Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., No. 799, 2nd December 1907.

Notes Confidential

Disciplinary Regulations.

Issuing certain disciplinary rules regulating the conduct of professors, teachers, and pupils in colleges and schools.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 799 2n Dec

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 4th May 1907.
No.—335.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Governments of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma on the subject of the measures to be taken with the object of protecting higher education in India from the evils which result from the active participation of teachers and pupils in political movements. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the principles there laid down will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor in Council and that he will endeavour to give effect to them in his administration of the Universities Act.

Enclosure.

Letter—from Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).

To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of
Bengal, General Department.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Burma.

Dated—Simla, the 4th May 1907.
Nos.—332-34.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the principles to be observed and the line of action to be followed with the object of protecting higher education in India from the dangers with which it is threatened by the tendency of both teachers and pupils to associate themselves with political movements and to take a prominent part in organizing and carrying out overt acts of political agitation. This tendency is of comparatively recent growth, and the Government of India have hitherto refrained from adopting specific measures to counteract its effects in the belief that parents, teachers and the more sensible or less impressionable students could not fail to realize that the spirit of lawlessness and resistance to authority thus engendered among the young is bound in the long run to set back the advance of genuine education, to injure the material prospects of the students, and to subvert the traditional foundations of Indian family life. The Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt that the great majority of sensible Indian parents, whatever may be their political opinions, regard with the gravest apprehension the imminent danger that education will be interfered with and the efficiency of schools and colleges impaired by the minds of pupils and students being diverted from their proper work and by the relaxation of discipline which must inevitably result from their being allowed to take part in political agitation.

2. The question affects the entire field of higher education, but the principles to be applied and the procedure to be adopted will differ according as school-boys or college students, schoolmasters or professors of colleges have to be dealt with. The case of the pupils of high schools presents little difficulty. In the interests of the boys themselves it is clearly undesirable that they should be distracted from their work by attending political meetings or engaging in any form of political agitation. In the event of such misconduct being persisted in and encouraged or permitted by the masters or the managing authorities, the offending school can after due warning be dealt with—

X 3

(*a*) by the local Government, which has the power of withdrawing any grant-in-aid and of withholding the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship holders ;

(*b*) by the University, which can withdraw recognition from the school, the effect of which is to prevent it from sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation examination.

Action under the first head can be taken by the local Government of its own motion without reference to the University. Should this measure prove inadequate, and should it be thought necessary to have recourse to the more severe punishment of withdrawal of recognition or the threat thereof, the facts of the case should be reported to the University which alone is legally competent to inflict the requisite penalty. In such cases, I am to request that, following the practice of the Government of India in conducting their own correspondence with the University, the communication may be addressed to the Registrar through the Rector of the Calcutta University.

3. The case of students of affiliated colleges stands on a somewhat different footing. They are no longer school-boys but undergraduates, and a certain proportion of them are Bachelors of Arts who may reasonably claim some wider liberty of action than is permitted to school-boys. In regard to them, therefore, the Government of India are not prepared to lay down as a general rule that mere attendance at political meetings, as distinguished from taking an active part in their proceedings, would necessarily call for the adoption of disciplinary measures against the college. Although, however, they admit that the degree of discipline which is essential for a school-boy may be inappropriate and even undesirable in the case of a student still they must insist upon the principle that colleges exist for the purpose of education, and they cannot regard with indifference the conversion of such institutions into centres for the dissemination of political doctrines of whatever character. If therefore certain students of an affiliated college were to attend political meetings and there so conduct themselves as to bring undesirable notoriety upon their college, or to engage in political agitation in such a way as to interfere with the corporate life and educational work of the place, and still more if such propagandism assumed the form of picketing and open violence, it is obvious that the local Government concerned could no longer remain passive but would be bound, in the interests of education, to take steps to procure the withdrawal from the college, at any rate for a period, of the privilege of affiliation to the University. In such a case it would probably be desirable in the first instance that a formal warning should be addressed to the Principal of the College by the Director of Public Instruction. If that warning were disregarded the facts of the case would be reported by the local Government through the Rector to the Syndicate of the University. It would then rest with any member of the Syndicate to initiate by formal motion the procedure laid down in section 24 of the Universities Act.

