Sub. Ass^t^ comes round or (2) he had once been in a fourth form when the Sub. Ass^t^ came round [I suppose the certificates are to be given retrospectively if anyone wants them; they are not to be given on the spot except to pupils who are giving up their studies]. + Boys who <u>are taught privately at home</u> will not be eligible for certificates. I suppose however there is not a large class of such boys and they need not be provided for specially.

They seem to be a pretty large class at the present time.
I mean excluding
(1) boys in schools
(2) persons who would appear for the Service Test.
Surely there is not a large class over unprovided for.

It will be observed that the Director

There is a large class of such boys – gentlemen's sons in e.g. France & Italy and they are given separate certificates on a statement that they have been properly taught at home. AH 28/4

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does not propose that the Primary Exam^n^ should take the place of class examinations for promotion [even in Board schools.] The reason no doubt is that the examination will have to be held at all times of the year in different places in order to suit the Sub-Ass^ts^ / tour programmes.

~~[illegible]~~

It is submitted that details of this sort are for the Director. The ~~point~~ question that seems to require the orders of Gov^t^ is that of the temporary continuation of the Primary Exam^n^ in its present form under the new name of the Primary Service Test. – Any alterations required in the Public Service Not^n^ can be made here when orders have been passed.

AH 7.4.05

60 447 95

The Director's proposals may be accepted generally but it should be distinctly understood that the proposed test for private candidates, which may be limited to one station in each taluq, and which may continue to bear the name of the Primary Examination, should be limited to the five (I would prefer four) years proposed.

The object is to make boys attend a regular and complete course, and I think that for this purpose night schools might also be recognised.

2. While class promotion should be left to the Masters I think that discretion should be left to Inspecting officers to degrade any pupil who is found to be manifestly placed in a class higher than that which his attainments justify.

3. The form of leaving certificate may be approved but one point suggests itself and that is what standard, if any should be adopted, as the basis of admission to the posts in the Public service for which the Primary Examination is now necessary. Should a "good" certificate alone qualify or should any certificated pupil, even if his qualifications are only poor, be admitted to the public service? I think that there should be some restriction.

Mr. Gallett is not quite right I think, when he says that no one who has undergone the full course will be 'ploughed'. In para. 11 the D.P.I. says that the certificate will be refused to those who are below poor in attainments.

Page 49 Cf.

4. The proposal to limit the school certificate examination to pupils in the 4th standard is good. I do not however think it necessary that an attendance at school for a five years course should be strictly insisted on. The more promising pupils would gain more rapid promotion and it would not do them much good to remain

39 to 61 97

remain on in the 4th standard after they were qualified for a good certificate. This would be keeping promising pupils back unnecessarily.

The Director does not refer at all to the question of making primary education compulsory at selected centres.

H.D.T.
10-4-5.

H.M.

42
10.10.05

The first point I have settled is whether a primary service test for the public Service is necessary or not. What has been the use of it hitherto? In the Revenue department I should say next to none. The Police may have found it of some use. But in any department we are plagued with applications for exemption from the test, and in Survey & Settlement, & Separate Revenue exemptions are wholesale. I am inclined to think that despatch of strict instructions for the testing of applicants for vacant offices would be more serviceable than a primary

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pullent. Certificate. Indeed I imagine that the institution of this examination was mainly intended to drive youngsters to school & not to provide candidates for public service.

At any rate ~~[illegible]~~ find out or let me know why this public service test should continue. As a test for the ~~[illegible]~~ admission to training schools I should say applicants should be tested directly in that regard.

U
16.4.05

I have asked both Insp. Hammick & Carew whether they consider that the ~~Test~~ Primary Exam. should continue as a test – also the Hon. Mr. Stokes. All agree that there is but little use in it & that it was invented to push primary education and may now be abolished. At the same time little importance is attached to a ~~the~~ proposed 'Good' leaving certificate as a qualification for inferior service.

2. In the recent public service notification a very large number of appointments such as peons, lascars etc for whom the primary Exam. was formerly a requisite, have now been definitely

G.O. 757 / 31.12.01. O.

40

101

exempted. Both the I.G. of Police and the Commissioner of Police have recommended that it might be abolished for Head Constables also, the departmental test being accepted for this purpose, but Govt. disapproved this proposal.

G.O. 205 / 30.3.05 Q.

[initials]
26.4.05

H.M.

To the D.P.I. for any remarks he may wish to offer.

U
27.4.05

Reco No. 325 D / 28-4-05

D.P.I. u.o.

[initials]
28.4.05

Desp 28/4/15

My business as Director was to arrange for a school examination held in situ and the grant of a school leaving certificate which should take into account other matters in the pupil's school career than his success or otherwise in a final examination, thus minimizing the evil effects of the latter and giving the certificate a greater value than a mere statement that the pupil has passed an examination would have.

To do this I had to propose to upset the present system.

My original intention was to propose the entire abolition of the Primary Examination as at present Conducted.

