

# Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

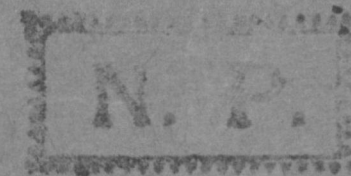
} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

20

G.O., No. 302, 27th May 1910.



## University Regulations.

Sanctioning certain alterations in Regulations 178, 184, 185, 181, 189 and 190 of the — and directing that they shall come into operation from the commencement of the academic year 1911-12, so as to affect the Intermediate Examination of 1913.



# Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

92

Recd.

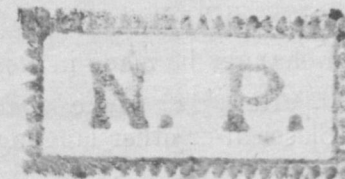
Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 302, 27th May 1910.



## University Regulations.

Sanctioning certain alterations in Regulations 178, 184, 185, 186, 189 and 199 of the —  
and directing that they shall come into operation from the commencement of the academic year  
1911-12, so as to affect the Intermediate Examination of 1913.



## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

**Read**—the following paper :—

*Letter*—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.  
*To*—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.  
*Dated*—the 14th March 1910.  
*No.*—1006.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit for the sanction of Government, under section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the following alterations in and additions to the Regulations which the Senate resolved to adopt at its meeting held on the 4th instant :—

(a) That in Regulations 178 (ii) and 184 (ii) (of Calendar of 1908–1909) after 'Hindustani' (Urdu) be inserted 'Sinhalese and Burmese',

that for the words 'or if the candidate's . . . in English' be substituted the words 'or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 174.'

(b) That in Regulation 178 (iii) optional Group III be amended so as to read :—

'(iii) Any three of the following subjects :—(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) A Classical Language, (e) A second Classical Language or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 174.'

(c) That in Regulation 178 (iii) optional Group IV be omitted.

(d) That consequential changes be made in Regulation 184 as follows :—

In (iii), page 90, after '(c) Logic' add '(d) A Classical Language, (e) A second Classical or other language'.

In (iv), page 91—

Omit '(iv) (a) Ancient or Modern History . . . or Modern History as in (iii) (b)'.

For '(b) A Classical Language' read '(d) A Classical Language'.

For '(c) A second Classical Language or other Language' read '(e) A second Classical Language or other Language'.

For 'In the case of Classical and Foreign Languages the papers shall be as in (iv) (b)' read 'In the case of Classical and Foreign Languages the papers shall be as in (iii) (d)'.

(e) That consequential changes be made in Regulation 185 as follows :—

In the tables under 'III Optional Groups'—

Omit table '(iv) (a) Ancient History or Modern History'.

For table '(iv) (b) Classical Language' read '(iii) (d) Classical Language', and for 'Third day' read 'Fourth day'.

For table '(iv) (c) Classical or other Language' read '(iii) (e) Classical or other Language', and for 'Fourth day' read 'Fifth day'.

(f) That in Regulation 186 (3) 'forty per cent.' be read for 'fifty per cent.' and that the words 'or translation' be inserted after the word 'vernacular'.

(g) That in Regulation 186 the headings of the Forms of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator be amended so as to read respectively :—

'(1) English, Vernacular and Optional Groups I and II,'

'(2) English, Vernacular and Optional Group III,'

that in form of Statement No. 2 the columns for marks in the Optional subjects be respectively headed as follows :—

|     |                         |    |    |    |    |     |
|-----|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| (a) | Ancient History         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (b) | Modern History          | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (c) | Logic                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (d) | { Language—First paper  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
|     | { Language—Second paper | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
| (e) | { Language—First paper  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
|     | { Language—Second paper | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |

and that in the headings of the columns and in the Forms of Statement the words 'or translation' be added after the word 'composition'.

(h) That, in Regulations 189, Part II, and 199, Part II, Group VI in each case reads as follows :—

'Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate Course.'

(i) That in Regulation 189 the last two sentences beginning 'Group III of the Intermediate. . . . ' be omitted, and that the following sentence be substituted :—

'Group (iii) of the Intermediate shall qualify for Groups (iv), (v) or (vi) of the B.A. courses, provided that undergraduates proceeding to Group IV of the B.A. courses shall have taken (c) Logic, that undergraduates proceeding to Group (v) shall have taken (a) Ancient History and (b) Modern History, and that undergraduates proceeding to Group (vi) shall have taken (d) a classical language.'

(j) That in division I in Regulation 184, the sentence beginning with the words 'The second paper', and ending with the words 'English Literature' be omitted.

Also that the following consequential changes be made :—

(i) In Regulation 184—

For 'five' read 'four'.

For 'third' read 'second'.

For 'fourth' read 'third'.

For 'fifth' read 'fourth'.

(ii) In Regulation 185, table I—

Omit '12–35—1–36 History of English Literature 30'.

For '2–30—5' read '2–4–30'.

For '75' and '75' read '90' and '90'.

(iii) In Regulation 186 (2) and in each of the Forms of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator—

Omit 'and the outlines of the History of English Literature'.

I am to state that the Senate's recommendations are based on the report of a Committee of the Senate appointed on the 16th October 1909 to consider certain proposals relating to the study of vernaculars for the Intermediate examination in Arts, which report as well as the minutes of the meeting of the Committee are appended to this letter. The report contains a detailed explanation of the grounds for the changes now recommended.

ENCLOSURES.

Report of the Committee.

The Committee met on Friday, 26th November 1909, at the Senate House; the minutes of the meeting are appended to this report. The Committee considered first the proposals of Professor M. Rangachariar, which in effect covered those of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar also; the



findings of the Committee deal with all the points raised by each. Professor Rangachariyar submitted a memorandum setting out at length the arguments for some modification of the regulations relating to the study of the vernaculars in the intermediate course. He considered that the position of Sanskrit in the course of studies was being seriously threatened, owing to the unpopularity of the present group (iv) as compared with the other groups of the intermediate course, and that it was desirable to restore to the classical and vernacular languages of India as nearly as possible the place they held in the old F.A. examination. He quoted G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 31st December 1906, to show that the Government of Madras would view such a change in the Regulations with favour. In the place of the present compulsory vernacular composition he proposed that a course of study in either a classical, a vernacular or a foreign language be substituted, and that the composition test (with a reduced minimum for a pass) be required only in the cases of those candidates taking a vernacular language. To compensate for this introduction of a compulsory second language he suggested the removal of the paper on the History of English Literature, the study of which is prescribed in the course for the B.A. degree examination.

The Committee, after a careful and detailed consideration of these proposals, finally came to the conclusion that the ends which Professor Rangachariyar had in view, with which it was in complete sympathy, could be best attained by a combination of optional groups (iii) and (iv) of the intermediate course into a new group (iii) composed of the five subjects of the present groups (iii) and (iv), out of which five subjects a candidate might choose any three. The Committee had reason to suppose that the unpopularity of group (iv) is largely due to the fact that it qualifies for one group only in the B.A. course, viz., group (vi) (two languages). The Committee proposes to do away with this objection by making the new group (iii) qualify for groups IV, V and VI of the B.A. courses, subject to a proviso that an undergraduate selecting group IV, V or VI, as the case may be, shall have studied in the Intermediate Course Logic, Ancient and Modern History or a Classical language respectively. The Committee further proposes, in order to lighten the compulsory courses, that the paper on the History of English Literature be omitted.

The Committee recommends that Regulations 178 II and 184 II be amended so as to allow of translation into English from a Classical or Foreign language being taken as an alternative to the present compulsory vernacular composition. Vernacular composition will now be taught generally in the High schools under the new scheme for School Leaving Certificates, and the necessity for a course in vernacular composition is therefore reduced. It is the opinion of the Committee that the present compulsory course operates to the decided disadvantage of students desirous of taking the classical languages, the study of which is consequently discouraged. It is also the opinion of the Committee that the passing mark in vernacular composition is much too high and that it should be reduced from fifty to forty per cent. Incidentally the Committee proposes to add Sinhalese and Burmese to the list of vernaculars in which composition should be taken so as to bring Regulations 178 II and 184 II into line with Regulation 174.

The Committee viewed favourably the suggestion of Mr. K. B. Ramanathan that the subjects for composition should be taken from the text books set for non-detailed study and made a recommendation to the Syndicate that directions to that effect should be inserted in the instructions to examiners from year to year.

