

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 12
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 16-5-89
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம் lwp

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

(H)

PWD துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	(497)	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	6.6.1989	1989

மடிக்கவேர கண்டபடி கையாளவே கூடாது

6 Sheets

உடலி.

ஆவண. எண்-1-18,000-18-8-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 9th February 1888, No. 100, Educational.

READ—also the following papers:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th September 1888, No. 6874.

I have the honor to submit, for the approval of Government, the enclosed draft notification embodying the orders of Government* in regard to the new examination for the lowest grades of the public service. There are several provisions

which were not suggested in my letter to Government, but which seem to me on fuller consideration of the subject expedient.

I will note on the draft in the order of the articles.

2. *Article 1.*—I propose to designate the examination "The Primary School Examination." This designation is in keeping with the terms, the Middle School and the High School examinations. If the proposals made later in this letter are approved, the name will be *svi generis*, and will not clash with other names. Even if they are not approved, I would still urge the adoption of this designation, as the examination will be *par excellence* the Primary School Examination.

3. *Article 2.*—In this article the persons to whom the examination is open are enumerated. The head "Pupils" claims no special remark, except that I provide for the pupils of schools not connected with the department. This is necessary in the interests of independent schools, more especially indigenous schools and schools lying outside British territory, *e.g.*, Ernaculam, which are pretty sure to wish to send in pupils for the examination.

The head "Teachers" is new. In my first proposals I wished to abolish the Special Upper Primary examination—the general test for primary teachers of the lower grade. The Government have, however, decided to retain it; and its retention renders it unnecessary, if it be hereafter modified in some few respects to meet the needs of the case, to have a special examination for teachers on leaving normal schools, which I had contemplated. But it is most desirable to have a general test for admission to elementary normal schools, in supersession of the examinations now held by inspecting officers for candidates for admission who have not passed the Special Upper Primary examination. The application of the examination to this class will also, I believe, have a most happy effect, more especially if the concession noted in Article 14 is accorded to them. The want of such a *beginning*, as opposed to a *leaving* examination, for village teachers, has often been remarked on by Inspectors, independently and as a stepping stone to the Special Upper Primary examination.

One experienced Deputy Inspector writes:—

"The IV Standard test with the scope now sanctioned by Government may well be said to furnish, not only as good and searching a test as the present Special Upper Primary, but, in one

respect, a more satisfactory one than the latter. These village teachers do rather require, and are more apt for, *videlicet* examination than a written one. *Videlicet* is indeed a real advantage for these elementary teachers; and the test can be of a more searching nature than a few 'random' questions on paper."

Under the head "Others," I have provided for persons coming up over the age of 25 years. In fact, I am inclined to do away with "age" under this article, and let whomsoever will come in. This will be a great concession to persons who are candidates for village offices, to whom, I believe, no age limit applies.

4. Article 3.—I have provided that the examination shall be under the Commissioner, Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, because it is essentially a public service examination and because he has the proper clerical means for dealing satisfactorily with the statistics. This arrangement is unquestionably the most desirable in every way so long as the two offices of Director and Commissioner are held by one person and probably will be found so even if the offices were held by different individuals, but in that contingency, no doubt, the Commissioner would often act in communication with the Director, as the agency for examinations must mainly belong to this departmental tone, which will be of advantage. Educational men when appointed by the same person in a different capacity will naturally regard themselves as holding a more independent position.

5. Article 4.—I propose to call the examining body a Board, not a Committee. The term is, I think, more appropriate. I have increased the maximum number of the Board, as some inspecting officers think the work in important centres cannot be got through with sufficient rapidity by a Board of three. I have also provided for more than one Board in a district. This will be advisable in large districts like Vizagapatam and Malabar.

6. Article 5.—I have, on the advice of inspecting officers, given a wider margin as regards the time of holding the examination than originally proposed. They think the time of Jamabandi should be, as far as possible, avoided; if this is to be done, the time should not be very strictly limited. The circumstances of districts differ greatly, and so there should be as much freedom as is possible. The centres of examination should be numerous, the examination being held at least at every taluk cussab and at every Sub-magistrate's head-quarters. Pupils should not be expected to travel for examination more than an easy day's journey.

7. Article 6.—I have fixed the fees at figures which should make the examination self-supporting, but of course the cost can only be estimated very roughly. Should the Government not object to incurring the risk of the examination being worked at a possible loss in the first year or two, I would suggest that the fee for "Pupil" candidates be fixed at Re. 1 only. It is most desirable that no pupils should be debarred from attending the examination on the score of expense, more especially when it is remembered that some pupils will have to bear the expense of, perhaps, a couple of days' lodging away from their homes.