I changed my mind and proposed a temporary substitute in the shape of the Primary Service Test because:-

1. I thought that as Government had only recently considered the question and had exempted applicants for certain posts from the test but had retained it for others, it was not their intention to get rid of the test altogether.

2. I thought that in the future the leaving certificate should be prescribed and that it was desirable to make some provision for the transition stage.

It now appears possible that upon further consideration Government may be prepared to abolish any general test for inferior service, while on the other hand I am inclined to think that my second reason is not of much importance.

There may have been a time when the privilege accruing from a pass in the Primary examination formed an incentive to parents to send their children to school, but I doubt even this. A parent stupid enough not to wish his child to go to school and learn to read, write and calculate, would hardly have the foresight to say to himself when his child was 7 or 8 "now I must send him to school and get him through the Primary examination, or when he is 17 or 18 he will not be able to be a peon or a constable or what not unless I can secure exemption on his behalf."

Those who have appeared for the Primary Examination for the sake of the Service qualification have probably been the adult private candidates, while the school pupils have for the most part been prevented because

the teacher thereby earned his grant.

Personally I have little faith in the value of any public examination as part of Educational machinery, and next to none in the Primary examination for any purpose whatever.

I shall be perfectly satisfied if Government decide that there is no necessity for the temporary service test I proposed.

So far as the Educational Department is concerned I can easily arrange to do without the Primary examination.

Its most striking use beyond its grant qualifying character was as a test for admission to Primary Training Schools. I have already provided in the revised Educational Rules for the contingency of its abolition and that of the Lower Secondary. Primary Training Schools (Lower Secondary Training Schools) are defined as "institutions in which persons who have passed the Primary (Lower Secondary) examinations or, have reached a corresponding stage of instruction are trained". The Headmasters subject to the control of the Inspector of Training Schools is made responsible for selecting the candidates, and for his own credit

he may be trusted to select those he thinks most likely to profit by the course.

If the service test may be abolished all that remains is that I should issue instructions for the school examinations in situ, and arrange for the leaving certificate and the method by which vagaries on the part of Inspecting Officers may be best checked. The details in regard to these might I think be suitably left to the Director if the certificate is not to be a service qualification prescribed by Government. The action taken would be described in the Annual Report.

I need only add with regard to other questions that have been raised that 1. I had no intention of insisting on a five years course. Promotions may as at present be made rapidly with the sanction of the Inspecting Officer — 2. that I could easily arrange a modified form of the certificate for pupils of night schools, and 3. that the possibility of starting something in the way of compulsory education and making a beginning in Madras is being

22 68 ~~22 P~~ 111

Considered by Mr. Mayhew at my request and will form the subject of a separate communication.

AEY 30.4.5

Hon'ble Member.

HDL
1.5.05.

The Question is whether the Primary Examination shall be abolished as a test for the public service. I think it is next door to useless & that it should cease.

Circulate please

W
3.5.05.

The Hon. Mr. Stokes C.S.I.

His Exc'y the Governor

HDL
4.5.05

The argument was this. Gov't service in all grades is an object of desire and ambition. We want to stimulate Education. Hence if we make an educational Test the gateway to the Public Service we shall stimulate Education. These tests were in no way founded because the Educational qualifications laid down were necessary for the due discharge

43

28 69 ~~23 P~~ 113

of the duties of the office for which the test was prescribed. I have always considered the argument unsound and I have found the application of the test positively injurious to the public service in its lower grades. I am in favour of the abolition of the Primary Exam.n as a test for the public service.

[illegible]
6/5/5

I concur

[illegible]
11-5-05

Draft please

HDL
12.5.05.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

Secy

[illegible] 13/5/5

[illegible] 15/5/5

HDL
16.5.05

Ed: at 396 D of 20/5/5 — AM.

Rev.
Public
Fuel.
Marine
PWD
P. W. D. (Rys)
} for acceptance.

[illegible]
[illegible]

Dest [illegible] 20/5

U.S. [illegible]

P.T.O

⊗ only Pub: Judl: Marine & Revenue:

The proofs of the revised Public Service Notification recently forwarded to and returned by the different ⊗ depts are sent along with this file. Article 2 will go out unless any exception to the order is, on re-consideration, thought proper. A primary examination will continue to be held and primary certificates will continue to be given to school-children (though not to private candidates) and if it is considered advisable to retain the test for any particular post (e.g. that of Kurnam) there will be no difficulty in the matter.

2. In art. 1 the appointments mentioned in the table which are appointments that would fall, were it not for the exception, under art. 2 go out as both (1) the appointments mentioned in art. 2 and the exceptions mentioned in the table to art. 1 will be covered by a general exception in the body of art 1. Will each dept be so good as to tick off in the table to art. 1 the posts under it which will be affected?

AG 20/5/05

Rev. Deptt.
U. O. R. No. 610
Dated 22.5-1905.

Office
Please correct the note in linked file II accordingly - that the Kurnams may pass the primary exam. is not to be prescribed for any post under Rev.

22.V.05

vide linked file II

To Under Secy.

In Art. 1 of the Public Service notification the following items may be omitted:—

In Col. A of the Table — Item I & the words "inferior and" in item II.