V. S. SRINIVASAN,  
Convener.

F. DEWSBURY,  
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,  
17th December 1909.

*Meeting of the Committee of the Senate appointed on the 16th October 1909 to consider proposals relating to the study of vernaculars for the Intermediate Examination held at the Senate House on Friday, 26th November 1909.*

#### AGENDA.

I. Propositions of Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar for consideration by the Senate Committee—

##### Proposed resolution I—

(i) That in place of "Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Marathi, Urdu, or if the candidate's vernacular is other than one of the above, or is English, Composition in English", forming division II in Regulation 178, the following words be substituted:—

"One of the following languages at the option of the candidates:—

|               |         |           |          |
|---------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| (a) Classical | .. .. . | Sanskrit. | Arabic.  |
|               |         | Greek.    | Persian. |
|               |         | Latin.    | Hebrew.  |

|                        |         |            |             |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| (b) Foreign            | .. .. . | French.    | German.     |
|                        |         | Urdu.      | Marathi.    |
| (c) Indian vernaculars | .. .. . | Canarese.  | Uriya.      |
|                        |         | Tamil.     | Burmese.    |
|                        |         | Telugu.    | Sinhalese." |
|                        |         | Malayalam. |             |

(ii) That sub-division IV, in division III in the above Regulation 178, be omitted altogether.

(iii) That in division I, in Regulation 184, the sentence beginning with the words "The second paper" and ending with "English literature" be omitted.

##### Proposed resolution II—

That in place of the words forming division II, in Regulation 184, the following words be substituted:—

"In each classical or foreign language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration containing questions on the prescribed text-books and on grammar and idiom, and another of three hours' duration containing unseen passages for translation from the selected language into English and from English into the selected language.

"In each of the Indian vernacular languages there shall be one paper of three hours' duration, which shall contain questions on the prescribed text-books and on grammar and idiom; and another of three hours' duration setting two themes for original composition, one of which shall be taken from the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in English."

##### Consequential resolutions—

(i) That the question papers mentioned in division I, in Regulation 184, be renumbered accordingly.

(ii) That in sub-division VI of division II, in Regulation 189, after the words "Two languages", the words "one of which shall be what has been" be introduced.

(iii) That in sub-division VI of division II, in Regulation 199, after the words "other than English", the words "one of which shall be what has been" be introduced.

Certain changes will also have to be made in the tables setting forth the order and time of the Intermediate Examination.

In the table on page 92 the paper on the "History of English Literature" will have to be omitted. The "Composition in a vernacular" will have to be changed into "Second language," and provision will have to be made for two papers in the second language, each carrying 50 marks.

In Regulation 186, in place of division (3), "forty per cent. of the total marks in the Second language" will have to be substituted.

##### II. Memorandum by Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A.—

The object of my proposals is to restore to the classical and vernacular languages of India, as nearly as possible, in the Intermediate examination the place they enjoyed in the old F.A. examination.

The Government of Madras do not seem to have accepted the present position assigned to these languages as being in any sense fully satisfactory or final; and their view is in favour of the change proposed, as may be seen from the two subjoined quotations from G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 31st December 1906.

"If longer time had remained at their disposal, the Government would have wished to refer back to the Senate for further discussion certain important points of principle, the chief of these being the exclusion from the undergraduate course, as a compulsory subject, of the classical and vernacular languages of India, and the important question of requiring students, throughout their undergraduate course, to specialize, to the extent which the Senate have recommended, the course of study for the examinations leading to the B.A. degree.

"In the regulations, as submitted by the Senate, English is the only compulsory subject for the Intermediate and final examinations for the B.A. degree, the remaining subjects to be studied being formed into optional groups, only one optional group being compulsory in addition to English. The first remark to which these proposals give rise is that they totally exclude the classical and vernacular languages of the country as compulsory subjects. The neglect of these languages by the University graduate of the present day is notorious. It appears to the Government that if those, who have secured a University education, are to do the best for the country with the education they have received, it is imperative that they should preserve a sound knowledge of the vernaculars. With this in view, and in order that a student may not be led to put aside the study of his mother-tongue, a regulation has been introduced providing as compulsory subject, in the Intermediate examination for the B.A. degree, composition in a vernacular."



It is not too early to reconsider the matter. The evil has become already apparent, group IV of the Intermediate examination being taken up only by about 35 scholars, and the position of Sanskrit in the course of studies being seriously threatened. It is not wise to let the evil assume large proportions before applying the remedy; and there is much danger in sending out of our University graduates whose knowledge of any Indian literature is only next to nothing.

It might have been foreseen that Group VI, consisting mainly of languages, would have no chance in a competition with Mathematics, Science and History.

Knowledge of Indian languages is considered necessary even for Europeans in India. Professor Macdonnel gave emphatic expression to this view in relation to Sanskrit. More authoritative perhaps is the debate in the House of Lords on the 27th of September last. A passage from Lord Morley's speech on the occasion is appended to show how useful the study of Indian literatures may prove to Europeans whose lot is cast in India.

How then can an Indian University allow the Indian scholar to become 'a stranger in his own land'? Will he thereby become a better citizen or a better servant of the State or of society?

Let specialization in the study of Indian classical and vernacular languages begin where it does in the study of English,—after the Intermediate Examination. At the Intermediate Examination it is premature, and tends to prevent a large body of young men seeking University education from acquiring even a very moderate acquaintance with any literature which is the product of their own civilization, and has given artistic expression to their own national genius and all its admired ideals.

Even in England protests are heard against premature specialization in University studies: e.g., Sir James Thompson recently uttered a strong warning against it in his Presidential address to the British Association. In India the dangers of premature specialization can only be greater, seeing that all higher education has to be imparted through the medium of English.

The re-introduction of a Second Language in the compulsory course would make it necessary to lighten the curriculum somewhere. I propose the removal of the paper on the History of English literature. The study of this history is prescribed for those who may pursue the course for the B.A. Examination; as for the few others, they can easily acquire an elementary knowledge of this subject for themselves, if they find it necessary.

My proposal retains Vernacular composition as required now; only those that may take up a classical or foreign language are exempted from this composition test, and in the case of others the minimum for a pass is reduced to forty per cent.

Extract from Lord Morley's speech:—

"There is one Indian point I should not excuse myself if I omitted. Lord Cromer said, and I was extremely glad to hear him say it, that he hoped this school of oriental languages, when it was founded and set working, would not merely be a school of language, but would also be a school for the study of the ideals, the customs, the habits, the religions, and all that gives a character in truth to the populations concerned. I very heartily agree with every word that fell from the noble Earl on that subject. In Indian administration I often wonder how, in Courts of law, justice is done. It is done; I am not in the least impugning that, but there must be difficulties in the doing of it from the ignorance of the judicial authority of all the niceties and nuances of the language of the parties concerned in the suits and proceedings. It is overcome, and I trust and hope that justice is adequately and satisfactorily administered, but I am sure that any one of us who was asked to decide a case the parties to which, and the advocates in which, spoke a language which we only knew in an extremely smattering way, would shrink from accepting a post of that kind. Therefore, from the point of view of the difficulty from which the Indian Judge or Magistrate labours, the advantage of a more thorough grounding in the languages of the people among whom he lives and administers justice is very obvious. I would ask your lordships to allow me to read a few lines from a man well known to the Most Reverend Primate—the Bishop of Lahore, one of the most remarkable students of Indian matters it has ever been my fortune to come in contact with. The Bishop of Lahore said: 'A thoroughly good knowledge of an Eastern language is a primary condition that must be satisfied if a man is to come into easy and healthy contact with the people of the East, and to exercise a useful influence over them. I feel perfectly certain that one cause of the difficulties that we are encountering in the present time in India is the failure of so very many Englishmen out there to attain to any in the least accurate or scholarly knowledge of the vernaculars of that land and the consequent impossibility of getting into close touch with the people.' (Hear, hear.) Many of your lordships will be able to understand what is under that language. It is very easy to talk, and we all of us talk, of the necessity of sympathy in dealing with the people of India. But sympathy means a good deal more than politeness and good manners, though that is something. (Hear, hear.) Sympathy carries you far further than that if it is to be an effective and genuine sympathy. It means a knowledge and comprehension of the ideals and traditions of the people concerned. That is the point of view to which, I confess, I attach the highest value in the establishment of a college of this kind."

### III. Propositions of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar.

"(i) That in Regulation No. 184, clause ii, line 4, after the word 'English', the words 'or if his second language at the Matriculation examination was other than one of the above vernaculars', be added.

(ii) That in Regulation No. 178, clause ii, line 4, after the word 'English' the words 'or if his second language at the Matriculation examination was other than one of the above vernaculars' be added.

(iii) That in Regulation No. 186, clause (iii), '33½' be substituted for '50'."

### IV. Propositions of Mr. K. B. Ramanathan.

"That the following changes be made in Regulation 184:—

(i) Add the following words at the end of the first sentence, that is, after the word 'Examination' in the second paragraph under II in Regulation No. 184:—

'One of which shall be taken from text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in the respective vernacular languages, the other from the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in English.'

The sentence in question in the above Regulation will, with the proposed addition, read thus:

'There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination, one of which shall be taken from text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in the respective vernacular languages, the other from the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in English.'

(ii) In the next sentence substitute for 'three,' 'six'. It will then read: 'The paper shall contain six essays subjects of which the candidates shall choose two'."

### Minutes of the Meeting.

PRESENT:—Revds. J. W. D. Sewell, s.j., H. J. Quinn, s.j., E. M. Macphail, Messrs. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, J. H. Stone, L. C. Williams Pillai, P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, P. R. Sundara Aiyar, V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar (convener) and the Registrar.

