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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Public

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

686,687

Press
Min.

Dated

19-9-1894

~~196~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Board of Examiners, Provincial Civil Service Examination, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Presidency College, 28th August 1894.

We have the honour to submit our report on the examination for admission to the Provincial Civil Service held on August 1st and following days in accordance with Notification No. 130, dated 9th March 1894.

2. The number of candidates who paid the fee for admission to the examination was 26. Of these, two did not fulfil the conditions and their applications were returned; six were rejected by the Medical Board; and one failed to pass the preliminary vernacular test prescribed by G.O., No. 225, dated 5th April 1894. One candidate did not appear for examination, having been appointed to the Mysore Civil Service.

3. The remaining 16 were examined in English on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of August. Fourteen of them obtained the minimum of one-fourth fixed in rule 10 of the notification and were therefore admitted to the examination in the optional branches held on the 13th, 15th and 17th August. The names of these 14 candidates are given below arranged, on the results of the examination, in order of merit:—

Serial number.	Rank.	Name.	Subject branch selected.	Maximum.		
				Com- pulsory branch.	Science branch.	Total.
11	1	C. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., B.L.		684	320	994
12	2	M. S. Somanathan Pillai, B.A.	History and Political Economy.	467	523	990
13	3	P. Duraisami Aiyangar, B.A.		345	242	587
14	4	"	Natural and Moral Science ..	385	200	585
15	5	"	Mathematical Science ..	370	200	570
16	6	"	History and Political Economy ..	340	230	570
17	7	"	Mathematics ..	310	260	570
18	8	"	History and Political Economy ..	310	260	570
19	9	"	Natural and Moral Science ..	340	230	570
20	10	"	Mathematics ..	370	200	570
21	11	"	Natural and Moral Science ..	320	250	570
22	12	"	History and Political Economy ..	320	250	570
23	13	"	Mathematics ..	340	230	570
24	14	"	Chemistry ..	320	250	570

4. Nine additional examiners were appointed by the Board, the complete list being as under :—

Subject.	Examiners.
English Language	M. T. Quinn, Esq., M.A.
Do. Literature	Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A.
Do. Essay	Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Mathematics	W. B. Morren, Esq., M.A.
	G. H. Stuart, Esq., M.A.
Chemistry	J. Cook, Esq., M.A.
	W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph.D.
General Biology and Zoology ..	Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Elliot, M.B., B.Sc.
	J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B. and C.M.
Mental and Moral Science ..	A. J. Cooper Oakley, Esq., M.A.
	S. Sathianadan, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
	H. A. Stuart, Esq., I.C.S.
History and Political Economy ..	L. M. Wynch, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.

5. A set of the examination papers and a copy of the time-table are enclosed.

6. With reference to future examinations we would suggest a few alterations in the notification. Paragraph 3, if construed literally, excludes all those who passed the B.A. degree examination before 1893, unless they have passed the Science division in the first class, as there was no separate English Language division before that date. We therefore suggest the insertion in paragraph 3, after the words *English Language division*, of the words *(or the Language division before 1893)*.

7. We further suggest that the nature of the certificate of age required from applicants should be stated in the notification. A certified extract from an official register of births or of baptisms would be sufficient; where these do not exist we think that the certificate should take the form of a solemn declaration before a magistrate accompanied by a copy and translation of the candidate's horoscope.

8. We also suggest the omission of clause (iv) of paragraph 4 of the notification. For the most part it affects those candidates who have taken up Sanskrit for the Degree examination; these are certain to know enough of some vernacular to pass the test prescribed, so that it is not needed in their case. In the case of such European or Eurasian candidates as take up Latin for their Degree examination, the vernacular test might be postponed to some period of their probationary service as is the case with the riding test.

(Signed) A. MONRO, *President*.
 (") WILLIAM MILLER.
 (") M. T. QUINN.
 (") L. M. WYNCH.
 (") G. H. STUART, *Secretary*.

From the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Provincial Civil Service Examination, dated 3rd September 1894.

ORDER—dated 19th September 1894, No. 686.

The table of marks will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. M.R.Rys. C. Hanumanta Rao, N. S. Somasundara Sastri, and P. Duraiswami Aiyangar will be appointed probationary Deputy Collectors, sixth class, the necessary action being taken in the Revenue Department.

3. The present scale of Deputy Collectors will be increased by the addition of three to the sixth class.

4. The proposals in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report are approved and the following alterations will be made in the rules appended to G.O., dated 11th May 1894, Nos. 325-6 :—

Rule XII (3). After the words "English Language division," in line 5, add "(or the Language division before 1893)."

Rule XII (4) (i). Add the following :—" *Note*.—This certificate should take the form either "of a certified extract from an official register of births or of baptisms, or of a solemn declaration before a magistrate accompanied by a copy and translation of the candidate's horoscope."

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to adopt the suggestion in paragraph 8 of the letter from the Examination Board. Special stress has been laid by the Government of India on the passing of a vernacular test prior to appointment to the Provincial Civil Service.

6. It is observed that the "Précis-writing test" is described as the "Précis-writing Higher" in rules XIII and XIV of the Provincial Civil Service Rules. The reference to the Board's Standing Orders in rule XIII should moreover be replaced by a reference to the recent Special Tests Notification. The following further alterations will be carried out :—

Rule XIII (i). For "(5) Précis-writing Higher" substitute "(5) Précis-writing Test." For "Full particulars regarding the above tests . . . Board's Standing Order No. 251" substitute "Full particulars regarding tests (1), (2), (3) and (5) will be found on pages 629-639 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 29th May 1894, and information as regards test (4) "on pages 462-464, 488-490, 522-524, 557-558, 612-614 and 662-664 of the *Gazettes* of "the 24th April, 1st, 8th, 22nd, and 29th May and 5th June respectively."

Rule XIV (2). For "Précis-writing Higher" substitute "Précis-writing Test."

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Revenue Department.
 „ Accountant-General.
 Gazette.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 19th September 1894, No. 687, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, in continuation of endorsement, dated 12th July 1894, No. 506.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

G.O. of {1894} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 19th September 1894,
Nos. 686, 687.

SEPTEMBER.

Provincial Civil Service.

Passing orders on the results of the examination held in August last for the —, and forwarding copy to the Government of India.

Second Assistant
OR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

regards (A). I submit that
would be better on the whole
carry out the correction now.
a reference given in the Subj
now is to the old edition. In the
standing order which has been
taken out of use. It is doubtful
whether these examinations must
be held in the next
edition and even if they were
embodied the no. of the standing
order, viz. 10, will not be
retained. It will also be noted
that the old designation of the
first class, viz. 1, 2 & 3, have
been entirely given up.