4. The further question arises how far participation of schoolmasters or professors of colleges in political movements may be held to call for disciplinary action against the institution in which they are employed. As to this I am to say that the Government of India recognize that in this matter the masters of high English schools should not be treated as being on the same footing as their pupils. Although it is the firm intention of the Governor-General in Council to neglect no means of preventing schools and colleges from being turned into centres of political agitation, he does not wish unduly to circumscribe the liberty of individual teachers. A schoolmaster has a right to his own opinions as much as any one else, but he is subject to very special responsibilities, and it is recognized in every civilized country that these responsibilities limit the extent to which he is entitled to give expression to his individual views. If, therefore, the public utterances of a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge by introducing into their immature minds doctrines subversive of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens and to hinder their advancement in after-life his proceedings must be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may properly be visited with disciplinary action. Still more will this be the case if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting for the purpose of educating them in his own political views.

5. The principle here laid down extends also to college professors, but it cannot be applied so fully. A professor is dealing with more advanced and more responsible material than a schoolmaster, and it is everywhere recognized that he may claim a large discretion in respect of the expression of opinion. But he also has his special obligations. If he abuses his position by diverting the minds of his students to political agitation, if he encourages them to attend political meetings or personally conducts them to such meetings, or if while avoiding open propagandism, he adopts a line of action which disturbs and disorganizes the life and work of the college at which he is employed, and if the governing body of the college fail to check such abuse, then it is clearly the duty of the University to interfere in the interest of the educational efficiency of which it is the constituted guardian. If the University were to refuse to control its affiliated colleges in this respect, it would fail to carry out the educational trust with which the law has invested it, and it would be the duty of the Government to intervene.

II

Endorsement No. 1111-1, Educational, dated 15th May 1907.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report as to what regulations exist on the subject in this Presidency and as to the advisability of making new regulations to carry out the principles enunciated by the Government of India.

(By Order.)

C. A. Souter,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

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Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 24th May 1907.
No.—R.C. 42.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1111-1, Educational, dated 15th May 1907, I have the honour to state that the only regulation for secondary schools is rule 27 of the Madras Educational Rules which is obviously adequate and requires no modification or addition with reference to the circular from the Government of India, dated 4th May 1907

2. Rule 27 is not applicable to colleges. In the fourth edition of the Madras Educational Rules, rule 63 laid down for colleges under public management "No student shall take part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government"; but in the current Madras Educational Rules there is no reference to colleges so far as special disciplinary rules are concerned. I would suggest that rule 63 be repeated in the current Madras Educational Rules with this modification, viz., "No member of the staff or student shall take part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government." Colleges under private management should, I think, be left to the Syndicate and the local Government who are responsible for their affiliation.

3. Under article 41 of the Grant-in-Aid Code the Government reserve to themselves the right to prescribe any particular line of action to be taken by the management in *any* matter affecting the college, as a condition of the continuance of the grant or any portion thereof.

Order—No. 799, Educational, dated 2nd December 1907.

The Governor in Council deems it desirable that the disciplinary regulations which should govern the conduct of professors, teachers and pupils in colleges and schools which are under public management or which are aided or recognized should be set out with greater clearness and fullness than is now the case in the Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code. The following provisions will accordingly be included in the Rules and Code.

2. The existing rule 27 in chapter III of the Educational Rules, fifth edition, will be omitted and there will be added to these rules as chapter VIII-A under the head "Disciplinary Regulations" the following—

I.—Colleges under Public Management.

"(1) Graduate and under-graduate students on the rolls of colleges under public management are forbidden to take an active part in political agitation directed against the authority of the Government. Principals may further at their discretion forbid students to engage prominently in any public movement with which it seems undesirable that persons in *statu pupillari* should be associated.