8. Article 7.—In my original proposals, I included the 4th Standard in Schedule L (European Schools), but in the draft notification I have limited the examination to Schedule K. The inclusion of the L Schedule will complicate the examination, whilst the disadvantage to the few European schools working under this schedule will not be great.

9. Articles 8 and 9.—I have limited the subjects as ordered by Government, although I think that industrial schools falling under Chapter IX of the Code will suffer in consequence of the exclusion of industries, and I would urge that in any case pupils of such schools should be permitted to qualify for the test in one or even two industries as their optional subject or subjects. The industrial examination need not be held at the same time as the examination in the compulsory subjects, but in the ordinary course when the school is examined for industrial grants. Such schools, I submit, should, if possible, be spared the check which the order of Government will certainly give them. If the order is not modified, pupils in industrial schools will seldom be able to qualify for inferior public service; but I submit that a lad who has

some knowledge, for example, of carpentry or blacksmith's work or printing is as fit for such service as one who knows, for example, Elementary Geography or Indian History. The restriction will, I know, be regarded as a hardship by the managers of such schools. Should the Government be prepared to reconsider their order, I would suggest the addition of the following clause to Article 8:—

"Pupils of recognized industrial schools may be examined in any industry included in Chapter IX in lieu of one optional subject, but the examination shall not be conducted by the Board, but in the ordinary course by the officer deputed to examine such school for industrial grants. The Chairman of the Board shall accept the results furnished by such officer."

If the Government do not approve of this suggestion, I would suggest that, in the case of pupils of industrial schools, only one optional subject be required, but that this subject must be either drawing, agriculture or mensuration.

10. Article 10.—It will be observed that I do not propose to depart from the Code even in classifying the candidates. Four "merits" will entitle a candidate to his first class. This provision will ensure a high standard.

11. Articles 11 and 12.—I propose that the Chairman should be responsible for the publication of the lists in the District Gazettes—I think the lists of candidates who have completed the test should appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—but perhaps this may be discontinued when the examination has once obtained a proper status in the country and the number of examinees becomes very large. The issue of the certificates should also rest with the Chairman. It will save expense and time, and relieve the Commissioner's office from an unnecessary burden. As the Chairman will be appointed for three years and will ordinarily be an inspecting officer, there will be the necessary continuity in his office.

12. Articles 13 and 14.—The concession which I propose to grant to elementary teachers who pass the examination will be substantial, and will, I feel sure, be much appreciated. The general restriction on admission to normal schools will also have a good effect. Young teachers will desire to qualify, whilst the test is one which they are well acquainted with. The mode of examination will encourage candidates to appear, whilst the present Special Upper Primary examination discourages them—a long written examination is a serious trial to men who have had no experience of such things. The power of exemption given to the Director will prevent hardship in special cases. The institution of the test will tend to develop sessional schools, the institution of which the Government regard with favor.

13. Articles 15 and 18.—These articles must be read together. I propose to give to the Special Upper Primary examination an equivalent value to this examination as a test for the public service. It is fully entitled to this, because it is rather a higher test intrinsically and a much higher test in reality, because it is conducted wholly in writing. It is desirable that persons connected with village establishments, as well as persons belonging to classes seeking petty Government and Local service, should qualify as primary teachers also. The designation of the examination should however be altered. It is at present meaningless, for it is not wholly a Primary examination, for it covers partly the ground which technically falls within the Middle course (5th—7th standards). The examination, moreover, was and is especially designed as the general test of the lowest grade of teachers—Primary Lower—i.e., teachers supposed to be qualified to teach up to the 3rd standard inclusive (Articles 26 and 36 (1) of Chapter II, Grant-in-aid Code.) I therefore request sanction for changing the name of the examination to that of the Elementary Teachers' Test (Primary Grade Lower). It is the examination for which normal students in elementary normal schools work. For this purpose, as already stated, an examination is necessary; but the Special Upper Primary examination must be slightly modified to render it an efficient test for this purpose, e.g., the examination contains no test in hand writing—the absence of an appropriate test for a second language. An optional branch, to test the instruction which normal students have received in method and school management, should also be added.