(B). As the S.A. has pointed out
the Govt. certainly intended two tests
in the case of Europeans and Eurasians
Sub-judges & District Muziffs. In
fact the second class test is the
one which is prescribed for these
grades but the third class test has
been put in to comply with the
old system of having a test which
officers should be required to pass
the examination test before ap-
pointment. This however does not
remove the anomaly I have pointed
out. The Govt. demands a test
test from Europeans & Eurasians
but is satisfied with a lower
one in the case of natives.

(C) By 'Europeans & Eurasians'
allowed to pass an easier test than
was prescribed for natives' I mean

that Europeans & Eurasians are
allowed to pass the ~~translation~~ test
in lieu of the Translation
for natives which is more difficult.
In this it was assumed that the
vernacular tests were prescribed in the
place of the Special Translation test.
I now understand that this was
not ^{exactly} the case. The European and
Eurasian Subjudges & District magistrates
who have passed the Special Trans-
lation test are not exempt from
passing the Vernacular test.

I infer from S's note that Rule
9 refers to officers of the Second & ~~third~~
classes which makes all the difference
that he means that third class officers
are allowed to qualify by passing
the Special Translation test. This
however does not appear to be correct.
In the list of officers to which the
Special Translation test has been
prescribed, none of the officers enu-
merated in Rule 6 except that
of Chief Clerk Presidency Magistrate's
Court appears. I beg therefore to
suggest that the President Board
of Examiners may be asked to
state if in his opinion the retention
of the last sentence in Rule 9 is
necessary and if so what is the
nature of the concession that is granted
thereby.

E

I have kept you well for
some time under tree, if any
further crata would come down
in fact & as there will be
one in the morning soon
I intend to include the
verbal alteration as regards
the Press. Higher. The rest of
your note I do not agree
with

As regards ^{but} (A) This para
was furnished to the Revenue
dept only a short time before
the rules issued. It is not
absolutely necessary but as the
Rd. is desirous of the correction
of the standing order I do not
see why we should trouble about
it. The facts mentioned in the
standing order will doubtless
be brought into agreement
with the former notice -

With ref to (B) this point
has been discussed vide letter to
J. in page 4 of 80.

of 26.10.93 No 869. The report

on page 5. European & Eurasian

institute had to pass the Exam

Class test ^{after at the} It is only the exam.

from 6 April that has ^{been} changed.

Read from 6 of 80. of 23.2.94

No 136 ~~European & Eurasian~~

~~at the~~ ~~European & Eurasian~~ The

matter was checked at ~~another~~

~~point~~ and I raised the very

points you do, if I remember right.

in a note. But for certainty

intended the two tests in the

case of European & Eurasian

Sub Judge. As your summary

is wrong.

As regards ©. Your proposed

interpretation is ~~clearly~~ clearer

than that of the 2nd June when

you ^{stated that} ~~stated that~~ European & Eurasian

Sub Judge & the ~~stated that~~ one

~~stated that~~ ^{allowed} to qualify, by the Principle

Lower which is not the case.

Rule 9 of the Vernacular

Examiner rules refers to Article

of the second three classes.

Which makes all the difference.

I think - Anyhow if you

can make out a case I'll

have the matter looked into

are related to Ch

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY

An encryption is prepared and submitted, as ordered, for approval.

The following errors are noticed in the Provincial Civil Service Rules having been brought to the notice of the Second Assistant.

Hand-writing 'High' should be 'Praxis writing'.

The sec. para beginning "Full particulars so should be omitted and its place another para should be substituted giving reference to the pages of the Gazette in which the revised rules regarding the Official Test Examination have been published."

~~... (2), ...~~
~~... of ...~~
~~... the ...~~
~~... of ...~~

According to the physical & native
sub judge and Indian mythology
my 6 was the third & last one.
After this which represents the
American Indians & Indian
people have to pay the same
amount of tax as the
other people. The government
and the government, however
after the settlement. By the
American officers are

placed

at a disadvantage. Hitherto the
were allowed to pass an easier test
than was prescribed for natives.
But could not have intended to
prescribe two tests in the case of Europeans
and Eurasians. The second part
of Rule XIV should be entirely omitted
I think.

The last clause of Part 9 of the
Vernacular Examination rules runs
thus:-

'Nothing in this rule shall be
held to prohibit European or
Eurasian candidates from being
admitted to the Special Tests
Examinations.'

I read this to mean that
European and Eurasian candidates
may also qualify for the several
posts referred to in the rules by
passing the examination which is
prescribed for native
candidates. This was what
originally obtained, I believe.

S. S., however, questions my interpretation
(Please see my former
note) I do not know on what
authority. The clause referred
to above is found in the old rules
vide Appendix to G.O. 24th August
1892 no. 585 Public. It was
all along interpreted to mean
what I have said above. The
clause should now perhaps be omitted.

4 6D
NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY

S. A.

I suppose we must
publish an erratum.

6
4 June

Note for the U.S.

Yes. I think so

C.B.

4/VI.

Kanaka and Dr. Pitts

Please prepare an
Erratum for my approval.
Several alterations
seem necessary in
the history of the
Example it has been
explained that Dr. C. W.
have to pass the
Test.

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

With regard to the inclusion of Sub-judges & District Munsifs in the list of appointments to which the translation bonus is applicable I beg to submit that final orders of the Provincial Civil Service Rules were not passed till the 11th May 1904 whereas final orders on the P.S. & District that notifications were issued on the 9th May 1904. The point was no doubt noticed in G.O. D. 13rd Feb. 94 no 136 Pub. and the Hon. Mr. Justice of the High Court was requested to report whether the Commission at Luck Nowher & the Punjab Test would be continued in the case District Munsifs & Subjudges. The remark made in para 6 of G.O. 136 Pub. was not therefore regarded as final and no action was consequently taken upon that point.

From Rule XIII of the Provincial Civil Service Rules in G.O. 3251 Pub. 11-5-94 it would appear that Deputy Collectors have to pass the third class vernacular test before appointment and the compulsory vernacular test in two languages after appointment. From Rule XIV it would appear that Subjudges and District Munsifs have to pass only the third class

Class Vernacular test. In para 3(4) of G.O. no ⁶⁷/₂₂₋₉₉ Ed. Deputy Coll. Cons were exempted from the Translation Lower as they have to pass a compulsory examination in two vernaculars not because they have to pass the 1st class Vernacular test. Why should then Subjudges and District Munsifs who have not to pass a compulsory test in two vernaculars be exempted from the Translation Lower?

