

The Civil Service of India; Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service; and Eastern Cadetships.

Education Department,
Wellington, 10th January, 1913.

THE following regulations, received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting examinations for the Civil Service, for clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service, and for Eastern cadetships, are published for general information.

G. HOGBEN,
Inspector-General of Schools.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, ETC.

SYLLABUS OF ANY OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE, AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE THAT MAY BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1913, AND OF ANY OTHER COMPETITION THAT MAY BE HELD IN COMBINATION THEREWITH.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit (Vedic and classical) into English, and from English into classical Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit literature (Vedic and classical), including a knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject; critical questions on the Sanskrit language (Vedic and classical).

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic; original composition in Arabic; history of Arabic literature (including a knowledge of such Arabian history as bears upon the subject); Arabic grammar; Arabic prosody.

Greek Literature.—Critical questions on the Greek language (including questions on philology) and literature.

Latin Literature.—Critical questions on the Latin language (including questions on philology) and literature.

English Language and Literature.—The examination will be in two parts. In the one candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the examination, but its aim will be to test how far the candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature.

The other part of the examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation:—

Period I: 1360 to 1600 (Chaucer to Spenser).

Period II: 1600 to 1660 (the later Elizabethans).

Period III: 1660 to 1744 (the age of Dryden and Pope).

Period IV: 1744 to 1800 (from the death of Pope to Cowper).

Period V: 1800 to 1832 (nineteenth century writers to the death of Scott).

Period VI: 1832 to 1892 (from the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson).

The examination in this part will require from the candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1913, Period II (1600-1660) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Shakespeare: Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, As you like it.

Jonson: Alchemist, Sad Shepherd.

Beaumont and Fletcher: Philaster, Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Ford: Broken Heart.

Massinger: Duke of Milan, New Way to pay Old Debts.

Milton: Paradise Lost i-vi, Areopagitica, Comus, Lycidas.

Herrick: Hesperides.

Herbert: The Temple.

Bacon: Essays.

Browne: Religio Medici.

Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy.

Italian: Translation, Composition, and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian: History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French: Translation, Composition, and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French: History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German: Translation, Composition, and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German: History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane geometry, including conic sections; solid geometry, including the method of orthogonal projection; algebra and plane trigonometry; elementary plane co-ordinate geometry; elementary mechanics of solids and fluids; geometrical optics; elements of differential and integral calculus, with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher algebra (including theory of equations), plane and spherical trigonometry, differential calculus, integral calculus, differential equations, analytical geometry (plane and solid), statics (including attractions), dynamics of a particle, rigid dynamics, hydrodynamics, the mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—The history of geographical ideas and methods. The construction and use of the more familiar map-projections. A general knowledge of the methods of exploratory surveying.

The characteristics and cartographical analysis of the physical regions of the world. The configuration of the continents and of the bed of the ocean. The characteristics and distribution of typical land-forms. The circulation of air and water. The climatic characteristics of different parts of the earth. The distribution of plant and animal associations.

The classification and distribution of the races of mankind. Past and present lines of communication. The influence of geographical environment (physical features and other natural conditions) upon the habits, arts, industries, social organization, and, generally, the political and economical development of the more important existing peoples.

Greek History.—Questions (a) on the general and (b) on the constitutional history of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch-maps.

Roman History.—Questions (a) on the general and (b) on the constitutional history of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch-maps.

English History.—The subject will include (a) the political history of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies; (b) the constitutional history of the United Kingdom. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—