"(2) If students of such colleges attend political meetings and there conduct themselves in any manner which is forbidden or unbecoming or engage in political agitation in such a way as to interfere with the corporate life and educational work of the college, the Principal of the college may suspend or expel them or refuse the grant of term certificates for a specified period and may also report their case to the University with the view of their being dealt with under Regulation 96 of the University Regulations.

"(3) Principals or other constituted college or hostel authorities may frame and issue from time to time disciplinary rules of a permanent or temporary character regulating the conduct within the college or hostel precincts of graduate and under-graduate students on the rolls.

"(4) Principals or other constituted college or hostel authorities may frame and issue from time to time disciplinary rules of a permanent or temporary character regulating the conduct outside the college or hostel precincts of graduate and under-graduate students on the rolls so far as such rules seem necessary (*a*) to secure the observance of rules 1 and 2 and (*b*) to maintain the credit and reputation of the college or hostel.

"(5) Principals or other constituted college or hostel authorities shall have full power to inflict the following punishments—fine, loss of attendance, loss of term certificates, suspension, expulsion.

"(6) If a college professor or lecturer abuses his position by diverting the minds of his students to political agitation or by encouraging them to attend political meetings or if he personally conducts them to such meetings or adopts a line of action which disturbs and disorganizes the life and work of the college at which he is employed, his proceedings may be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may be visited with disciplinary action."

II.—Recognized Schools.

"(7) No manager or member of the staff or of the establishment shall be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government or to inculcate opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection; and the pupils should not be permitted to attend political meetings or to engage in any form of political agitation.

"(8) In the event of such misconduct being persisted in and encouraged or permitted by the masters or the managing authorities, the Director may, after due warning, withdraw recognition from the offending school or withdraw the grant-in-aid or withhold the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship holders.

"(9) If the public utterances of a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge by introducing into their immature minds, doctrines subversive of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens and to hinder their advancement in after-life or if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting, his proceedings may be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may be visited with disciplinary action."

3. As regards Aided Colleges, the following rule applying to them the rules of discipline for colleges under public management will be inserted as rule 14 (*a*) in the Grant-in-Aid Code :—

"14-*a*. *Rules of Discipline.*

"The rules of discipline in Aided Colleges shall include the rules prescribed in chapter VIII-A of the Madras Educational Rules for colleges under public management.

"In the case of a professor or lecturer who violates rule 6 of the said rules, it shall be the duty of the management or governing body of the college at which he is employed to check such abuse; and if the governing body fails to do so, action may be taken under section 24 of the Indian Universities Act."

(True Extract.)

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

To the Registrar, Madras University (~~with C.L.~~)
,, Director of Public Instruction.
Editor's Table (order only).

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Government of Madras.

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Recd. } 1907. *Enclosures*
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G.O., No. 799, 2nd December 1907.

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ENCLOSURE.

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(True Extract.)

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

To the Registrar, Madras University (with C.L.)
,, Director of Public Instruction.
Editor's Table (order only).

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G.O. No. 799 Edn Dy
2-12-07.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

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Papers of other departments.

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

Advance copy Circulated for information.

No. 335 the Hon Mr Forbes C.I.S. 10. 5. 07

FROM

SIR HERBERT RISLEY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

Educational Department

This 7th No. to D.P.I. for report of what regulations exist on the subject in this Pcy & of his views as to the advisability of making new regulations to carry out the principles enunciated of the Ed. C. No. 1111

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Regd 10.5.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT
10 MAY 1907

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Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 4th May 1907.

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I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. Risley

Secretary to the Government of India.

Spare copies will follow

L.S.P.

Nos 332-34.