Further I do not know whether the 1st class Vernacular test referred to in these rules is the same as that described in G.O. No 13th April 1894 No 244 Public. ~~If so the rule does not apply to them.~~ In the vernacular examinations ~~European & American~~ Subjudges & District Munsifs are required to pass the second class Vernacular test ~~afterwards~~ they are also allowed to qualify by the Special Test (i.e.) Translation Lower. Please see rule 9 in the app. to G.O. ²⁴/₂ Pub. If this concession is rightly allowed, our inclusion of Subjudges & District Munsifs in the list of appointments to take the Translation Lower is applicable is not a mistake.

7A
2-6

If the Government regards the inclusion as a mistake an erratum may be published in the next Gazette. Sub. B to P.S. notification will also require slight alteration.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade—cont.	21. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Government Secretariat. 22. Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue. 23. Central Nazirs.	
Account Test, Higher Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade. 2. 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). 3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's Office. 4. Accountants in the Presidency Port Office. 5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs Office. 6. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. 7. District Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration. 8. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. 9. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court. 10. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Secretariat. 11. The Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and the Accountant in the Government Press.	
Account Test, Lower Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade. 2. All persons subject to the Jail Test. 3. Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	
Civil Judicial Test	1. Sheristadar, District Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts. 2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes. 3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court. 4. Central Nazirs. 5. District Registrars. 1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed. District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Practice. Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the First Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Tahsildars. 2. Taluk Sheristadars (when also Magistrates). 3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates). 4. Sheristadars and Head Clerks of Sessions Courts. 5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors). 6. Criminal appeals clerk and Criminal Revision cases clerk in the High Court.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Unconvenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. First Assistant, Registrar and Head Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat.	

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each:—

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Précis-writing	Précis-writing	Three hours	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular	Three hours	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English	Do.	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade	Translation from English into Vernacular	Two hours	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English	Do.	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	The Civil Account Code, Volume I	Two hours	60
	The Civil Service Regulations	Do.	60
Account Test, Lower Grade	The Civil Account Code	Two hours	60
	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Limitation Act	Do.	60
	The Stamp Act	One hour and a half	60
Civil Judicial Test	The transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	Do.	60
	The Court-Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.	Do.	60
	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours	90
	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
Sea Customs Test	Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act	Do.	100
	The Indian Penal Code	Two hours	100
Jail Test	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails	Do.	70
<i>Salt and Abkari Tests.</i>			
Test A.—Criminal Law (Higher and Lower Grades).	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	I. Salt Laws and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).	Three hours	100
Test B.—Salt	III. Report of the Salt Commission	One hour and a half	100
	IV. Dr. Rattray's Hand-book of Common Salt	One hour	100
	V. The manufacture and chemistry of common salt.	Half hour	100
Test C.—Accounts	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Two hours	100
	II. Method of keeping Accounts	Three hours	100
	I. Surveying	Two hours	100
Test D.—Engineering	II. Levelling	Do.	100
	III. Mensuration	One hour	100
	IV. Plan Drawing and Estimating	Three hours	100
Test E.—Abkari	I. Abkari and Opium Acts and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. Standing Orders relating to Abkari and Opium.	Do.	100

Minima for passing.

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

- In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks;
 In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers;
 In the Account Test, Lower Grade, 40 per cent. of the maximum marks;
 In the Salt and Abkari Tests, as specified under each separate test;
 In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

13. Successful candidates in all tests except the Salt and Abkari tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

Classification of passed candidates.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

Publication of results.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test,—the Salt and Abkari Tests excepted,—a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Issue of certificates.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Form, time and mode of application.

Fees.

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

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed.
1. The Précis-writing Test	Rs. 4
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade	6
5. The Account Test, Lower Grade	4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade	10
8. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade	8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	10
10. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	8
11. The Sea Customs Test	5
12. The Jail Test	7

13. The Salt and Abkari Tests

7 for each test or branch of test according to the Higher Grade.
5 for each test or branch of test according to the Lower Grade.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

[The first examinations under this notification will be held in October 1894.]

SCHEDULE showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Précis-writing Test	Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in 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.	All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1894 are 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.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

TIME TABLE.

Day.	Hours.	Subject.
August 1st .. Wednesday ..	10—1 2—5	English Language English Literature
„ 2nd.. Thursday ..	10—2	Essay
„ 3rd.. Friday ..	11—X	English (viva voce)
„ 13th.. Monday ..	10—1	{ Pure Mathematics Chemistry General Biology Psychology and General Philosophy History of England and India
„ ..	2—5	{ Mixed Mathematics Chemistry Zoology Logic and Ethics Political Economy
„ 15th.. Wednesday ..	12—4 11—2	{ Practical Examination in Chemistry Do. do. Zoology Mental and Moral Science (viva voce) History and Political Economy (viva voce)

The Examination will be held at the Presidency College.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
MADRAS,
24th July 1894.

G. H. STUART,
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
3 SEP-1894

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST—10 to 1.

I. (a) (1) State the number and origin of the letters in the oldest English alphabet, (2) indicate the alphabetic changes that have occurred since then in English, and (3) name the two new phonetic digraphs that came into use in Tudor English.

(b) "Alphabetic writing is essentially phonetic."—*Earle*. How far did Anglo-Saxon, and how far does modern English conform to this canon?

II. (a) Determine by recognized phonetic laws whether or not the following pairs of synonymous words are etymologically related:—*antara* (Sk.) and *other* (Eng.); *cura* (Lat.) and *care* (Eng.); *kaleo* (Gk.) and *cull* (Eng.).

(b) Explain how it is that *rear* is the correct causal form of the English verb *rise*; and account for the spelling of its doublet *raise*.

III. Give (1) any *six* words of Greek or Latin origin imported into Anglo-Saxon by the Roman missionaries; and (2) any *six* French words of Teutonic origin imported into English by the Normans.

IV. (a) State with examples any four leading characteristics of the English dialects of Ælfred's time.

(b) Rewrite the following passages in idiomatic modern English, and state with your reasons the dialect in which each is written:—

1. & þe Normans ne couþe speke þo · bote hor owe speche,
& speke French as hii dude atom · & hor children dude also techen.
So þat heimen of þis lond · þat of hor blod come,
Holdeþ alle þulke speche · þat hii of hom nome.
Vor bote a man conne Frenss · me telp of him lute;
Ac lowe men holdeþ to Engliſs · & to hor owe speche ȝute.
Ioh wene þer ne beþ in al þe world · contreyes none,
þat ne holdeþ to hor owe speche · bote Engeland one.