Resolved that the Rev. J. W. D. Sewell, s.j., take the chair.

I. Considered the proposals placed before the Senate by Professor M. Rangachariyar, with his memorandum thereon, and also those of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar.

### Resolved to recommend to the Senate:

(a) that in Regulations 178 II and 184 II (of Calendar of 1908-1909) after "Hindustani" (Urdu) be inserted "Sinhalese and Burmese",

that for the words "or if the candidates . . . in English" be substituted the words "or translation into English from one of the classical and foreign languages named in Regulation 174".

(b) that in Regulation 178 III optional Group III be amended so as to read:—

"iii. Any three of the following subjects:—(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) A Classical Language, (e) A second Classical Language or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 174".

(c) That in Regulation 178 III optional Group IV be omitted.

(d) That consequential changes be made in Regulation 184 as follows:—

In iii (p. 90) after "(c) Logic"

Add "(d) A Classical Language, (e) A second Classical or other language".

In iv (p. 91)

Omit "iv (a) Ancient or Modern History . . . or Modern History as in iii (b)".

For "(d) A Classical Language," read "(b) A Classical Language".

For "(e) A second Classical Language or other Language" read "(e) A second Classical Language or other Language".

For "In the case of Classical and Foreign Languages the papers shall be as in iv (b)" read "In the case of Classical and Foreign Languages the papers shall be as in iii (d)".

(e) That consequential changes be made in Regulation 185 as follows:—

In the tables under "III Optional Groups"

Omit table "iv (a) Ancient History or Modern History".

For table "iv (b) Classical Language" read "iii (d) Classical Language", and for "Third day" read "Fourth day".

For table "iv (c) Classical or other Language" read "iii (e) Classical or other Language", and for "Fourth day" read "Fifth day".



(f) That in Regulation 186 (3) "forty per cent." be read for "fifty per cent." and that the words "or translation" be inserted after the word "composition."

(g) That in Regulation 186 the headings of the Forms of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator be amended so as to read respectively

"(1) English, Vernacular and Optional Groups I and II.

"(2) English, Vernacular and Optional Group III,"

and that in form of statement No. 2 the columns for marks in the Optional subjects be respectively headed as follows:—

|     |                         |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|-----|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| (a) | Ancient History         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (b) | Modern History          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (c) | Logic                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| (d) | { Language—First paper  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
|     | { Language—Second paper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
| (e) | { Language—First paper  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |
|     | { Language—Second paper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50  |

(h) That in Regulations 189, Part II, and 199, Part II, Group VI in each case reads as follows:—

"Two languages, one being a Classical Language already studied in the Intermediate Course."

(i) That in Regulation 189 the last two sentences beginning "Group III of the Intermediate .. ." be omitted, and that the following sentence be substituted:—

"Group III of the Intermediate shall qualify for Groups IV, V or VI of the B.A. courses, provided that undergraduates proceeding to Group IV of the B.A. courses shall have taken (c) Logic, that undergraduates proceeding to Group V shall have taken (a) Ancient History and (b) Modern History, and that undergraduates proceeding to Group VI shall have taken (d) a Classical Language."

(An Amendment that the proviso requiring undergraduates proceeding to Group IV of the B.A. course shall have taken (c) Logic be omitted was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman. There voted for the amendment 4, against the amendment 4; two members of the Committee did not vote.)

(j) That in division I in Regulation 184, the sentence beginning with the words "The second paper", and ending with the words "English Literature" be omitted.

Also that the following consequential changes be made:—

(i) In regulation 184—

For "five" read "four".

For "third" read "second".

For "fourth" read "third".

For "fifth" read "fourth".

(ii) In Regulation 185, table I—

Omit "12-35—1-35 History of English Literature. 30".

For "2-30—5" read "2—4-30".

For "75" and "75" read "90" and "90".

(iii) In Regulation 186 (2) and in each of the forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator—

Omit "and the outlines of the History of English Literature".

II. Considered the proposals placed before the Senate by Mr. K. B. Ramanathan.

Resolved to recommend to the Syndicate that the suggestion, that one of the essays in the Vernacular Composition paper under Regulation 184 (ii) should be taken from text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in English be adopted: and that the Syndicate give directions to that effect to the examiners in the instructions issued from year to year.

III. Considered the drafting of the minutes of the meeting and of the report of the Committee.

Resolved that the minutes drafted by the Registrar be circulated to the Committee.

Also resolved that the report of the Committee be drafted by the Registrar in conjunction with the convener and circulated to the committee for approval.

J. D. W. SEWELL,  
Chairman.

F. DEWSBURY,  
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,  
November 29, 1909.

# Order—No. 302, Educational, dated 27th May 1910.

The Government sanction the proposed alterations in Regulations 178, 184, 185, 186, 189 and 199 of the University Regulations approved in G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 27th December 1906. These Regulations as now amended are printed in the appendix to these Proceedings. They shall come into operation from the commencement of the academic year for 1911-12 so as to affect the Intermediate Examination of 1913.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,  
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, Madras University.  
" Director of Public Instruction.  
Editors' Table.



## APPENDIX.

178. Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall during the first and second year undergo courses of study in—

I. English Language and Literature.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 174.

III. One of the following optional groups :—

- i. (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.
- ii. (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.
- iii. Any three of the following subjects :—

(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) A Classical Language, (e) A Second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 174.

184. A candidate shall be examined in—

I. English Language and Literature.

There shall be four papers on English language and literature. The first paper shall be in composition and paraphrase. Composition shall consist of (a) the expansion of concisely expressed ideas or of matter sketched in brief outline, (b) epitomizing fairly long passages of prose, (c) an essay. Paraphrase shall be treated as a test of the candidate's power to understand and give the general meaning of passages of prose or poetry. Candidates shall be required to give in their own words the general meaning of the passage or passages selected and may be asked to add notes fully explaining italicized portions in such passages.

The second paper shall be in composition on the subject matter of certain set books including at least one novel. The answers shall be in the form of short essays, and the paper shall contain a larger number of essay subjects than the candidate is permitted to attempt. Evidence of detailed study shall not be required.

The third paper shall be on set books in poetry which are to be studied in detail. These set books shall consist of (a) a play of Shakespeare, (b) selections from Milton, (c) selections from modern poetry.

The fourth paper shall be on set books in modern prose which are to be studied in detail.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year. The additional set books (those which are not to be studied in detail) shall be prescribed every year immediately after the publication of the results of the Matriculation examination.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 174, or if the candidate's vernacular is other than one of the above or is English, composition in English.

There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination. The paper shall contain three essay subjects of which the candidate shall choose two.

III. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate, two papers to be set in each division of each group :—

- i. (a) MATHEMATICS, (b) PHYSICS, (c) CHEMISTRY.

(a) Mathematics.

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(a) Algebra.—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of indices. Variation. Surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Interest and annuities. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and the applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

(b) Plane Trigonometry.—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formulæ. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(c) Geometry—Experimental.—Construction of scales and their use. Construction of similar figures. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto. Simple cases of orthogonal projection.

Theoretical.—Ratio and proportion. Similar figures. Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in Experimental Geometry. Easy deductions.

(b) Physics.

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following :—

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

\* Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines.

\* The motion of a simple pendulum; determination of  $g$ .

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer. Boyle's Law; air pumps and water pumps.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat; the conservation of energy.

Light.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light; simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the lens, telescope, microscope. The dispersion of light; the spectroscope. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field; the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity.—Electrified bodies; electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction. Laws of force between quantities of electricity. Lines of electrostatic force: the electric field. Electric force and electric potential; difference of potential.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force; Ohm's Law; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electromagnets.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound; the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sounds; echoes.

\* Only experimental proofs are required in these cases.



(c) *Chemistry.*

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

The laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Atomic theory; symbols and their use. Equivalents. Atomic weights. Molecular weights. Avogadro's hypothesis and relation of gas density to molecular weight. Chemical equations and calculations; nomenclature.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and of the chief types of their compounds with a view to their classification. The periodic system.

The ordinary methods of preparation, and the chief properties of the following elements and their principal compounds:—hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

Chief sources, preparation and properties of the common metals, viz., sodium, potassium (ammonium), silver, mercury, lead, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, barium, aluminium, iron, tin; and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides, and their salts with the more common negative radicals.

The preparation, properties and relations to one another of the following compounds of carbon:—methane and ethane; methyl and ethyl alcohols; ethyl, either; formaldehyde and acetaldehyde; formic and acetic acid; cyanogen; hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

## ii. (a) NATURAL SCIENCE, (b) PHYSICS, (c) CHEMISTRY.

(a) *Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology.*

The course shall consist of:—

(1) Elementary Botany.

(2) Elementary Zoology, including some knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body.

*Botany.*—The work shall be as far as possible *practical* and with the naked eye or with the aid of a simple lens. There shall be no Anatomy or Histology. A candidate may be required to draw and describe parts of plants.