14. I have inserted a provision to meet the case of persons who have already passed the 4th Standard examination in an equal number of subjects, or who have

obtained Upper Primary certificates under the Government Notification, 8th April 1880. Most inspecting officers consider that it is undesirable to extend the concession in regard to the 4th Standards beyond 1885 when the revised code was introduced, because in the old code a candidate would be treated as having passed the standard, if he had passed in one subject only. Now he must pass in reading, writing and arithmetic at least, to be regarded as having passed. They also urge that in some ranges the necessary records prior to that date have not been preserved. This is to some extent the case, but I am disposed to think that, in the vast majority of cases, it will not be difficult for an Inspector to satisfy himself whether or not a candidate has passed the examination in the requisite number of subjects. I therefore propose to give ample time for persons concerned to establish their claims. The work of preparing a complete list would be very great, whilst many of those concerned would not care to establish their claims, and many have, no doubt, died. Others have passed higher examinations.

The Upper Primary certificate, as the Government are aware, represents an equivalent test.

15. I beg that the Government will reconsider their order regarding the retention of the tests laid down in notification, 8th April 1880—firstly, because they have become unnecessary so far as result schools are concerned, because the new code provides equivalent checks on the pushing forward of children in one or two subjects to the neglect of their general proficiency; secondly, because the new examination covers almost the same ground as the Upper Primary, being designed for the same classes, 2nd or 4th Standard; thirdly, because the Upper Primary examination will be practically defunct, except in recognized secondary schools; fourthly, because if these Upper Primary certificates continue to be issued by head masters and deputies, confusion will be the result; fifthly, because managers will claim for these certificates a public service value—a concession which could not with advantage be granted to them; and lastly, because these tests are really not wanted in non-results schools, the managers of which prefer to promote irrespectively of them. No public advantage can be gained by retaining them.

16. I trust that the exempting clauses in favor of village servants will suffice. I originally thought of extending the notification to the more advanced taluks in the more advanced districts, but I found it impossible to deal satisfactorily with the matter in this way, and came to the conclusion that Revenue officers, controlled by the Board of Revenue, alone can deal adequately and equitably with the varying circumstances of villages and of village officers in villages. If it be known that this exempting power shall only last for five years, the move in the direction of primary education in villages will set in at once—not so if the limit be fixed. Village officials will continue ignorant in hopes of an extension.

17. I have fixed a higher test in arithmetic for Karnams when such test is thought necessary by the Collector. Several inspecting officers have pointed out that the 4th Standard in this subject is not sufficient for this class of officers, and the criticism is, no doubt, correct; but I think the time has not come for introducing a general higher test in the subject, more especially as my hope is that the institution of this new examination will have a very great effect on vernacular secondary education, and will thus make the vernacular side of the Middle School examination an operative test, instead of practically a dead one.

18. It will be observed that I propose to extend the operation to Municipal and Local service. I trust the Government will approve this provision, which is permissible under power reserved to them in the respective Acts. In the matter of primary education at any rate—the duty of extending which mainly devolves in them by law—they should, I submit, be compelled to concur effectively in the policy of the Government.

19. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to record that, generally, in the opinion of the chief inspecting officers, this examination is calculated to have a most beneficial effect on primary education.

Mr. Marsden in particular writes:—

“The whole scheme I consider admirable, and am quite certain that it will give a very decided impulse to primary education, and improve the position and prospects of village schools and village masters.”

20. With reference to paragraph 7 of the order under reply, I have inserted a clause in Article 17 regarding special tests, but I have as yet received no communication from the Revenue Department on the subject.

21. I beg that the notification may, with such modifications as the Government are pleased to make therein, be issued at an early date, as the Government have already ordered that the first examination is to be held in January, and time will be necessary to make arrangements after the notification appears.

P.S.—On receiving the notification, as finally sanctioned, I will at once have it translated into the vernaculars and distributed to every village school in the Presidency, through the agency of the inspecting schoolmasters.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 4th November 1888, No. 8991.

ORDER—dated 15th January 1889, No. 17, Educational.

In the first of the foregoing letters, the Director of Public Instruction submits a draft notification giving effect to the orders regarding the institution of an elementary Public Service examination which were passed in Proceedings of Government, No. 100, of the 9th February 1888. The length of time which has been necessarily occupied in elaborating the details of the scheme has made it impossible that it should be introduced as early as January 1889—the date at first contemplated—and the first examination will accordingly be held in January 1890, all other dates in the notification being similarly made a year later.