2. What es man in shap bot a tre
Turned vp þat es doun, als men may se?
Of whilk þe rotes, þat of it springes,
Er þe hares þat on þe heued hynges;
þe stok, nest þe rot growand,
Es þe heued with nek folowand.

V. Describe and exemplify the effect of the Norman conquest upon English inflexions.

VI. (a) State, and correct, the popular etymology formerly assigned to *argosy* and *sirloin*.

(b) Write an historical note on the letters italicized in:—(1) *brethren*, (2) *did*, (3) *sugget*, (4) *once*, (5) *our*, (6) *parchment*, (7) *seent*, (8) *thiſker*.

[Turn over.]

VII. (a) Give, with examples, an historical sketch of the modes of denoting gender in English.

(b) When did the suffix *-ess* first come into general use in English as a sign of gender, and what suffix did it replace?

VIII. (a) Write a note on the history of the forms *can* and *shall*, and account for their non-inflection in the third person singular.

(b) Write grammatical notes on the words italicized in the following extracts:—

1. Forty and six years was this temple in *building*.—*Bible*.

2. Nothing in his life

Became him like the *leaving* it.—*Shakespeare*.

3. He *all to-hewed* the sleeping knight.—*Malory*.

4. Gorboduc clymes to the height of Seneca *his* style.—*Sidney*.

IX. Explain fully the structure of *Rime Royal*, *Ottava Rima*, and the *Spenserian Stanza*.

X. Criticize the style of the following paragraph, and rewrite the paragraph in the style of Lord Macaulay:—

"It was the frightfullest thing ever born of Time? One of the frightfullest. This Convention, now grown Anti-jacobin, did, with an eye to justify and fortify itself, publish Lists of what the Reign of Terror had perpetrated: Lists of Persons Guillotined. The Lists, cries splenetic Abbé Montgaillard, were not complete. They contain the names of, How many persons thinks the Reader?—Two-thousand all but a few. There were above Four-thousand, cries Montgaillard: so many were guillotined, fusilladed, noyaded, done to dire death; of whom Nine-hundred were women. It is a horrible sum of human lives, M. l'Abbé:—some ten times as many shot rightly on a field of battle, and one might have had his Glorious Victory with *Te-Deum*. It is not far from the two-hundredth part of what perished in the entire Seven-Years War. By which Seven-Years War, did not the great Fritz wrench Silesia from the great Theresa; and Pompadour, stung by epigrams, satisfy herself that she could not be an Agnès Sorel? The head of man is a strange vacant sounding-shell, M. l'Abbé; and studies Cocker to small purpose."

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST—2 to 5.

I. (1) With what names is the rise of modern English Prose associated?

(2) Criticise the following passage, pointing out how its style differs from that of good modern prose, and recast it:—

"He had a courage of the most clear and keen temper, and so far from fear that he seemed not without some appetite of danger; and therefore, upon any occasion of action, he always engaged his person in those troops which he thought, by the forwardness of the commanders, to be most like to be farthest engaged; and in all such encounters, he had about him an extraordinary cheerfulness, without at all affecting the execution that usually attended them; in which he took no delight, but took pains to prevent it, where it was not, by resistance, made necessary: in so much that at Edge-hill, when the enemy was routed, he was like to have incurred great peril by interposing to save those who had thrown away their arms, and against whom, it may be, others were more fierce for their having thrown them away.

II. Describe the nature of the Drama in England before the sixteenth century.

III. "Much about the same time, (the Age of Elizabeth) the rich and fascinating stories of the Greek and Roman mythology, and those of the romantic poetry of Spain and Italy, were . . . thrown open in translations to the admiring gaze of the vulgar." Show the truth of this statement, and discuss briefly the effect of this influence on the literature of the time.

IV. Sketch the history of English Blank Verse.

V. (1) It has been said that a sonnet is "a condensed expression of some *one* thought or feeling." Illustrate this from the sonnets of Milton and Keats.

(2) How does the Shakespearean sonnet differ from the ordinary Italian form?

VI. Write a short account of the literary life of Milton or Wordsworth.

VII. Give a critical estimate of the merits and defects of Pope's poetry, illustrating your answer by references to his works. How do you account for the very conflicting opinions that have been expressed as to his greatness?

VIII. (1) In what books are the following characters met with:—*Dugald Dalgetty*, *Mrs. Tulliver*, *Mr. Winkle*, *Becky Sharp*, *Amyas Leigh*, and *Mr. Burchell*. Describe any one of them.

(2) By what poets have poems on the following subjects been written:—*Daffodils*, a mouse, dejection, a Grecian urn, the cuckoo, the sensitive plant?

IX. Describe the literary characteristics of *Dickens*, *Thackeray*, or *George Eliot*. Sketch the plot of any one of the novels of the author you select.

X. State about each of the following works (a) its author, (b) its approximate date, (c) its nature:—*Thyrsis*, *The Scarlet Letter*, *The Holy War*, *The Earthly Paradise*, *The Songs of Venice*, *The Schoolmaster*, *Manfred*, *Straford*.

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ESSAY.

THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST—10 to 2.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The law of honour as a rule of action.
2. The effects of the Muhammadan invasion of India.
3. Burke's saying that "all men have equal rights, but not to equal things."

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—10 to 1.

I. What is meant by the principle of duality in geometry? Use it to prove, or prove otherwise, that if two trihedral angles contained respectively by planes α, β, γ , and α', β', γ' are such that the lines $(\alpha, \alpha'), (\beta, \beta'), (\gamma, \gamma')$, lie in a plane, then the lines $(\alpha, \beta), (\alpha', \beta')$, lie in a plane, and similarly the lines $(\beta, \gamma), (\beta', \gamma')$, and the lines $(\gamma, \alpha), (\gamma', \alpha')$, and these last three planes meet in a line, viz., the line joining the vertices of the trihedral angles.

II. Prove Pascal's theorem of six points on a conic.

Given three points on a conic, and the tangents at two of them, construct the tangent at the third point, and show how to find any number of other points on the curve.

III. If $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{17}$, prove that $y_1 = 2(\cos \alpha + \cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 8\alpha)$ and $y_2 = 2(\cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + \cos 6\alpha + \cos 7\alpha)$ are the roots, positive and negative respectively, of the equation $y^2 + y - 4 = 0$.

Show also that $2(\cos \alpha + \cos 4\alpha), 2(\cos 2\alpha + \cos 8\alpha)$ are the positive and negative roots, z_1, z_2 , of $z^2 - y_1 z - 1 = 0$; and $2(\cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha), 2(\cos 6\alpha + \cos 7\alpha)$ the positive and negative roots, u_1, u_2 , of $u^2 - y_2 u - 1 = 0$. Hence show that $2 \cos \alpha$ is the greater root of $x^2 - z_1 x + u_1 = 0$, and explain the bearing of these results on the geometrical construction of the regular 17-gon.