In col. B under General — Item I

" " Departmental — Rev. Deptt.—

In item (1), the words "Other than Karnams, "village munsiffs, village "headmen and moni-"gars in Government "villages."

× p. 489 of the B.S.O. vol. I.

2. Under rule 21 × of the rules framed by the Board of Revenue under Sec. 20 of Madras Act III of 1895, village headmen or monigars and Karnams are required to have passed the Primary Examination. Most of these village officers pass the Primary Examination as private candidates; ~~and~~ It ~~is now proposed~~ has now been decided that no primary certificates should be given to private candidates. In this case the Board should, it is submitted, be asked to amend the rules issued by it under Act III of 1895 in respect of the educational qualifications of village officers.

Please see para. 1 of Edl. Deptt. note on p. 24

V.P. 23.5.05.

20.5.05
25.5.05
24.V.05
25.5.05
26.5.05

119

See

Mr galletti has raised the question whether the primary examination is to be continued as a test for Kanams, or other village offices -

In the notes above there seem to be no intention of making any exception of the post of village offices - there seems little reason for it. Village offices will have to pass the village offices special test - that should be ample.

Assuming therefore that all mention of the primary examination is to go from the Public service notification the draft in this file may be accepted -

On its receipt in Rev orders will go to the Board to alter rule 21 of the rules framed under sec. 20 of Madras Act III of 1895.

As regards the Public service notification (marked file II) it will I think simplify the present complexity of article 1, if (a) present article 3 is made article 1 with the alteration I think I have made in red ink, (b) present article 2

45

is omitted & (c) present article 1 is made article 2 altered as I have suggested in red ink - (so far as Rev. posts are concerned.)

121

H
31. V05.

The Hon Member has given his opinion in favour of the abolition of the Primary Exam[n] as a test for the public service, + has made no stipulation for special treatment of Village Officers. The draft G/O. may therefore be accepted.

The suggested amendments in the draft Public Service Notifi[n] may be commended to the consideration of the Educl. dept. They seem to be an improvement.

AGJ
31.5.05

Ed[l] & Public U-O.

Public U.O.R.
385
2.6.05

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 JUN 1905
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

P.W. No R.no 642
6.6.05

Jud[l] & Marine
PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

For the Asst. Secy.

The suggestions in Rev. may be commenced on, and the draft accepted in Public.

Cn
2.6.05

CS.

H.H. has approved of the abolition of the Primary Exam[n] as a test for entrance to Govt Service.

The G.O. embodies this.

accepted

H
3605

P.W.D.
R.no
U.O

28 74 13-D

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

123

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P.W.D.

The draft G.O. may be accepted in this Depth.

[illegible] 13.6.05

accepted

[illegible] 13.6.05

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 15 JUN 1905 SECRETARIAT.

[illegible] 13/6

P.W.D Rys.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS RYS. RECEIVED 13 JUN 1905 122

Accepted.

[illegible]

D.R. 14/6/05

Ry U.O No. 238 15.6.05

Educational Depth. u.o.

[illegible] 14/6/05

R

[illegible]

Issue the G.O.

The P.S. stipulations may be revised as soon as possible. As the question of delegation of powers re temporary exemption to heads of Depts. in certain cases, is also under consideration

The suggestion of Rev. should be considered

[illegible] 15.6.05

[G.O. No. 409 Educational dt/ 15-6-05].

75

12

E.
12
200—7-10.03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

47

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ...., dated .... 190 .

" " " " ...., " .... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 436, From the D.P.I. C. No. 19, dated 6. 3- 1905.

" " 446 " " do " " 18, " 6. 3- 1905.

" " .... " " ...., " ...., " 17 P 190 .

ORDER No. 409, dated 15- 6- 1905.

P.S.

Desp in MSS & return file.
7R
15-6-05

In the Public Service notification issued under G.O. no. 757 Educational, dated 21st December 1904, all appointments were removed from the list of appointments of peons, constables and other menials for which the primary Examination was formerly prescribed as a qualifying test. On further consideration the Govt. are of opinion that the primary Examination should ~~not~~ no longer be prescribed as a qualifying test for ~~any appointment~~ admission to Govt. service in any capacity. ~~and that the examination itself as at present conducted should be abolished~~. There is therefore no necessity to institute a separate Primary Service test as proposed by the Director.

2

76

127 ~~182~~

2. The Director's proposals for the conduct of the primary examination in schools are approved. He should issue instructions accordingly.

2. He should issue the necessary instructions for the examination of schools in situ & to arrange for the grant of the leaving certificates proposed by him.

3. The necessary alterations in the ~~Public Service notification~~ will be made ~~in the Secretariat~~ in the Public Service notification.

PL
13/5/5

AG
15/5/5

HD2
16.5.05.

G
18.5.05

To the D.P.I. (DAD) Despd 16/6/5

~~Depts of Secty~~

C.G.E.
S.G.M. } Despd 22/7/5

Despd 3/8/5

2 copies despd 21/7/5

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