FROM

SIR HERBERT RISLEY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

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SIR,

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the principles to be observed and the line of action to be followed with the object of protecting higher education in India from the dangers with which it is threatened by the tendency of both teachers and pupils to associate themselves with political movements and to take a prominent part in organizing and carrying out overt acts of political agitation. This tendency is of comparatively recent growth, and the Government of India have hitherto refrained from adopting specific measures to counteract its effects in the belief that parents, teachers and the more sensible or less impressionable students could not fail to realize that the spirit of lawlessness and resistance to authority thus engendered among the young is bound in the long run to set back the advance of genuine education, to injure the material prospects of the students, and to subvert the traditional foundations of Indian family life. The Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt that the great majority of sensible Indian parents, whatever may be their political opinions, regard with the gravest apprehension the imminent danger that education will be interfered with and the efficiency of schools and colleges impaired by the minds of pupils and students being diverted from their proper work and by the relaxation of discipline which must inevitably result from their being allowed to take part in political agitation.

2. The question affects the entire field of higher education, but the principles to be applied and the procedure to be adopted will differ according as school-boys or college students, schoolmasters or professors of colleges have to be dealt with. The case of the pupils of high schools presents little difficulty. In the interests of the boys themselves it is clearly undesirable that they should be distracted from their work by attending political meetings or engaging in any form of political agitation. In the event of such misconduct being persisted in and encouraged or permitted by the masters or the managing authorities, the offending school can after due warning be dealt with—

(*a*) by the local Government, which has the power of withdrawing any grant-in-aid and of withholding the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship holders;

(*b*) by the University, which can withdraw recognition from the school, the effect of which is to prevent it from sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation examination.

Action under the first head can be taken by the local Government of its own motion without reference to the University. Should this measure prove inadequate, and should it be thought necessary to have recourse to the more severe punishment of withdrawal of recognition or the threat thereof, the facts of the case should be reported to the University which alone is legally competent to inflict the requisite penalty. In such cases, I am to request that, following the practice of the Government of India in conducting their own correspondence with the University, the communication may be addressed to the Registrar through the Rector of the Calcutta University.

3. The case of students of affiliated colleges stands on a somewhat different footing. They are no longer school-boys but undergraduates, and a certain proportion of them are Bachelors of Arts who may reasonably claim some wider liberty of action than is permitted to school-boys. In regard to them, therefore, the Government of India are not prepared to lay down as a general rule that mere attendance at political meetings, as distinguished from taking an active part in their proceedings, would necessarily call for the adoption of disciplinary measures against the college. Although, however, they admit that the degree of discipline which is essential for a school-boy may be inappropriate and even undesirable in the case of a student, still they must insist upon the principle that colleges exist for the purpose of education, and they cannot regard with indifference the conversion of such institutions into centres for the dissemination of political doctrines of whatever character. If therefore certain students of an affiliated college were to attend political meetings and there so conduct themselves as to bring undesirable notoriety upon their college, or to engage in political agitation in such a way as to interfere with the corporate life and educational work of the place, and still more if such propagandism assumed the form of picketing and open violence, it is obvious that the local Government concerned could no longer remain passive but would be bound, in the interests of education, to take steps to procure the withdrawal from the college, at any rate for a period, of the privilege of affiliation to the University. In such a case it would probably be desirable in the first instance that a formal warning should be addressed to the principal of the college by the Director of Public Instruction. If that warning were disregarded the facts of the case would be reported by the local Government through the Rector to the Syndicate of the University. It would then rest with any member of the Syndicate to initiate by formal motion the procedure laid down in section 24 of the Universities Act.

private colleges

vide Sec 28(1) Indian Universities Act. The Rector is the L.G. Bengal

4. The further question arises how far participation of schoolmasters or professors of colleges in political movements may be held to call for disciplinary action against the institution in which they are employed. As to this I am to say that the Government of India recognize that in this matter the masters of high English school should not be treated as being on the same footing as their pupils. Although it is the firm intention of the Governor General in Council to neglect no means of preventing schools and colleges from being turned into centres of political agitation, he does not wish unduly to circumscribe the liberty of individual teachers. A schoolmaster has a right to his own opinions as much as any one else, but he is subject to very special responsibilities, and it is recognized in every civilized country that these responsibilities limit the extent to which he is entitled to give expression to his individual views. If, therefore, the public utterances of a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge by introducing into their immature minds doctrines subversive of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens and to hinder their advancement in after-life his proceedings must be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may properly be visited with disciplinary action. Still more will this be the case if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting for the purpose of educating them in his own political views.