IV. Define the convergency of an infinite product.

If $u_1, u_2, \dots$ are real positive quantities, each less than unity, show that the infinite products $\prod (1 + u)$, $\prod (1 - u)$ both converge or both diverge according as $\sum u$ converges or diverges.

Express $\sin \theta$ as an infinite product and deduce the corresponding expression for $\cos \theta$.

V. In a spherical triangle ABC , prove $a/\sin A = b/\sin B = c/\sin C$.

Lines AA', BB', CC' , are drawn from the angles A, B, C , to meet the opposite sides in A', B', C' , respectively. If these lines meet in a point show that $\sin AA' \sin CA' \sin BC' = \sin A'B \sin CA \sin B'C$. What is the corresponding polar theorem?

VI. If x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 , are the roots of the biquadratic $x^4 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, form the cubic equation whose roots are $-(x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4)^2, -(x_1 + x_3 - x_2 - x_4)^2, -(x_1 + x_4 - x_2 - x_3)^2$, and show how the solution of the biquadratic may be made to depend on that of the cubic.

Solve (by any method) the equation—

$$x^4 - 8x^3 + 24x^2 - 32x + 17 = 0.$$

VII. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse at a point whose eccentric angle is ϕ .

P is a point on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, whose centre is C ; CQ is drawn at right angles to CP meeting the tangent at P in R . Show that the locus of R is

$$(a^2 - b^2)^2 x^2 y^2 = a^2 b^2 (a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2)$$

and trace this curve.

[Turn over.]

VIII. Find the equation of the asymptotes of—

$$3x^2 - 4xy - 5y^2 + 2x - 4y + 6 = 0$$

and draw the curves—

$$\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 5x^2y^2 = 0.$$

IX. Show how to find the limiting value of u^n when $u = 1$, $v = \infty$.

Prove that the limit, when $x = 0$, of $(\sin x)/x^{1/n}$ is 1, e^{-1} or 0 according as $n > = < -2$.

X. If, in a curve, $x = a\psi$, where ψ is the angle made by the tangent at (x, y) with the axis of x , show that the equation to the curve is $Ae^{y/a} = \sec(x/a)$. Show also that the projection of the radius of curvature on the axis of y is of constant length.

XI. Solve the differential equation—

$$\frac{d^4u}{dx^4} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3} + 6 \frac{du}{dx} + 4u = x(x + \sin x).$$

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—2 to 5.

I. State Newton's laws of motion; and explain what is meant by the conservation of energy.

An engine and train consisting of n carriages stand on an incline such that the resistances are just balanced by the resolved part of gravity down the incline. The engine starts the train down the incline by exerting a constant force F . Prove that if the couplings are inelastic, and if the engine moves a distance d before the coupling between it and the first carriage becomes tight, and an equal distance between the tightening of each successive coupling, the kinetic energy of the train when the last carriage begins to move is $Fd(nM + 1 + 2 + \dots + n-1, m)/(M + nm)$, where M is the mass of the engine and m that of each carriage.

II. State and prove the parallelogram of forces.

Four equal uniform heavy rods are connected by hinges so as to form a square $ABCD$, the hinges B and D being joined by a uniform heavy rod whose weight is equal to the weight of each of the other rods. The system is suspended by a string attached to the hinge A , and rests with the rod BD horizontal. Find the stresses in the rods and the reactions at the joints on the rods AB, BC .

III. Show how to find the conditions of equilibrium of a system of coplanar forces.

Two uniform heavy rods CA, CB , of the same material and thickness, are jointed at C and rest with their plane vertical within a smooth hollow sphere. Prove that if 2α and 2β be the angles which the rods subtend at O , the centre of the sphere, θ , the angle which OC makes with the vertical, is given by the equation—

$$\tan \theta = (\sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha - \sin 2\beta \sin \beta) / (\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + \sin 2\beta \cos \beta)$$

IV. Given the position of the centre of inertia of a plane area A and the depth of its centre of pressure when wholly immersed in fluid in a given manner, show how to find the depth of its centre of pressure when every point in it is depressed a further distance d .

A heavy cube is suspended from an angular point and rests completely immersed in fluid with the point of suspension in the surface. Prove that the depth of the centre of pressure of one of the upper faces is to that of the centre of pressure of one of the lower faces as 14 : 25. Compare the pressures on these faces.

V. State the laws of Boyle and Charles; and hence show that the product of the volume and the pressure of a given quantity of gas is proportional to its absolute temperature. Explain how the specific gravity of air is found.

VI. Prove that when a ray of light passes in a principal plane through a prism of refractive index greater than that of the surrounding medium, the deviation is away from the edge.

If ϕ and ψ be the angles of incidence and emergence of a ray which passes in a principal plane through a prism of refracting angle i , and μ the index of refraction, prove that $(\mu^2 - 1) \sin^2 i = 4 (\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \psi) - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}i) (\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\phi - \psi) - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}i)$; and hence show that the deviation is a minimum when the ray passes symmetrically through the prism.

VII. A small object is viewed through a convex lens. Draw the pencil of rays by which any point of it is seen.

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A hollow spherical shell of glass, refractive index μ , is filled with liquid of refractive index λ . If the interior and exterior radii of the shell are r and $2r$, find the focal length of the combination when used as a lens.

VIII. What is mean solar time? Explain clearly its relation to apparent solar time. Show how to convert apparent solar time at any place into sidereal time.

IX. Give a general explanation of the apparent motion of an inferior planet. Prove that the elongation at the stationary point is given by the equation $\cot^2 \theta = \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a}{b}$, where a is the radius of the orbit of the earth, b that of the planet's orbit, both regarded as circular.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—10 TO 1.

I. (a) Distinguish an empirical, a molecular, and a constitutional formula. Give examples of each.

(b) Write the graphic formulæ of ferrous sulphate, ferric phosphate, potassic permanganate, and microcosmic salt.

II. What is a basic salt? Name any basic salts of copper, mercury, and lead, and give their formulæ.

III. What is hydroxylamine? How is it prepared? What are its properties and its more important compounds?

IV. How would you experimentally prove the formula of carbonic oxide to be CO, and of nitrous oxide to be N₂O?

V. Describe the preparation of sodic thiosulphate on a large scale, giving the reactions. Explain clearly the chemical action of its use in photography.

VI. What are the most common forms in which the following elements are found native:—bismuth, zinc, cadmium, silver, aluminium, and mercury. State briefly how they are each reduced from their ores.

