

Marine (1896) Department.

G.O., No.

74 Dec

DATED

8/2/96

L 5 402 March 1898

[Despatch Abstract.]

Leave to appear for Examination
Pro Educational Dept regarding
— Communicated to the Presiding
Post office

No. 31, EDUCATIONAL, 21st JANUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 610, Educational, dated 17th August 1894.

Order—Mis. No. 610, Educational, dated 17th August 1894.

2. The Government has recently had its attention drawn to a case where the head of a department unreasonably refused to grant one of his subordinates leave to enable him to appear for an examination. It is hardly necessary to point out that the refusal of leave to a subordinate who is anxious to appear for an examination may seriously affect the whole of his career and it should be understood that all reasonable applications must be complied with unless compliance is distinctly inconsistent with the public interests.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.

" the Military
" the Public Works Department.
" all Heads of Departments.

Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

READ—also the following paper:—

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, the 4th December 1895, No. 6511.

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 610, Educational, dated 17th August 1894, I have the honour to enquire whether the remarks therein contained refer to the appearance of Government clerks at Departmental examinations only or whether University examinations are also included.

2. There appears to be a clear distinction between the case of a clerk who seeks to qualify himself for promotion and to increase his efficiency by passing the several special tests laid down by Government, and that of the subordinate who, with a view probably to becoming eventually a Pleader, carries on an education which should have been completed at school and appears year after year for the F.A. or B.A. examination until by some fortunate combination of circumstances he succeeds in passing. In the first case, the clerk who works for special tests gives thereby a direct guarantee of his intention to continue in Government service, while in the second case the Government appointment is liable to be used merely as a temporary convenience, while the subordinate's whole energies are devoted to working for the examination which is to render him independent of a further official career.

2. It is, I would submit, very undesirable that men who have left school should be encouraged to carry on the studies of an under-graduate in conjunction with the duties of a Government official. Very few are equal to the strain of doing a fair day's work in return for their salary and of preparing for a University examination as well, and it is naturally the official work which suffers most. If the University admits to its examinations candidates who have attended no regular course of study and who rely only on "private study," it does not seem unreasonable that employers of such students should require from them due notice of their intention to apply and study for such examinations. I would, accordingly, propose that no Government subordinate should have any claim to be granted leave to attend a University examination unless he had obtained the consent of the head of his office to his applying for the examination before his application was submitted.

ORDER—No. 31, Educational, dated 21st January 1896.

The Government Order in question refers only to departmental examinations. The Government considers that the question of permitting Government servants to appear for University examinations should continue to be left entirely to the discretion of heads of offices.

(True Extract.)

Francis
for Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" all other Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.
" Departments of the Secretariat. *mm*
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.