The Seed, Testa and Tegmen and the markings on them. Funicle, Hilum, Aril, Micropyle, Caruncle, Hairs. Endosperm and Embryo, Plumule, Caulicle and Cotyledons. The shape of the embryo and the relative positions of the parts.

The germination of the seed and the growth of the young plant.

The mature plant, roots, stem, leaves, flower and fruit.

The root, tap and fibrous roots, swollen roots. Branching of the root.

The stem and its branches. Rhizomes and underground branches, and their distinction from roots.

Twigs and the arrangement of the leaves. Alternate, opposite, or whorled. Simple pinnately or digitately compound. Stipules. Shapes of leaves, linear, cordate, ovate, lanceolate, ob-ovate, etc. Entire, toothed, sinuate, lobed, etc. Glabrous, hairy pubescent, glandular or tomentose, etc.

Buds, their position and nature. Bud-scales.

Flowers and their arrangement. The inflorescence, raceme, spike, cyme, umbel, panicle. The parts of the ordinary flower, their numbers and aestivation. Poly- and sym- petally regular and irregular.

The filament and connective. Anther and its dehiscence.

Ovary apo- or syn- carpous. The loculi and their number. Ovules and their arrangement. Placenta. Styles and stigma.

The fruit. Meaning of the word. Fleshy and dry fruits, drupe, berry, legume, capsule and cocci.

The characteristics of the following natural orders:—

Anonaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Convolvulaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatae, Euphorbiaceæ, Palmæ, Musaceæ.

Candidates may be expected to describe a plant from an illustration, and to identify from a description the order of a plant belonging to any of the above.

*Zoology.*—The chief characters of living organisms. The special characters of animals. Meaning of the terms biology, morphology, physiology. The modes of occurrence of animals. Oviparous and viviparous animals. Fossils and their mode of formation. The bearing of the study of fossils on zoology. The principles of classification. The more important distinguishing characters of the following primary sub-divisions of the animal kingdom (*as far as possible a consideration of external characters only*):—Protozoa, Coelenterata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Vertebrata.

The chief external features of the following animals:—earthworm, crab, spider, scorpion, beetle, butterfly and caterpillar, snail, fresh-water mussel, fish, frog, lizard, snake, bird, bat, rabbit, cat, cow, horse. *The animals are to be studied in such a way as to bring out the relationship which their general form and external features bear to their habits and mode of life.*

A more detailed study of the external characters, together with the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the Cockroach, the Frog, and the Rabbit.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man.

The leading facts of physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature and functions of blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. The waste products and their elimination. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. The work of the liver. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves, and sensory organs.

*Candidates will be expected to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated above. A knowledge of minute structures, requiring the use of the microscope, will not be required.*

(b) *Physics* as in i (b).

(c) *Chemistry* as in i (c).

## iii. (a) ANCIENT HISTORY, (b) MODERN HISTORY, (c) LOGIC, (d) A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, (e) A SECOND CLASSICAL OR OTHER LANGUAGE.

(a) *Ancient History.*

The History of Greece and Rome, down to the death of Augustus.

(b) *Modern History.*

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, political and economic.

A knowledge of Geography shall be required from the candidates in both (a) and (b).

(c) *Logic.*

Scope of Logic. Laws of Thought. Terms, Formal Division and Definition. Predicables. Propositions and their import. Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning. Trains of Reasoning. Functions of Syllogism. Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Method. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws. Forms of explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

(d) *A Classical Language.*

The first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books and to grammar, and shall consist partly of passages for translation from the text-books, partly of questions on idiom and grammar, and partly of questions on the subject-matter of the text-books. The second paper shall consist of a simple piece of English prose for translation into the selected language, and a passage or passages not contained in the text-books for translation into English.

(e) *A Second Classical Language or other Language.*

In the case of classical and foreign languages the papers shall be as in iii (d).

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the first paper shall consist of questions on the text-books and on the grammar and idiom of the language, and the second shall consist of original composition.

185. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

## I. English Language and Literature.

| Days.      | Hours.   | Subjects.                           | Marks. |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| First day  | 10—12.30 | Composition and Paraphrase          | 60     |
|            | 2—4.30   | Composition on additional set books | 60     |
| Second day | 10—1     | Poetry                              | 90     |
|            | 2—5      | Prose                               | 90     |
|            |          |                                     | 300    |



## II. Composition in a Vernacular.

| Days.           | Hours. | Subjects.                                | Marks. |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------------------------|--------|
| First day .. .. | 10—1   | Composition (see regulation 184) .. .. . | 100    |

## III. Optional Groups.

| Days.                                         | Hours. | Subjects.          |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    | Marks. |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| i. (a) <i>Mathematics.</i>                    |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| First day ..                                  | {      | 10—12:30<br>2—4:30 | First paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| i. (b) <i>Physics.</i>                        |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Second day ..                                 | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| i. (c) <i>Chemistry.</i>                      |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Third day ..                                  | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| ii. (a) <i>Natural Science.</i>               |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| First day ..                                  | {      | 10—12:30<br>2—4:30 | Botany ..                               | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Zoology ..                              | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| ii. (b) <i>Physics.</i>                       |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Second day ..                                 | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| ii. (c) <i>Chemistry.</i>                     |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Third day ..                                  | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| iii. (a) <i>Ancient History.</i>              |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| First day ..                                  | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | History of Greece ..                    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | History of Rome ..                      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| iii. (b) <i>Modern History.</i>               |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Second day ..                                 | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | History of Great Britain and Ireland .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Political and Economic ..               | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| iii. (c) <i>Logic.</i>                        |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Third day ..                                  | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| iii. (d) <i>Classical Language.</i>           |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Fourth day ..                                 | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
| iii. (e) <i>Classical, or other Language.</i> |        |                    |                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |
| Fifth day ..                                  | {      | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper ..                          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |
|                                               |        |                    | Second Paper ..                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50     |

186. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than—

- (1) 40 per cent. of the total marks in English;
- (2) a third of the marks allotted to the papers in composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books taken together, and in the papers on the set books taken together;
- (3) 40 per cent. of the marks in composition in a vernacular or Translation under Head II;
- (4) 35 per cent. in each of the divisions of the optional groups;
- (5) in the case of languages other than English a minimum of 30 per cent. in the second paper.

Candidates who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of proficiency, and candidates who obtain less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the second class in alphabetical order.

Candidates who obtain 50 per cent. in English or in any division of an optional group shall be noted as having gained distinction in that subject.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator for—  
(1) English, vernacular and optional groups I and II.

| Register number. | Optional Group. | English—Set books in Poetry and Prose. | English—Composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books. | Vernacular—Composition or Translation. | (a) | (b) | (c) | Total number of marks obtained. | Whether passed or not passed. | If passed, in what class ranked. | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained. | Remarks. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                  |                 | 180                                    | 120                                                                          | 100                                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 700                             |                               |                                  |                                                         |          |

## (2) English, Vernacular and optional group III.

| Register number. | Optional Group. | English—Set books in Poetry and Prose. | English—Composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books. | Vernacular—Composition or Translation. | a   | b   | c   | d  | e  | Total number of marks obtained. | Whether passed or not passed. | If passed, in what class ranked. | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained. | Remarks. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                  |                 | 180                                    | 120                                                                          | 100                                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50                              | 50                            | 700                              |                                                         |          |

189. For the B.A. degree the course shall extend over a period of two years and shall comprise instruction in—

## Part I. English Language and Literature.

## „ II. One of the following groups:—

- (i) Mathematics.
- (ii) Physical Science.
- (iii) Natural Science.
- (iv) Logic, Psychology and Ethics.
- (v) History and Economics.
- (vi) Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.

The courses taken up by undergraduates in Part II of the B.A. degree examination shall be related to the optional groups of the Intermediate examination according to the following table:—

Group I of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups I, II or IV of the B.A. courses.  
Group II of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups III or IV of the B.A. courses.  
Group III of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups IV, V or VI of the B.A. courses, provided that undergraduates proceeding to group IV of the B.A. courses shall have taken (c) Logic, that undergraduates proceeding to group V shall have taken (a) Ancient History and (b) Modern History, and that undergraduates proceeding to group VI shall have taken (d) a classical language.

199. For the B.A. (Honours) degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years and shall comprise instruction in:

## I. English.

## II. One of the following branches of knowledge:—

- (i) Mathematics.
- (ii) Physical Science—either ii-A or ii-B.
- (iii) Natural Science.
- (iv) Mental and Moral Science.
- (v) History and economics.
- (vi) Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.
- (vii) English Language and Literature.
- (viii) Sanskrit Language and Literature.



NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 302, EDUCATIONAL, DATED  
27TH MAY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—Alterations in and additions to the University regulations.]

Previous papers.

|                                                 |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 27th December | 1906. |
| " " 15 " " 10th January                         | 1907. |
| " " 286 " " 13th May                            | 1909. |
| " " 427 " " 21st July                           | "     |

From the University of Madras, dated 14th March 1910, No. 1006.