VII. Explain the chemical differences of hard glass, soft glass, and porcelain glass.

VIII. What are allotropy, isomorphism, and isodimorphism? Give examples of each and of the application of the law of isomorphism.

IX. Give the metals that enter into the composition of the following alloys, and indicate how you would practically prove this:—brass, bronze, phosphor bronze, Dutch metal, gun metal, type metal.

X. Find the formula of a substance containing 56.12 grams copper, 7.09 grams sulphur, 24.82 grams oxygen, and 11.97 grams water.

XI. Indicate clearly the chemical changes that take place when we heat together

- i. potassium ferrocyanide and sulphuric acid.
- ii. potassium dichromate and hydrochloric acid.
- iii. fluorspar, sand, and sulphuric acid.
- iv. ammonia alum and lime.
- v. saltpetre, zinc, iron, and caustic potash.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

CHEMISTRY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—2 to 5.

I. When was the term "organic" introduced into chemistry to designate a certain class of compounds, and what meaning was attached to it? Explain how the expression lost its original significance, and state in what sense it is now used.

II. Mention the principal sources from which so-called organic compounds are derived and, in particular, enumerate the chief products obtained from (1) wood, (2) coal, (3) bones, by destructive distillation.

III. How would you proceed in order to ascertain whether a given substance was a pure compound or a mixture; and, its purity being determined, by what steps would you endeavour to arrive at its rational formula?

IV. In a vapour density determination by V. Meyer's method, the following results were obtained:—weight of substance 0.06 grm.; volume of air expelled 9.2 c.c.; temperature $14^{\circ}5\text{ C.}$; barometer 725 mm. The tension of aqueous vapour at the above temperature is 12.27 mm. Calculate the vapour density of the substance referred to hydrogen.

V. An acid is found to have the following percentage composition:—C. 40.0, H. 6.7, O. 53.3; its silver salt contains 54.8 per cent. of the metal. What is the empirical formula, molecular weight, and molecular formula of the acid, and what rational formulae could you assign to it?

VI. Describe the general methods for preparing haloids of the acid radicals. What are their properties, and how are they used in chemical investigations?

VII. Until a few years ago, but one compound of nitrogen and hydrogen had been prepared, although derivatives of two other compounds of these elements were known. State what you know concerning the discovery of the two bodies referred to, and of their relationships and derivatives.

VIII. Give an account of the group of compounds called carbohydrates, describing their mode of occurrence, classification, properties, and constitution. Which of these bodies have been synthesised, and by what means?

IX. How may the interequivalence of the six hydrogen atoms in the benzene molecule be proved?

X. Mention some of the principal formulae which have been proposed for benzene in addition to Kekulé's, and point out any objections which can be brought against each. To what objections is Kekulé's formula open?

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—10 to 1.

- I. Discuss the relation of Biology to other sciences.
- II. Describe the phases through which the theory of spontaneous generation has passed.
- III. Give an account of the various tissues that have been described under the term Epithelium.
- IV. Certain characteristics have been held to distinguish plants and animals. Deal fully with these. What are your views as to the establishment of an intermediate kingdom?
- V. Describe fully the changes which take place during and immediately after fertilization in a flowering plant.

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ZOOLOGY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—2 to 5.

- I. Describe the group Turbellaria and discuss their position in the Animal Kingdom.
- II. Trace the evolution of the eye as illustrated by the existing Invertebrate animals.
- III. Institute a comparison between the Hydrozoa and the Polyzoa. In so doing show clearly what views you hold as to the use of the zoological term "an Individual."
- IV. Describe the development of a Chaetopod worm.
- V. Certain groups of animals formerly ranked among the Invertebrata have recently been associated with the Vertebrata. Why has this been done? Discuss the question fully.

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST—11 TO 2.

- I. Make a dissection so as to fully expose the genito-urinary organs and their ducts in the pigeon.
- II. Open the spinal canal of the frog, and expose the entire cord, with the roots of the spinal nerves on one side.
- III. Dissect out the pedal ganglion and the cerebro-pedal connectives of the mussel.
- IV. Name the specimens provided.

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—10 TO 1.

- I. Give a brief account of what is known of the localization of functions in the brain describing the methods of experiment.
What is the psychological and practical importance of the information thus obtained?
- II. What inferences have been drawn from Fechner's or Weber's Law?
- III. State and criticize the chief theories regarding the Ego in man.
How do you explain the so-called phenomena of double personality?
- IV. What attempts have been made to reduce all sensations to a single principle of sensibility?
State the counter-arguments to this theory.
- V. Summarize the chief theories of attention.
Discuss the following proposition of Professor James:—"The whole drama of the voluntary life hinges on the amount of attention which rival motor ideas may receive."
- VI. Distinguish accurately between Determinism and Fatalism.
- VII. Compare the teaching of Hamilton, Spencer, Mill, and Bain on the "Universal Postulate."
- VIII. State and criticize the chief theories put forward to account for our perception of space.
How do the blind perceive space?
- IX. Discuss the following: "The Scottish School proposes to be, means to be, and professes to be realist; but in the pages of Reid and Stewart it speaks doubtfully about our perceiving things, and in the pages of Hamilton it gives us only relative knowledge, which is not a knowledge of things as they are, and ends avowedly in nescience." (McCosh.)

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

LOGIC AND ETHICS.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—2 to 5.

I. Given the two following statements *false* :—(i) Either all y is all x , or some y is not x ; (ii) some x is not y ;—what is all that you can infer (a) with regard to x in terms of x , (b) with regard to x in terms of y .

II. "To judge is to recognize the relation of congruence or of confliction in which two concepts, two individual things, or a concept and an individual, compared together, stand to each other."

Criticize this theory of Judgment.

III. "Is the syllogism a *petitio principii*?" Comment upon this question historically and critically.

Of what value are the additions and corrections which Hamilton is supposed to have contributed to the doctrine of the Syllogism?

IV. Define Scientific Hypothesis and illustrate its importance from the history of science. What place is accorded to it in the Inductive Logic of Whewell and Mill respectively?

V. Discuss the mutual relation of Induction and Classification and the view that Induction is an inverse application of the Deductive method.

VI. What are the logical grounds on which we accept testimony as evidence? Are we justified in saying that no testimony can be admitted which is contrary to the evidence of the senses?

How far does Inductive Logic, as treated by Mill, lend itself to a construction of an Art of Discovery.

VII. Distinguish between Material and Moral Law. Does this distinction stand in the way of Ethics being regarded as a science?

Outline the ethical system of Kant and criticize it.