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5. The principle here laid down extends also to college professors, but it cannot be applied so fully. A professor is dealing with more advanced and more responsible material than a schoolmaster, and it is everywhere recognized that he may claim a larger discretion in respect of the expression of opinion. But he also has his special obligations. If he abuses his position by diverting the minds of his students to political agitation, if he encourages them to attend political meetings or personally conducts them to such meetings, or if while avoiding open propagandism, he adopts a line of action which disturbs and disorganizes the life and work of the college at which he is employed, and if the governing body of the college fail to check such abuse, then it is clearly the duty of the University to interfere in the interest of the educational efficiency of which it is the constituted guardian. If the University were to refuse to control its affiliated colleges in this respect, it would fail to carry out the educational trust with which the law has invested it, and it would be the duty of the Government to intervene.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

G.C. Press, Simla.—No. C-6 H D.—4-5-07.—282—J. D.

5 12

Confidential

Educational Dept.
(enc 1111)

4 P

Endt. No. 1111 d/ 15-5-07

Referred to the D.P.I. for report as to what regulations exist on the subject in this Presidency and as to the advisability of making new regulations to carry out the principles enunciated by the Govt. of I.

7.K.
13.5.07.

Ch.S
14.5.7.

HR
15.5.07

Desp 15/5

To
The D.P.I. Despatched 16/5/07

6

13

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

Confidential

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1245

Received 24/5/7 1907, Registered 24. 5 1907.

Subject.

Active participation of teachers and pupils in political movements. — Reporting as to what regulations exist on the subject of —— in this Presidency.

5 P

Enclosures.
No.
Spare copies

R. Cl. No. 42/07

Station Ootacamund, Dated the 24th May 1907.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Logan,

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo, Educational, No. 1111-1, dated 15th May 1907, I have the honour to state that the only Regulation for secondary schools is Rule 27 of the Madras Educational Rules which is obviously adequate and requires no modification or addition with reference to the circular from the Govt. of India, dated 4th May 1907.

Page 7 of the pamphlet postings

2. Rule 27 is not applicable to Colleges. In the 4th edition of the Madras Educational Rules

ule 63 laid down for Colleges under Public Management "No student shall take part in political agitation directed gainst the authority of Government"; but in the urrent Madras Educational Rules there is no reference Colleges so far as special disciplinary rules are oncerned. I would suggest that Rule 63 be repeated in the current Madras Educational Rules with this modification viz., "No member of the staff or student hall take part in political agitation directed against the uthority of Government." Colleges under private manage-ent should, I think, be left to the Syndicate and the ocal Government who are responsible for their affiliation.

3. Under Article 41 of the Grant-in-Aid Code the Govt. reserve to themselves the right to prescribe any particular line of action to be taken by the Manage-ment in *any* matter affecting the College, as a condition f the Continuance of the grant or any portion thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. J. Logan

ag. Director of Public Instruction

24-5-7

Disp

24.5.07

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(1)

14

6P

Print urgently

7/12

2-12-07

Educational Department.

Dp

2/12/07

7990/2nd Dec. '07.

ORDER:-

P.S.

The Govt. deems it desirable that the disciplinary regulations wh. sh^d govern the conduct of professors teachers & pupils in Colleges & Schools wh. are under public managt or wh. are aided or recognized sh^d be set out with greater clearness & fullness than is now the case in the Ed. Rules & Grant in aid Code. The following provisions will accordingly be included in the Rules & Code.

2. The existing rule 27 in Chap III of the Ed. Rules 5th Edn will be omitted & there will be added to the Rules as Chap VIII A under the head "Disciplinary Regulations" the following

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~~The following rules which regulate the conduct of pupils and teachers of schools ~~and~~ of students and professors of Colleges, under public management and will be added as Chapter VIII-A of the Educational Rules:-~~

Disciplinary Regulations.