Under section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the University of Madras submits, for the sanction of Government, certain alterations in and additions to the University regulations which were passed by the Senate at its meeting held on the 4th March 1910.

\*The numbers noted are those in the University Calendar of 1908-1909, which have been adopted by the Registrar of the University.

K.R.—12-4-09.

2. The alterations proposed are in regulations 178 \* 181, 185, 186, 189 and 199 relating to the Intermediate and B.A. courses of study and examinations. These will be dealt with below *seriatim*.

3. Regulation 178.—This regulation runs—

Page 82 of the Madras University Calendar for 1908-1909.

" Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall, during the first and second year, undergo courses of study in —

" I. English Language and Literature.

" II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu), or if the candidate's vernacular is other than one of the above or is English, composition in English.

" III. One of the following optional groups :—

" (i) (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

" (ii) (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

" (iii) (a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic.

" (iv) (a) Ancient or Modern History, (b) a Classical Language, (c) a second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages which candidates studied previous to Matriculation."

4. The Senate now proposes to modify the above regulation as follows :—

" Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall, during the first and second year, undergo courses of study in—

" I. English Language and Literature.

" II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Singalese, Burmese) or translation into

Page 78 of the Madras University Calendar for 1908-1909.

" English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in regulation 174.



"III. One of the following optional groups:—

"(i) (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

"(ii) (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

"(iii) Any three of the following subjects:—

"(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) a Classical

Page 78 of the Madras University Calendar  
for 1908-1909.

"Language, (e) a second Classical  
"Language, or one of the Foreign or  
"Indian Vernacular Languages mention-  
"ed in regulation 174."

5. The proposed regulation embodies three modifications, viz.—

(1) Addition of Sinhalese and Burmese to the list of vernaculars in which composition should be taken.

(2) Provision of translation into English from a Classical or Foreign Language as an alternative to the present compulsory vernacular composition.

(3) Combination of optional groups (iii) and (iv) into a new group (iii) composed of the five subjects of the present groups (iii) and (iv).

6. (1) The first modification is intended to bring regulation 178 (II) into line

Page 82 *ibid.*

with regulation 174 which recognizes

Page 78 *ibid.*

Sinhalese and Burmese as Indian

vernaculars which may be brought up

for the Matriculation examination. Regulation 178 (II), as it now stands, makes no mention of Sinhalese and Burmese and the present proposal is to supply this omission.

(2) The second modification is designed to remove the disadvantages in which the present compulsory vernacular composition places students desirous of taking the classical languages, the study of which is consequently discouraged. Under the existing regulation 178, vernacular composition is compulsory on all candidates for the Intermediate examination. This confers some advantage on those candidates who have taken a vernacular language for the Matriculation examination and who take a vernacular language for the Intermediate examination but places those taking the classical languages under a disadvantage. The present proposal is to allow those taking a classical or foreign language to bring up translation into English from a classical or foreign language in lieu of vernacular composition. The Committee of the Senate which considered the proposed alterations remarks that vernacular composition will now be taught generally in the High schools under the new scheme for School-leaving certificates and that the necessity for a course in vernacular composition is therefore reduced.

(3) The third modification is intended to remove the unpopularity of the present group (iv) (Language). The Committee of the Senate above referred to states that this unpopularity is due to the fact that group (iv) qualifies for one group

Regulation 189 on pages 95 and 96 of the  
Calendar for 1908-1909.

only in the B.A. course, viz., group (vi)

(two languages). It is now proposed to

make the new group (iii) qualify for groups

(iv) (Logic, Psychology and Ethics), (v) (History and Economics), or (vi) (two languages) of the B.A. course, subject to the proviso that an undergraduate selecting group (iv), (v) or (vi), as the case may be, shall have studied in the Intermediate course, Logic, Ancient and Modern History or a classical language, respectively—*vide* alteration proposed in regulation 189.

7. The proposed alterations have reference to the study of vernaculars in the University Arts course. They leave the study of vernaculars in the University course still optional, but make it more likely to be taken up as such, than formerly.

Paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 841, Educational,  
dated 27th December 1906.

In the body of the regulations which the Senate of the Madras University recommended for the consideration of Government in 1906, it excluded from the

A vernacular language was previously a compulsory subject.

K.R.—11-4-10.

Intermediate course the classical and vernacular languages of India as a compulsory subject of study. The

Government did not approve of this. They considered that the graduates of the University should have a sound knowledge of the vernaculars, but as the revised body of regulations should, under

Paragraph 13 of G.O., No. 841, Educational,  
dated 27th December 1906.

section 26 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, be issued before the end of 1906, the Government had no time to refer the question back to the Senate. They therefore

Paragraph 13 of G.O., No. 841, Educational,  
dated 27th December 1906.

introduced a regulation making composition in a vernacular a compulsory subject for the Intermediate examination and

issued the revised body of regulations before the end of 1906.

8. The Government then remarked:—

"If longer time had remained at their disposal the Government would have wished to refer back to the Senate for

Paragraph 2 *ibid.*

"further discussion certain important

"points of principle, the chief of these being the exclusion from the undergraduate course as a compulsory subject of the classical and vernacular languages of India,

"and the important question of requiring students throughout their undergraduate course to specialize, to the extent which the Senate have recommended, the courses

"of study for the examinations leading to the B.A. degree.

"In the Regulations as submitted by the Senate English is the only compulsory subject for the Intermediate and

Paragraph 13 *ibid.*

"final examinations for the B.A.

"degree, the remaining subjects to be studied being formed into optional groups;

"only one optional group being compulsory in addition to English. The first

"remarks to which these proposals give rise is that they totally exclude the

"classical and vernacular languages of the country as compulsory subjects. The

"neglect of these languages by the ordinary University graduate of the present

"day is notorious. It appears to the Government that, if those who have

Paragraph 13 *ibid.*

"secured a University education are to

"do the best for the country with the

"education they have received, it is imperative that they should preserve a sound

"knowledge of the vernaculars. With this in view and in order that a student may

"not be led to put aside the study of his mother tongue a Regulation has been

"introduced providing as a compulsory subject in the Intermediate examination for

"the B.A. degree, composition in a vernacular. A similar provision appears in the

"new Regulations of the Calcutta University and there the test is made compulsory

"also at the final examination for the degree. The Government do not propose to insist

"upon this at present in view of the onerous character of the examinations in the

"course of study prescribed for that examination. Since this subject was under the

"consideration of the Government, they have received several influentially signed

"memorials from different parts of the Presidency advocating strongly the retention

"of the study of the vernacular in the undergraduate course".

G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 10th January  
1907.

The memorials on the subject which reached Government were recorded with the remark that the memorialists should address the University.

9. In April 1909 the Senate proposed to abolish altogether composition in a vernacular language as a compulsory subject for the Intermediate examination; but in G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th May 1909, the Government declined to sanction the proposal of the Senate. If the alterations now proposed are sanctioned, there might be a possibility of more students taking group (iii) \* of the Intermediate course, and studying a classical or vernacular language for the Intermediate examination. Students will not also give up the study of Sanskrit in the secondary classes for fear of the compulsory vernacular composition at the Intermediate examination. In these circumstances, the alterations proposed in Regulation 178 seem to be acceptable.

\* *Vide* page 1 *supra*.



Pages 83 and 84 of the calendar for 1908-1909. 10. *Regulations 184-I and 186 (3).*—In Regulation 184-I it is proposed that the following sentence should be omitted:—

“The second paper shall be on the outlines of the History of English Literature”;

Page 94 of the calendar for 1908-1909. and in Regulation 186 (3) it is proposed that the minimum mark for passing in vernacular composition should be reduced from 50 to 40 per cent.

The omission of the paper on the History of English Literature is intended to lighten the compulsory courses. A reduction is proposed in the pass mark for vernacular composition because it is considered that the present minimum of 50 per cent. is too high.

11. The other changes proposed in Regulations 184, 185, 186, 189 and 199 are all consequential alterations and call for no remarks.

12. Before these alterations in and additions to the University Regulations are sanctioned, the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may, it is submitted, be obtained u.o.

T.K.—9-4-10.

Previous to 1906, that is, under the old by-laws, a vernacular or classical language was a compulsory subject of study for the F.A. and B.A. examinations. By new Regulations 178\* and 189\*, the vernacular language was removed from the list of compulsory subjects for both the above examinations, but in the case of the Intermediate examination (Regulation 178), “Composition in a vernacular” was made a compulsory subject. The result of this change was that the study of the vernacular and classical languages in the University classes was practically given up, only a very small number of students having chosen group\* IV, as an optional subject for the Intermediate course. No special instruction was given in the college classes in a vernacular language as a preparation for “vernacular composition” and the result was that candidates who had taken Sanskrit or other classical language as their second language for the Matriculation examination, felt the compulsory vernacular composition in the Intermediate examination as a hardship. In 1909, representations were made to the Senate that “the retention of the vernacular composition paper with the

*Vide* page 3 of G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th May 1909. “high minimum of 50 per cent. was sure to dissuade candidates for the Matriculation examination from taking up Sanskrit or other classical language as their second language. They would naturally apprehend that if they did so, instead of taking up a vernacular language they would have very great difficulty in securing 50 per cent. of the maximum marks in vernacular composition at the intermediate examination and that the only safe course would be to select a vernacular for their second language.”