VIII. It has been said that the view that traces the moral judgments or decrees which are the subject-matter of ethics back to the will of an external authority amounts either to a denial of any science of Ethics in the proper sense of the word or to the logical fallacy of *petitio principii*. Examine this statement carefully.

IX. Briefly describe some of the ancient forms of the hedonistic theory and examine the attempts that have been made by modern English thinkers (1) to provide this theory with a securer basis in psychology, (2) to make it the starting point for enlightened theories of social and political reforms.

What material modifications of the principles of Ethics have been introduced by the modern doctrine of Evolution?

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PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—10 to 1.

- I. What was the policy pursued by Henry II. in the government of England? Mention any Acts passed and measures adopted by him to secure his end.
- II. Describe briefly the condition of the English peasantry and give a concise account of the peasant revolt at the accession of Richard II.
- III. Enumerate the ordinary sources of revenue enjoyed by the Crown at the time of the Stuarts and describe the methods resorted to by Charles I. to supplement them.
- IV. What did England gain by the treaty of Utrecht? Indicate how this event marks an important epoch in English history.
- V. Give a brief account of the events which led to the Declaration of Independence on the part of the American colonies. How do you explain the eventual defeat of the English arms?
- VI. Sketch briefly the rise of the Press to political power.
- VII. Compare the revenue and political administration of India at the time of Aurangzeb and at the present day.
- VIII. State what you know of Dupleix. Sketch his policy, indicate its weak points and the causes of his failure.
- IX. When and under what circumstances were the following portions of the Indian Empire acquired by the British:—Bengal, Oude, the Northern Circars, the Ceded Districts.
- X. Give a brief account of the rise and fall of the Mahratta Confederation.
- XI. Narrate the events connected with the following places—Talikota, Panipat, Arcot—and show how they affected the course of subsequent events.
- XII. Write short notes on the following:—The Regulating Act, 1773; Fox's India Bill, 1783; Pitt's India Bill, 1784.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1894.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST—2 to 5.

I. What circumstances determine the general rate of wages of any particular country? What are the objections to a minimum wage being fixed by law?

II. Do wages enter into the cost of production? Explain clearly how far a general rise of wages in any particular country would affect its foreign trade.

III. What do profits consist of? How do you account for the profits of one individual being frequently much higher than those of another engaged in the same industry? Is the existence of such differences consistent with your definition of profits?

IV. On what does the rate of interest depend? Why is it much higher in India than in England?

Examine the statement that "the rate of interest determines the price of land."

V. "The value of money cannot be affected by legislative enactments." Criticise this statement and show its bearing on the Bimetallic question.

VI. What are the different kinds of value and how is each determined? Can there be a general rise or fall of values in a country?

VII. What is the law of diminishing returns, and how is its operation counteracted to some extent? Deduce the theory of rent from it.

VIII. What is meant by the appreciation of gold? What is the evidence of such an appreciation in recent times? State some of the principal evils of such an appreciation.

The Presidency College,
28th August 1894.

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Madras.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our
report on the examination for admission to
the Provincial Civil Service, held on the
1st and following days in accordance with
Notification, No. 130 dated 9th March 1894.

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The number of candidates who paid the
fee for admission to the examination was
Of these, two did not fulfil the conditions
their applications were returned by the Medical Board and one for
rejected by the Medical Board and one for
to pass the preliminary Vermin that
presented by G. O. No. 225, dated 5th April
One candidate did not appear for examination
having been appointed to the Army and the

The remaining 16 were examined in
English on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of August
Sixteen of them obtained the minimum

of one-fourth fixed in Rule 10. of the
 Notification and were therefore admitted
 to the Examination in the Optional
 branches held on the 13th, 15th and 17th August.
 The names of these fourteen ^{candidates} are given below
 arranged, on the results of the Examination,
 in order of merit:-

Rank	Name	Compulsory Branch	Science Branch	Selected	Max	Total
1.	C. Hanumantha Rao, M.A., B.L.	464	242	242	700	948
2.	S. S. Somasundara Sastri, B.L.	407	242	242	700	891
3.	S. P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, B.A.	357	242	242	700	841
4.	S. S. Srinivasan	325	242	242	700	809
5.	S. J. A. de Rozario (Late Comptroller Genl. Charge Dept.)	278	242	242	700	762
6.	S. P. Sitarama Aiyar	306	229	229	700	765
7.	V. Ramaswami Aiyar, M.A.	222	305	305	700	732
8.	S. L. A. Carimide	205	190	190	700	695
9.	S. J. L. Narayana Aiyar	249	226	226	700	695
10.	K. V. Srinivasan Aiyangar	270	190	190	700	650
11.	N. C. Duraiswami Aiyangar	222	187	187	700	609
12.	N. A. Varadachari	240	187	187	700	614
13.	C. Venkatasubblaya	200	0	0	700	308
14.	G. H. Krishnaswami	202	0	0	700	232

4 Nine additional examiners were appointed
 by the Board, the complete list being as under.

Subject.	Examiners.
English Language	M. J. Quinn Esq. MA
Literature	Ran. B. M. Maughan Esq. MA
Essay	W. B. Brown Esq. MA
Mathematics	L. H. Stuart Esq. MA
Chemistry	J. Cook Esq. MA
General Biology and Zoology	W. H. Wilson Esq. MA
Mental and Moral Science	J. R. W. de Souza Esq. MA & LL.B.
History and Political Economy	S. J. Cooper Esq. MA
	L. M. Wynne Esq. BA

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1	C. Hanumantha Rao M.A., B.L.	464	242	242	700	948
2	N. S. Somasundara Sastri B.A.	407	242	242	700	891
3	P. Duraiswami Aiyangar B.A.	357	242	242	700	841
4	S. S. Srinivasan	325	242	242	700	809
5	S. J. A. de Rozario	278	242	242	700	762
6	S. P. Sitarama Aiyar	306	229	229	700	765
7	V. Ramaswami Aiyar M.A.	222	305	305	700	732
8	S. L. A. Carimide	205	190	190	700	695
9	S. J. L. Narayana Aiyar	249	226	226	700	695
10	K. V. Srinivasan Aiyangar B.A., B.L.	270	190	190	700	650
11	N. C. Duraiswami Aiyangar	222	187	187	700	609
12	N. A. Varadachari	240	187	187	700	614
13	C. Venkatasubblaya	200	0	0	700	308
14	G. H. Krishnaswami	202	0	0	700	232

Press
 & State Museum

A set of the examination papers and a copy of the time table are enclosed.