2. The Government accept the name proposed to be adopted for the new examination by the Director, as well as the recommendations regarding the making over of the conduct of the test to the Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and the differentiation of “Pupils” from “Others” so long as this is maintained in the Middle School and other examinations. Considering the class from which many of the candidates will necessarily be drawn, the reduction of the fees to Re. 1 for “Pupils” and Rs. 2 for “Others” seems desirable, and the Government would retain the age-limit in Clause III of Article II, providing for special classes by separate exemptions. Some words have also been struck out in Article XI. They are not prepared to reconsider the limitation of the subjects of examination which was laid down in G.O., 9th February 1888, No. 100.

3. Considerable alterations have been introduced in Article XV of the draft notification. Clause (b) has been omitted and any provision for additional knowledge of arithmetic to be required from Karnams should be made in the Special Tests for that office which are under consideration in the Revenue Department. The operation of the article has been postponed to the 1st April 1891. The specification of appointments classed as “Inferior” in clause (a) of the article is insufficient. It will be desirable that a schedule should be prepared, showing distinctly the classes of employes for whom the Primary School examination should, in future, be prescribed, and all departments will be desired to furnish statements showing separately the classes proposed to be included and excluded from the scope of the examination. In paragraph 7 of Judicial G.O., 14th September 1888, No. 1958, the question of applying the examination to the Police was suggested, but the Inspector-General omitted to refer to this point in his reply recorded in G.O., 23rd October 1888, No. 184. He will now supply the omission.

4. Subject to these remarks, the notification, as revised, is approved, and will be published in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Commissioner, U.C.S. Examinations.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments, including Collectors.

Erd. A. Raitt.

APPENDIX.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

1. An examination, to be styled the Primary School Examination, shall be held annually for testing the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the public elementary normal schools, and also for the purpose of promoting and encouraging primary education.

2. It shall be open to—

To whom open.

- i. All pupils of the second class (Standard IV) belonging to institutions which are on the standing list of results schools, or which have been admitted to the annual lists for examination for results, or which have been recognized under the Middle School Notification, or which have been permitted, under special or general sanction, by the Director of Public Instruction to present pupils. Such candidates are referred to in this notification as "Pupil Candidates."
- ii. All persons certified by an inspecting officer or other suitable authority to be actually engaged in teaching as a profession in a pual or other elementary school. Such candidates are referred to as "Teacher Candidates."
- iii. All other persons whose age does not exceed 25 years, and such other persons of greater age who may be permitted to appear by general or special order of Government. Such candidates are referred to as "Others."

3. The examination shall be under the control and management of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and shall be conducted in each district or, when necessary, sub-division of a district, by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner for the purpose.

4. The Board appointed to conduct the examination in each district or sub-division thereof shall consist of a Chairman, and, at least, two members, who shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead. The Board shall ordinarily have at least one non-official member.

5. The examination shall be held annually during the months of December, January and February, in such month and at such centres in each district as the Commissioner may appoint, but it shall be left to the Chairman of each Board to fix the date and the order of time according to which the examination shall be conducted at each centre and generally to arrange for the proper conduct of the examination. He shall issue all the necessary notices in the District Gazette and otherwise.

6. The fee to be paid for admission to the examination shall, in the case of Pupil and Teacher candidates, be Re. 1, and in the case of others Rs. 2. The fee of a candidate coming up in optional subjects only shall be 8 annas for each optional subject in the case of Pupils and Teachers, and Re. 1 in the case of "Others."

7. The examination, which shall be mainly *viva voce*, shall be conducted in the vernacular language of each candidate, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code, so as to correspond in all

respects with the Fourth Standard examination for results grants, as prescribed in the Code—Schedule K (1) and (2).

8. Every candidate must pass in three compulsory subjects, and in at least two optional subjects, before he can be declared to have passed the examination in full. The following are the subjects of examination:—

(a) *Compulsory Subjects.*

1. First Language (the vernacular language of the candidate).
2. Handwriting and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic.

(b) *Optional Subjects.*

1. Elementary Science.
2. Geography.
3. English or other Second Language (Art. 26, Chapter III, Grant-in-Aid Code).
4. Indian History.
5. Drawing.
6. Hygiene.
7. Agriculture.
8. Mensuration.

9. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects shall be required to undergo examination again in all the compulsory subjects, but failure in any optional subject shall not necessitate re-examination in any other than in that particular subject. A pupil candidate who has passed in the compulsory subjects may come up subsequently as a pupil from a class above Standard IV for optional subjects.

10. Candidates passing the complete test shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained the higher minima prescribed for merit grants in all the compulsory and in at least one of the optional subjects brought up by him. The rest shall be placed in the second class.