2. The Senate thereupon recommended that vernacular composition should be abolished as one of the compulsory subjects for the Intermediate examination. This proposal was, however, not approved by Government. Please see the Honourable Member's remarks on pages 1, 2 and 4 of the notes to G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th May 1909. The proposal now made by the Senate does not go so far as to restore the vernacular language to the position which it held before the new Regulations came into force, but places it under one of the optional groups† for the Intermediate examination, thus affording chances for candidates to take it up as one of the optional subjects for that course.

† This is group iii in the revised regulation, which combines groups III and IV of the existing regulations.

3. The Director of Public Instruction was present at the meeting of the Senate at which the proposed modifications in regulations were decided upon—*vide* his remarks on page 8 of the *Madras Mail* of 5th March put up.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-4-10.

There are four proposals:—

(1) *Proposal I—Regrouping of optional subjects.*—The proposal to combine groups III and IV of the F.A. (Regulation 178) and make the combined group qualify for groups IV to VI of the B.A. (Regulation 189) may be approved, the object being to make more students take languages—either classical or vernacular. It might be well to make certain that group VI, B.A., is really intended to run—

Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course,

and not

Two languages, one being a classical language, already studied, etc.

The comma would make a great difference. As the rule is drafted, a student may take a vernacular for the B.A. without having studied it for the F.A. This gives a vernacular two chances of being taken up. A student need not make up his mind to take it till his B.A. course begins. The proposed grouping of the optional subjects in the F.A. would not seem to do anything for the vernaculars, though it may help Sanskrit. The possible combinations in the F.A. optional groups without the vernacular in them will be larger than ever. However, it is something to assist Sanskrit which is the foundation of the principal vernaculars. The throwing open of more B.A. groups to students who have taken languages in the F.A. will of course assist.

(2) *The second proposal*—to cut out the paper on the history of English literature from the compulsory English of the F.A. may be approved. There are now five papers in compulsory English; four are enough. The history of English literature will keep very well for the B.A. By that time the student may be expected to have read more of the English classics. To cram up biographical facts about authors and some one else's opinions about books you have never read out of a text-book or lecture notes isn't education.

(3) *Proposal III—Translation as an alternative to compulsory vernacular composition.*—The most contentious of the proposals is that in paragraph 2 of clause (a) in the current file. It proposes to amend Regulations 178 (ii) and 184 (ii) so as to give Indian candidates an alternative to compulsory vernacular composition and to alter the alternative of Europeans from composition in English. The new alternative is to be translation into English from a classical or foreign language. Translation is easier than composition. An Indian with a smattering of Sanskrit will probably find it easier to translate Sanskrit than to write essays in an ancient Telugu or Tamil grammatical style, using a practically Sanskrit vocabulary. The European or Eurasian would perhaps just as soon transtate some easy Latin or French as write essays in English.

So far as Indians are concerned the object appears to be to encourage Sanskrit and to remove the grievance against vernacular composition, which students fear will be difficult, especially as there is no real standard and the candidates do not know exactly what will be expected of them. The subject is, I understand, not being taught in the colleges in spite of Regulation 178. So far as Europeans are concerned, I do not understand what the object is; unless it is to take from them what is supposed to be an unfair advantage, English vernacular composition being really, and not in name only, in the vernacular. The result would probably be to kill for the present compulsory vernacular composition in the grammatical style, which was specially inserted in the regulations by Government; whose abolition Government declined to sanction in G.O., No. 286, dated 13th May 1909. It might be resuscitated later on in a commoner style by being taught in schools by the form-master (instead of a pandit) as an ordinary subject for the school-leaving certificate (page 39, G.O., No. 427, Educational, of 1909). Boys who had done well in it at school might take it up for the F.A. I am not sure it would not be better for the grammatical style to die.



(4) A minor proposal is to reduce the minimum for compulsory vernacular composition from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent.—Regulation 186 (3). If students were allowed to write anything not very far removed from the language they think and speak in, 50 per cent. would be absurdly low. As "vernacular composition" really corresponds to Latin prose for us 40 per cent. will perhaps be high enough for a compulsory subject. The best remedy would be for the University to appoint examiners who would permit the use of a fairly colloquial vocabulary (the grammatical form does not matter so much) in vernacular composition; but that would be too much to expect; puja will be paid to the literary dialects for two or three generations more. For the proposed translation alternative 40 per cent. would also be required. On the assumption that translation is easier than composition, this would be too low: to make the minimum for translation higher than the minimum for composition would do something to encourage composition.

(5) The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted. He will doubtless have a good deal to say about these important proposals.

A. GALLETTI—14-4-10.

To the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for favour of remarks.

L. M. WYNCH—15-4-10.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I have no sympathy with the existing regulations for the Intermediate and pass degree in arts. My own proposals for much less specialized courses were rejected by the Senate from mixed motives. This by the way to show that I am dealing with a situation which I have had to accept.

In so far as the vernaculars are concerned it is very generally agreed that some change in the Intermediate course is desirable. Every candidate has to write a composition. Composition in English is well understood as a test and its merit is estimated by fairly fixed criteria, but composition in an Indian vernacular may be called an unknown quantity and what one examiner would consider good might be held to be worthless or even meretricious by another.

The intention of the Government in requiring composition was to ensure that every University student had a fair knowledge of his own language. Even those who approve of the intention appear to think that the end is by no means certain of achievement by the means employed. There is no general agreement as to what is a "fair knowledge" of a vernacular. However this may be, it is probable that under the existing regulations no one can escape without knowing more of his own language than he might have known without the composition test, but these regulations appear to be discouraging not only classical study but also study of the vernaculars beyond this obligatory stage which is vaguely defined and of doubtful value.

The effect of the proposals will certainly be to allow some students to take a degree without any knowledge of their mother-tongue, some will acquire sufficient facility to satisfy some examiner that he can express his ideas in language of perhaps a more or less debased character while many more than would otherwise be the case will make a real study of their own language.

The proposals are a compromise arrived at after much discussion and will perhaps do more for the real encouragement of the vernaculars than the existing regulations appear to be likely to do.

The Government may reject these proposals, but there will be left regulations with which almost every one seems dissatisfied. The Senate does not seem likely to agree to anything very different from what is now proposed. I recommend that the proposals be accepted and, if at all, in their entirety.

Before final approval a date should be fixed for the coming into operation of the amended regulations. Students entering college in July 1911—many of them with school-leaving certificates—might well have the option of the various courses proposed and the new regulations might be made to affect the Intermediate examination of 1913.

A. G. BOURNE—29-4-10.

Put up the University Calendar for 1909-1910 please.

L. M. WYNCH—2-5-10.

The file is submitted with the University Calendar for 1910 and connected papers.

T.K.—2-5-10.

It is nowhere explained in these papers what the course of study in one of the vernaculars prescribed in Regulation 178 consists in exactly.

From the notes at page 207 of the notes to G.O., No. 841, dated 27th December 1906, it would seem to have been the original intention merely to prescribe an essay in the vernacular as a compulsory subject in the Intermediate examination, but the regulations issued with the above-quoted Government Order prescribed a "course of study."

Undergraduates at Balliol in my time had to write an essay every week and I suppose it is something of this sort that college students have to do here. But it is not very clear why this should be considered such a handicap to students who take up Sanskrit so as to discourage the study of that classical language.

M. H[AMMICK].

The great difficulty seems to be that as stated by the President of the Madura G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 10th January 1907. Tamil Sangam "good prose in the Indian vernaculars is meagre and not worth the name" and as the Director of Public Instruction points out, there is really no definite standard by which to judge essays in the vernacular.

And very different according to the standard of difference people.

M. H[AMMICK].

Under the revised regulations now submitted by the Senate composition in the vernacular will still remain a compulsory subject for the Intermediate examination for all students except those who take up a classical or foreign language, and as the Director of Public Instruction seems on the whole to be in favour of the acceptance of the revised regulations I submit that Government may agree.

L. M. WYNCH—16-5-10.

I heard the discussion in the Senate and talked the matter over. I think it is best to agree to the proposal and make it come into operation as the Director of Public Instruction suggests. The vernacular in this country is a most vague subject. Though I quite agree that we should do all we can to insist on our young men speaking and writing their own language.

Please draft.

L. M. WYNCH—25-5-10.

M. H[AMMICK]—24-5-10.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—26-5-10.

The University Registrar's letter and the draft order, taken together, will not be quite intelligible without the regulations. It is therefore proposed to print the regulations, as amended, in the appendix to the order.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-5-10.

Issue.

S. H. SLATER—27-5-10.

[G.O., No. 302, Educational, dated 27th May 1910.]



14.

C.No. <sup>571</sup>~~571~~, from the University of Madras, No.1006, dated 14th March 1910.