With reference to future examinations we would suggest a few alterations in the Notification. Para 3. if construed literally, includes all those who passed the B.A. degree examination before 1893, unless they have passed the Science Division in the first class as there was no separate English Language Division before that date. We therefore suggest the insertion in para 3, after the words English Language division, of the words (or the Language Division before 1893.)

We further suggest that the nature of the Certificate of age required from applicants should be stated in the Notification. A Certified extract from an Official Register of births or of baptisms would be sufficient, where these do not exist we think that the certificate should take the form of a solemn declaration before a Magistrate accompanied by a copy and translation of the candidate's horoscope.

We also suggest the omission of clause (iv) of para 4 of the Notification. For the most part it affects those candidates who have taken up Sanskrit for the degree examination. There are certainly to know enough of some Vernacular to pass the test prescribed, so that

Rule XII on page 7 of SD 325 11.5.94

Hindustani
Arabic Persian
Latin Greek
French German

that it is not needed in their case.

In the case of such European or Eurasian candidates who take up Latin for their Degree Examination, the Vernacular test might be postponed to some period of their Probationary Service, as is the case with the ~~resting~~ rest.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants
A. Morris. (Private)

William Miller

W. J. G. G. G.

W. J. G. G.

G. H. Stuart (Secretary)

U
Madras

3rd September 1894

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Ootacamund

I have the honour to request that you will replace the list of candidates on page 2 of the report of the Provincial Civil Service Examination Board by the list enclosed herewith. In the original list the names of the Science Branches selected by the candidates were accidentally omitted.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. Stuart

Secy to the Prov. C. S. Exam. Board

Public Dept.

From

G. H. Stuart Esq.

Secy. to the Provincial
C. Service Examⁿ
Board.

Dated 3/9 }
Recd 3/9 } 1894
Rqd 4/9 }
Encl: one

Subject

Requesting that the list of
Candidates on page 2 of the
Report of the Provincial Civil
Service Examination Board may
be replaced by the list enclosed.

[illegible]

Expd 22 1/2 }
 Ind. 3/9 } 189.4
 Rys. 4/9 }
 Bal: tur.

Submitting their report on the recent Provincial Civil Service Examination held on the 1st of August last and the following days.

Public DEPARTMENT.

Again G. O., dated 189 , No. .
Again G. O., dated 189 , No. .
Current No. 2473 of 1894, dated 28th Aug from
Current No. 2494 of 1894, dated 3rd Sep from

Provincial Civil Service
Examination Board.

ORDER. : 19th Sept: 1894, No 684

The Table of marks will be published in the Port of George Gazette.

2. Mr Rlys C. Haumanta Rao, N.S. Somasundara Sastri, and P. Duraiswami Srinagar will be appointed Probationary Deputy Collectors, Sixth Class, the necessary action being taken in the Revenue Department.

3. The present scale of Deputy Collectors will be increased by the addition of three to the Sixth Class.

4. The proposals in paras. 6 & 7 of the report are approved.

Note. The above draft follows the precedent in G.O. dated 22nd May 1893, No. 411 (page 249 of book file). The Examination Board makes certain suggestions in paras 6 & 8 of its report. There appears to be no objection to the first and second of these and the following alterations in the rules appended.

Appendix to G.O. dated 11-5-94. No. 325/6 Public (pages 339-344 of book file) are submitted for approval: —

Rule XII (3) after the words "English Language Division" in line 5, add "(or the Language Division before 18/3)"

Rule XII (4) (i) add the following —

Note This certificate should take the form either of a Certified Extract from an official Register of births or of baptisms, or of a solemn declaration before a Magistrate accompanied by a copy and translation of the candidate's horoscope.

The proposal in para 8 of the Board's letter cannot, it is submitted, be approved. The passing of a vernacular test prior to appointment

was insisted on by the Government of India — vide its letter on page 317 of the book file —

It will be seen from rule XIII on page 343 of the book file that Deputy Collectors are required to pass the Third Class Vernacular test before appointment and the compulsory vernacular test after appointment. The latter is the same as the Second Class test (vide Appendix to G.O. dated 13-4-94, No. 244/5 Public). If, therefore, Deputy Collectors appointed on the results of the competitive examination were permitted to pass the third class test during their probationary period they would have to complete two tests — the third class & the compulsory vernacular test in two languages — in the two years. This would lead to confusion.

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is unable to adopt the suggestion in para 8 of the letter from the Examination Board. Special orders have been laid by the Govt. of India on the passing of a vernacular test prior to

Some vernacular test should certainly be passed before appointment. MM

It is covered that the

[pages 343, 344 of book file] Higher in rules XIII and XIV. The reference to the Board's Standing Orders in rule XIII should be replaced by a reference to the recent Special Tests notification. [It is proposed, therefore, to make the following further alterations:]

29
311
The passing of a vernacular test prior to appointment was the intention of the Government of India [vide Condition 1(b) on page 203 of book file & para 5 of letter on page 316] and it is very unlikely that the Government of India will allow the question to be reopened.

[This opportunity is taken of suggesting the following further amendments in the Provincial Service Rules. The "Precis Writing Test" is described as the "Precis Writing Test" in rules XIII and XIV. The reference to the Board's Standing Orders in rule XIII should be replaced by a reference to the recent Special Tests notification. [It is proposed, therefore, to make the following further alterations:]

Rule XIII (1) For "Precis Writing Test" substitute "Precis Writing Test". For "Full particulars regarding the above tests" — Board's Standing Order No. 251 substitute "Full particulars regarding tests (1), (2), (3) and (5) will be found on pages 629-639 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I dated 29th May 1894 and information as regards test (4) on pages 462-464, 488-490, 522-524, 557-588, 612-614 and 624 of the Gazettes of the 24th April, 1st May, 22nd, 29th May and 5th June 1894 respectively.

Rule XIV (2) For "Precis Writing Test" substitute "Precis Writing Test".

I agree with my hon. colleague. 7/10/94
D. P. D. 7
For Dept. - (with copy to Secy. Genl. 6/10/94)
Secy. Genl. 6/10/94
16/10/94

14/9/94 7/9/94

31 copy

N^o 68

Copy to the G of S, Home Dept
in connⁿ of Enst of 12 Jan. 1894
190006

Provincial Civil Service Examⁿ

Itm & line

For order

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Shew for 14 1894
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ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Pub DEPARTMENT
G.O., DATED 19th Sep 1894
No. 686-87

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Despatched in print.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Provincial Civil Service

Passing orders on the
results of the exam-
lets in August last for
the — and forwarding
copy to the Govt of India

29-4-04 26.5.04 ✓
19-12-14 ✓
20-1-05 ✓
3-6-21 3.11.21 ✓

Not Fugate

96