Rout I. Colleges ~~under public management~~

"(1). Graduate and Undergraduate "students on the rolls of colleges "under public management are forbidden "to take an active part in political "agitation directed against the "authority of the Government. Principals "may further at their discretion forbid "students to engage prominently in any "public movement with which it seems "undesirable that persons in statu "pupillari should be associated.

" (2). If students of such Colleges "attend political meetings and there "conduct themselves in any manner "which is forbidden or unbecoming or "engage in political agitation in such "a way as to interfere with the corpo-"rate life and educational work of the "college, the Principal of the college "may suspend or expel them or refuse "the

"the grant of term certificates for a "specified period and may also report "their case to the University ~~in~~ with the view "of their being dealt with under Regulation 96 of the University Regulations.

" (3.) Principals or other constituted "college or hostel authorities may frame "and issue from time to time disciplinary "rules of a permanent or temporary "character regulating the conduct within "the college or hostel precincts of "graduate and under-graduate students "on the rolls.

" (4.) Principals or other constituted "college or hostel authorities may frame "and issue from time to time disciplinary "rules of a permanent or temporary "character regulating the conduct outside the college or hostel precincts "of graduate and undergraduate students "on the rolls so far as such rules seem "necessary (a) to secure the observance "of rules 1 and 2 and (b) to maintain "the credit and reputation of the "college or hostel.

" (5.) Principals or other constituted "college or hostel authorities shall "have full power to inflict the following punishments - fine, loss of "attendance, loss of term certificates, "suspension, expulsion.

" (6) If a college professor or "lecturer abuses his position by diverting the minds of his students to "political agitation or by encouraging "them to attend political meetings or "if he personally conducts them to such "meetings or adopts a line of action "which disturbs and disorganizes the "life and work of the college at which "he is employed, his proceedings may "be held to constitute a dereliction "of duty and may be visited with "disciplinary action.

Ret

II. Recognized Schools.

" (7) No manager or member of the "staff or of the establishment shall "be permitted to take part in political "agitation directed against the authority of Government or to inculcate "opinions tending to excite feelings "of political disloyalty or disaffection; and the pupils should not be "permitted to attend political meetings "or to engage in any form of political "agitation.

" (8) In the event of such misconduct "being persisted in and encouraged "or permitted by the masters or the "managing authorities, the Director "may, after due warning, withdraw "recognition from the offending school

"or

"or withdraw the grant in aid or withhold the privilege of competing for "scholarships and of receiving sholarship holders.

" (9) If the public utterances of a "school master are of such a character "as to endanger the orderly development "of the boys under his charge by "introducing into their immature minds, "doctrines subversive of their respect "for authority and calculated to impair "their usefulness as citizens and to "hinder their advancement in after-life "or if he is found to have personally "conducted his pupils to a political "meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such "a meeting, his proceedings may be "held to constitute a dereliction of "duty and may be visited with "disciplinary action".

2. The existing Rule 27 in Chapter III of the Educational Rules, Fifth Edition, will be omitted.

3. As regards Aided Colleges, the following rule applying to them the rules of discipline for colleges under public management will be inserted as Rule 14 (a) in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

" 14-a. Rules of discipline.

" The rules of discipline in Aided "Colleges

"Colleges shall include the rules prescribed in chapter VIII-A of the Madras "Educational Rules for colleges under "public management."

" In the case of a professor or "lecturer who violates rule 6 of the "said Rules, it shall be the duty of "the management or governing body of "the college at which he is employed "to check such abuse; and if the "governing body fails to do so, action "may be taken under Section 24 of the "Indian Universities Act."

11-11-07

12.11.7.

12-11-07

To

The Registrar, Madras University, ~~with G.L.~~ Despd 19/12/7

The Director of Public Instruction. Despd 18/12/7