108

ORDER:- 302 8 27.5-10  
P.S.

The Government sanction the proposed alterations in Regulations 178, 184, 185, 186, 189 and 199 of the University Regulations. These Regulations as now amended are printed in the appendix to these Proceedings. They shall come into operation from the commencement <sup>of</sup> the academic year for 1911-12 so as to affect the Intermediate examination of 1913.

T.H.  
26.5-10

27.5.10

27/5

To be placed on E.T.

27/5

To

The Registrar, Madras University.

" D. P. I.

E. T.

100 copies  
delivered.  
18/6/10  
31/5/10

Appendix

not sent



177. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

## (II) INTERMEDIATE COURSES OF STUDY AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

178. Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall during the first and second year undergo courses of study in —

I. English Language and Literature.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Hindustani), or if the candidate's vernacular is other than one of the above or is English, composition in English. *Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese, or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 174.*

III. One of the following optional groups:—

i. (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

ii. (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.

iii. (a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic.

iv. (a) Ancient, or Modern History, (b) A Classical Language, (c) A Second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages, in which candidates are examined for the Matriculation Examination. *Mentioned in Regulation 174.*

*Any three of the following subjects:*

179. The Intermediate examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in March unless that day falls in the week preceding Easter day when the examination shall commence on the previous Thursday. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually, in the preceding April.

180. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. Each candidate must forward with his application his Matriculation or other accepted certificate, and he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 10th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated in Arts to this University to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after passing the Matriculation or other accepted examination, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

181. A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he presents himself for examination, produce a certificate of having attended an additional year in an affiliated college.

182. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the examination more than three times.

183. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

184. A candidate shall be examined in —

I. English Language and Literature.

There shall be five papers on English language and literature. The first paper shall be in composition and paraphrase. Composition shall consist of (a) the expansion of concisely expressed ideas or of matter sketched in brief outline, (b) epitomizing fairly long passages of prose, (c) an essay. Paraphrase shall be treated as a test of the candidate's power to understand and give the general meaning of passages of prose or poetry. Candidates shall be required to give in their own words the general meaning of the passage or passages selected and may be asked to add notes fully explaining italicized portions in such passages. *four*

The second paper shall be on the outlines of the history of English literature.

The third paper shall be in composition on the subject matter of certain set books including at least one novel. The answers shall be in the form of short essays, and the paper shall contain a larger number of essay subjects than the candidate is permitted to attempt. Evidence of detailed study shall not be required. *Second*

The fourth paper shall be on set books in poetry which are to be studied in detail. These set books shall consist of (a) a play of Shakespeare, (b) selections from Milton, (c) selections from modern poetry. *third*

The fifth paper shall be on set books in modern prose which are to be studied in detail. *fourth*

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year. The additional set books (those which are not to be studied in detail) shall be prescribed every year immediately after the publication of the results of the Matriculation examination.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Hindustani), or if the candidate's vernacular is other than one of the above or is English, composition in English.

There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination. The paper shall contain three essay subjects of which the candidate shall choose two.

*(Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 174.*



III. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate, two papers to be set in each division of each group:—

i. (a) MATHEMATICS, (b) PHYSICS, (c) CHEMISTRY.

(a) Mathematics.

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(a) *Algebra*.—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of indices. Variation. Surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Interest and annuities. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and the applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

(b) *Plane Trigonometry*.—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formulæ. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(c) *Geometry—Experimental*.—Construction of scales and their use. Construction of similar figures. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto. Simple cases of orthogonal projection.

*Theoretical*.—Ratio and proportion. Similar figures. Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

(b) Physics.

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

*Dynamics*.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

\* Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines.

\* The motion of a simple pendulum; determination of g.

*Hydrostatics*.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer. Boyle's Law; air pumps and water pumps.

*Heat*.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat; the conservation of energy.

*Light*.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light; simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the lens, telescope, microscope. The dispersion of light; the spectroscopic. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

*Magnetism*.—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field; the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

*Electricity*.—Electrified bodies; electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction. Laws of force between quantities of electricity. Lines of electrostatic force: the electric field. Electric force and electric potential; difference of potential.

\* Only experimental proofs are required in these cases.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force; Ohm's Law; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electromagnets.

*Sound*.—The production and propagation of sound; the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sounds; echoes.

(c) Chemistry.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

The laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Atomic theory; symbols and their use. Equivalents. Atomic weights. Molecular weights. Avogadro's hypothesis and relation of gas density to molecular weight. Chemical equations and calculations; nomenclature.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and of the chief types of their compounds with a view to their classification. The periodic system.

The ordinary methods of preparation, and the chief properties of the following elements and their principal compounds:—hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

Chief sources, preparation and properties of the common metals, viz., sodium, potassium (ammonium), silver, mercury, lead, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, barium, aluminium, iron, tin; and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides, and their salts with the more common negative radicles.

The preparation, properties and relations to one another of the following compounds of carbon:—methane and ethane; methyl and ethyl alcohols; ethyl ether; formaldehyde and acetaldehyde; formic and acetic acid; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

ii. (a) NATURAL SCIENCE, (b) PHYSICS, (c) CHEMISTRY.

(a) Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology.

The course shall consist of:—

(1) Elementary Botany.

(2) Elementary Zoology, including some knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body.

*Botany*.—The work shall be as far as possible practical and with the naked eye or with the aid of a simple lens. There shall be no Anatomy or Histology. A candidate may be required to draw and describe parts of plants.

The Seed, Testa and Tegmen and the markings on them. Funicle, Hilum, Aril, Micropyle, Caruncle, Hairs. Endosperm and Embryo, Plumule, Caulicle and Cotyledons. The shape of the embryo and the relative positions of the parts.

The germination of the seed and the growth of the young plant.

The mature plant, roots, stem, leaves, flower and fruit.

The root, tap and fibrous roots, swollen roots. Branching of the root.

The stem and its branches. Rhizomes and underground branches, and their distinction from roots.

Twigs and the arrangement of the leaves. Alternate, opposite, or whorled. Simple pinnately or digitately compound. Stipules. Shapes of leaves, linear, cordate, ovate, lanceolate, ob-ovate, etc. Entire, toothed, sinuate, lobed, etc. Glabrous, hairy pubescent, glandular or tomentose, etc.

Buds, their position and nature. Bud-scales.

Flowers and their arrangement. The inflorescence, raceme, spike, cyme, umbel, panicle. The parts of the ordinary flower, their numbers and aestivation. Poly- and sym-petaly regular and irregular.

The filament and connective. Anther and its dehiscence.

Ovary apo- or syn-carpous. The loculi and their number. Ovules and their arrangement. Placenta. Styles and stigma.

The fruit. Meaning of the word. Fleshy and dry fruits, drupe, berry, legume, capsule and cocci.

The characteristics of the following natural orders:—

Anonaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Leguminosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Convolvulaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatae, Euphorbiaceæ, Palmae, Musaceæ.



Candidates may be expected to describe a plant from an illustration, and to identify from a description the order of a plant belonging to any of the above.

**Zoology.**—The chief characters of living organisms. The special characters of animals. Meaning of the terms biology, morphology, physiology. The modes of occurrence of animals. Oviparous and viviparous animals. Fossils and their mode of formation. The bearing of the study of fossils on zoology. The principles of classification. The more important distinguishing characters of the following primary sub-divisions of the animal kingdom (as far as possible a consideration of external characters only:—Protozoa, Coelenterata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Vertebrata.

The chief external features of the following animals:—earthworm, crab, spider, scorpion, beetle, butterfly and caterpillar, snail, fresh-water mussel, fish, frog, lizard, snake, bird, bat, rabbit, cat, cow, horse. The animals are to be studied in such a way as to bring out the relationship which their general form and external features bear to their habits and mode of life.

A more detailed study of the external characters, together with the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the Cockroach, the Frog, and the Rabbit.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man.

The leading facts of physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature and functions of blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. The waste products and their elimination. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. The work of the liver. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves, and sensory organs.

Candidates will be expected to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated above. A knowledge of minute structures, requiring the use of the microscope, will not be required.

(b) Physics as in i (b).

(c) Chemistry as in i (c).

iii. (a) ANCIENT HISTORY, (b) MODERN HISTORY, (c) LOGIC, (d) A Classical Language, or other language.

(a) Ancient History.

The History of Greece and Rome, down to the death of Augustus.

(b) Modern History.

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, political and economic.

A knowledge of Geography shall be required from the candidates in both (a) and (b).

(c) Logic.

Scope of Logic. Laws of Thought. Terms. Formal Division and Definition. Predicables. Propositions and their import. Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning. Trains of Reasoning. Functions of Syllogism. Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Method. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws. Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

iv. (a) ANCIENT OR MODERN HISTORY, (b) A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, (c) A SECOND CLASSICAL OR OTHER LANGUAGE.

(a) Ancient History as in iii (a)

—or—

Modern History as in iii (b)

(b) A Classical Language.