11. As soon as possible after the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall furnish the Commissioner with three separate lists giving the names and other particulars in each as may be prescribed of those who have passed—

- (1) in the three compulsory and in two or more optional subjects.
- (2) in the three compulsory subjects and in one optional subject.
- (3) in the three compulsory subjects only.
- (4) in optional subjects only.

These lists shall be published by the Chairman of each Board in the District Gazette.

The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report of the examination showing the number of candidates under each head of Article 2, a list of schools from which candidates in 'clauses I and II appeared, and the number passed and failed, and such other information as may be required. The Commissioner shall forward these reports to the Director of Public Instruction, who shall publish them with his remarks in the District Gazette.

12. Certificates, signed by the Chairman of the Board by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to candidates who have passed in the three compulsory and in two or more optional subjects.

Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form, and shall specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

13. The managers of schools sending up Pupil candidates, on such pupils passing the examination, will receive grants in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, provided the school is eligible for grants on their behalf under the provisions of Chapter III.

14. A teacher candidate shall, on passing the examination, be eligible for admission to an elementary normal school, and the school in which he is employed, if in a backward locality, or for backward classes, shall be exempted from the operation of Article 11 (3) of Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

No person, after the 1st March 1891, shall, without the express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, be admitted as a stipendiary student to a normal school for training as a teacher of the Primary Grade Lower who has not passed this or a public test accepted by Government as equivalent.

15. (a) Candidates who have passed this examination shall be eligible, on attaining the age of 18, for all appointments under Rs. 15 which are classed as superior under the Civil Pension Code, as well as for all appointments—such as

peons, attenders, lascars, muchis, &c., according to a schedule to be published later—which, though classed as "inferior," are not menial in their character: and also for admission to any special tests which may hereafter be prescribed for such appointments.

(b) On and after the 1st April 1891, no person, unless as provided in Article 17, shall be deemed qualified for admission to any such appointment under Government or in the service of any Local body, who has not passed this or some equivalent or higher examination recognised by Government as a Service test.

(c) The Elementary Teachers' examination (Special Upper Primary examination) shall be one of such tests, and for candidates who have or who shall have obtained Upper Primary certificates before the 1st December 1889, the Upper Primary examination shall be accepted as an equivalent test. All persons examined according to Standard IV prior to the above date, who produce a certificate from the Inspector of a division before the 31st December 1889, that they have passed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and in any two optional subjects, either according to the present Grant-in-Aid Code, or in accordance with the provisions of the Code before its revision in 1885, shall be declared by the Inspector to be eligible for the public service in the above grades.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms, to be prescribed by the Commissioner, procurable at every Government Treasury. They shall be addressed in each district to the Chairman of the Board, by whom the necessary lists will be prepared and all arrangements made for the examination. The name and address of each Chairman shall be notified by the Commissioner in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

17. This notification shall extend to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of the scheduled districts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari.

Extent.

Provided that, as regards village officers, the Collector of a district may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, exempt any village establishment or any officer in a village establishment from its operation for a period not exceeding five years from the 1st April 1890.

18. The notification cancels notification of the 8th April 1880 establishing the Upper and Lower Primary School examination.

Govt. of [1889] Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Order thereon.

*Copy to officers
of the P.W. Department.*

*10d/ A. R. W
H.*

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 15th January 1889, No. 17.

JANUARY.

Primary School Examination.

Passing orders regarding the introduction of the — from January 1890, and the publication of the notification, as revised, in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

*C. E for Linga
C. E for Ryo
S. E
Exr P.W. W
Ry accts
C.A. to Govt.*

1497

13TH MAY 1889, No. 269, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd May 1889, No. 3811.

In paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 17, Educational, dated 15th January 1889, it is stated that the first Primary School Examination will be held in January 1890. As the examination is to be held during the months of December, January and February according to paragraph 5 of the notification, the examination should commence in December next and not in January, for if not, those districts in which the examination could not be held in January and February, will have to wait till December 1890, when the second examination will commence and will thus practically be deprived of the first. I beg to request, therefore, that the notification may have effect from 1st December next.

ORDER—dated 13th May 1889, No. 269, Educational.

Ordered accordingly.

(True Extract.)

M. B. Boddington

*capt. B. E.
for Chief Secretary.*

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Commissioner, U. C. S. Examinations.
" all Departments of the Secretariat.
" all Heads of Departments, including Collectors.

Exd. W. H. French.

20.1.89

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G.O., 13th May 1889, No. 269.

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