The first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books and to grammar, and shall consist partly of passages for translation from the text-books, partly of questions on idiom and grammar, and partly of questions on the subject-matter of the text-books. The second paper shall consist of a simple piece of English prose for translation into the selected language, and a passage or passages not contained in the text-books for translation into English.

(b) A Second Classical Language or other Language.

In the case of classical and foreign languages the papers shall be as in iv (b).

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the first paper shall consist of questions on the text-books and on the grammar and idiom of the language, and the second shall consist of original composition.

185. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subjects shall be as therein specified:—

### I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

| Days.         | Hours.                           | Subjects.                                                                                                                  | Marks.               |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| First day ..  | 10—12:30<br>12:35—1:35<br>2:30—5 | Composition and Paraphrase .. .. .<br>History of English Literature .. .. .<br>Composition on additional set books .. .. . | 60<br>30<br>60 } 300 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—5                      | Poetry .. .. .<br>Prose .. .. .                                                                                            | 75<br>75 }           |

### II. COMPOSITION IN A VERNACULAR.

| Days.        | Hours. | Subjects.                                | Marks. |
|--------------|--------|------------------------------------------|--------|
| First day .. | 10—1   | Composition (see Regulation 184) .. .. . | 100    |

### III. OPTIONAL GROUPS.

| Days.         | Hours.             | Subjects.                                                                                                                              | Marks.         |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| First day ..  | 10—12:30<br>2—4:30 | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 }     |
| Second day .. | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 } 300 |
| Third day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 }     |
| First day ..  | 10—12:30<br>2—4:30 | Botany .. .. .<br>Zoology .. .. .                                                                                                      | 50<br>50 }     |
| Second day .. | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 } 300 |
| Third day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 }     |
| First day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | History of Greece .. .. .<br>History of Rome .. .. .                                                                                   | 50<br>50 }     |
| Second day .. | 10—12<br>2—4       | History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political and Economic .. .. .                                                                   | 50<br>50 } 300 |
| Third day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 }     |
| First day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | History of Greece, or History of Great Britain and Ireland .. .. .<br>History of Rome, or History of Great Britain and Ireland .. .. . | 50<br>50 }     |
| Fourth day .. | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 } 300 |
| Fifth day ..  | 10—12<br>2—4       | First Paper .. .. .<br>Second Paper .. .. .                                                                                            | 50<br>50 } 100 |

186. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than—

(1) 40 per cent. of the total marks in English.

(2) a third of the marks allotted to the papers in composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books taken together, and in the papers on the set books and the outlines of the history of English literature taken together.

(3) 50 per cent. of the marks in composition in a vernacular under Head II.



- (4) 35 per cent. in each of the divisions of the optional groups.
- (5) in the case of languages other than English a minimum of 30 per cent. in the second paper.

Candidates who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of proficiency, and candidates who obtain less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the second class in alphabetical order.

Candidates who obtain 50 per cent. in English or in any division of an optional group shall be noted as having gained distinction in that subject.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator for—

(1) English, vernacular and optional groups i, ii, and iii.

| Register number. | Optional Group. | English—Set books in Poetry and Prose, and the outlines of the history of English literature. | English — Composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books. | Vernacular — Composition or Translation. | (a)             | (b)             | (c)             | Total number of marks obtained. | Whether passed or not passed. | If passed, in what class ranked. | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained. | Remarks. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                  |                 |                                                                                               |                                                                                |                                          | Optional Group. | Optional Group. | Optional Group. |                                 |                               |                                  |                                                         |          |
|                  |                 | 180                                                                                           | 120                                                                            | 100                                      | 100             | 100             | 100             | 700                             |                               |                                  |                                                         |          |

(2) English, Vernacular and optional group iv.

| Register number. | Optional Group. | English—Set books in Poetry and Prose, and the outlines of the history of English literature. | English — Composition and paraphrase, and composition on additional set books. | Vernacular—Composition or Translation. | (a)              | (b)                   | (c)                    | Total number of marks obtained. | Whether passed or not passed. | If passed, in what class ranked. | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained. | Remarks. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                  |                 |                                                                                               |                                                                                |                                        | Ancient History. | Language—First Paper. | Language—Second Paper. |                                 |                               |                                  |                                                         |          |
|                  |                 | 180                                                                                           | 120                                                                            | 100                                    | 100              | 50                    | 50                     | 50                              | 50                            | 700                              |                                                         |          |

187. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional group in which he was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

### (III) COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

188. Undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts shall undergo a further course of study varying in length according as they intend to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts degree examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree examination.

#### BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE.

##### A. Courses of Study.

189. For the B.A. degree the course shall extend over a period of two years and shall comprise instruction in —

Part I. English Language and Literature.

Part II. One of the following groups:—

- (i) Mathematics.
- (ii)-A. Physical Science.
- (ii)-B. Physical Science.
- (iii) Natural Science.
- (iv) Logic, Psychology and Ethics.
- (v) History and Economics.
- (vi) Two languages, already studied in the Intermediate course, with portions of the history and literature of both languages.

provided that Undergraduates proceeding to group (iv) of the B.A. Courses shall have taken (c) Logic, that undergraduates proceeding to group (v) shall have taken (a) Ancient History and (b) Modern History, and that undergraduates proceeding to group (vi) shall have taken (d) a Classical Language.

The courses taken up by undergraduates in Part II of the B.A. degree examination shall be related to the optional groups of the Intermediate examination according to the following table:—

- Group (i) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (i), (ii), or (iv) of the B.A. courses.
- Group (ii) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (iii) or (iv) of the B.A. courses.
- Group (iii) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (iv), or (v) of the B.A. courses.
- Group (iv) of the Intermediate shall qualify for group (vi) of the B.A. courses.

199. For the B.A. (Honours) degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years and shall comprise instruction in:

I. English.

II. One of the following branches of knowledge:—

- (i) Mathematics.
- (ii) Physical science—either ii-A or ii-B.
- (iii) Natural science.
- (iv) Mental and Moral Science.
- (v) History and Economics.
- (vi) Two languages, other than English, already studied in the Intermediate course.
- (vii) English Language and Literature.
- (viii) Sanskrit Language and Literature.

one being a Classical Language.

7.4.  
26-5-10

27-5-10



ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.  
RECEIVED  
31 MAY 1910

Current No. ...., dated .....  
G.O., No. 302, dated 27-5-1910.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE  
SECRETARIAT.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders  
(b<sup>1</sup>)  
Notes.....

Docket. *University Regulation*

*Sanctioning the proposed certain*

*alterations in Regulations 178, 184, 185*

*186, 189 and 199 of the — and directing*

*that they shall come into operation*

*from the 1st commencement of the academic*

*year 1911-12, so as to affect the Inter-*

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including  
copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained  
in the Press)

*Interim examination 1913*

Complete  
correspondence  
and orders.

Notes

FOR RECORD.\*

Madras Records ... .. 30 15

Ooty Records ... .. 3 3

For filing with original ... .. 1 1

Total ... 34 9

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.....

India Office.....

Govt. of India.....Dept.

Public Department.....

Judicial Department.....

Financial Department.....

Revenue Department.....

Public Works Department.....

Local and Municipal Department.....

.....Dept.

Spare copies. { The Director of Public Instruction..... 5

The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....

The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....

The Surgeon-General.....

The Accountant-General.....

The Collector of.....

The P. D. B. .... 5

The *Ref. of Madras Univ.* 1008

The.....

The.....

The.....

The.....

The.....

The.....

Total ... 110

\* Copies distributed on.....\*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....\*(Despatcher.)

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b<sup>1</sup>) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.



TO PRESS, MADRAS.  
OOTY.

| A                                                                       | B                                                                                   | C                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited. | Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated. | As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (D) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated. |
| Type may be released after usual interval.                              | Type may be released after usual interval.                                          | Type may be released after usual interval.                                                                                                          |
| ..... Clerk.                                                            | ..... Clerk.                                                                        | ..... Clerk.                                                                                                                                        |
| ..... Supdt.                                                            | ..... Supdt.                                                                        | ..... Supdt.                                                                                                                                        |

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

*Press* Please print the Appendix to the Order first and show proof very urgently.

*Q*  
*31.5.10*

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

| Diary.                                        | Initials of Press official. |    |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|--|
| Received in Press on.....                     | 31.5.10                     | ST |  |
| First proof furnished on.....                 | 6.6.10                      | LB |  |
| Call for revised proof received on.....       |                             |    |  |
| Revised proof furnished on.....               |                             |    |  |
| Corrected proof received for striking on..... | 15.6.10                     | ST |  |
| Final copies supplied on.....                 | 17.6.10                     | LB |  |

| Account of copies.                      | Complete copies. | Notes. | Issue copies. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|
| Supplied to Secretariat for Record..... | 84               | 19     |               |
| " " " Issue.....                        | 110              |        |               |
| For Volumes.....                        | 36               |        |               |
| For E.T.....                            | 70               |        |               |
| Total ...                               | 230              | 19     |               |