

Educational (1912) Department.

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Report-

Forwarding to the Govt. of India the ~~on~~ ^{on} the
operations of the University of Madras during
the quinquennium ending the 31st March
1912.

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University of Madras



No. 2006

SENATE HOUSE, MADRAS,
6th June, 1912.

FROM

FRANCIS DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar, University of Madras,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Educational Department.

Through THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter, No. 442, dated 21st February, 1912, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, which was communicated to the Syndicate of this University by the Government of Madras in G.O., No. 207, Educational, dated 4th March, 1912, I have the honour, by the direction of the Syndicate, to furnish the enclosed Report dealing with the operations of the University of Madras during the quinquennium ending with the 31st March, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Francis Dewsbury
Registrar.

University of Madras

Enclosure

REPORT

Important developments in the University of Madras during the quinquennium, 1907 to 1912

Shortly before the close of the last quinquennium the Government of Madras issued the new Regulations for the University which, for the most part, had been prepared by the Senate of the University. The work of the University during the quinquennium that has now closed (April, 1907, to March, 1912), may be described briefly as the carrying out of the changes introduced by the adoption of new courses of study and by alterations in the Regulations relating to the examinations for the Arts Degrees. The most important change in the Intermediate Arts course made by the new Regulations was the provision of optional groups of subjects which undergraduates might study. Originally four such groups were created: i. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, ii. Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, iii. Ancient History (Greece and Rome), Modern History (British History including some Economic History) and Logic, and iv. Two Languages (one at least classical) and either a History or Logic. As it was found that very few students took up group iv it was decided in 1910 to amalgamate groups iii and iv and to permit undergraduates who took up the new group iii to choose any three of the five subjects now included in it.

The other subjects studied in the new Intermediate course are English and a Second Language. The Senate, having made provision for other languages in group iv, had proposed that only English should be compulsory, but Government, when issuing the Regulations, added vernacular composition as a compulsory subject. As it was thought by many that this change had discouraged the study of Sanskrit in the schools, it was decided two years ago to make translation from a classical or foreign language an alternative for vernacular composition.

The changes in the curricula have necessitated a reorganization of many of the colleges, particularly in the matter of buildings and equipment for science teaching. The managers of a number of colleges, recognizing that a properly-equipped college would, under the new Regulations, cost much more than formerly, resolved to close their college departments. One first-grade college and eight second-grade colleges have been closed in this way, most of them in the past quinquennium. In the case of almost all these colleges there was hardly any real need for their existence, and in some cases they were closed with a view to amalgamating with or strengthening other educational institutions.

Of the twenty-nine second-grade colleges now affiliated to the University, twenty-one have taken up group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry), as one of the groups of subjects in which they offer instruction. Thirteen out of the fourteen first-grade colleges affiliated to the University also have taken up group i for the Intermediate course, while twelve out of fourteen have taken up Science for the B.A. Degree. Science laboratories have thus had to be provided by the great majority of the colleges,

both first grade and second grade, and very large sums have been spent by the managers of aided colleges in addition to the grants-in-aid given by Government and to the sums expended on Government colleges, alike in the Madras Presidency and in the Native States.

In the course of 1910, a Commission appointed by the Syndicate, along with the Director of Public Instruction, inspected all the Arts colleges affiliated to the University and similar Commissions inspected the professional colleges. Reports were drawn up embodying the results of the inspection in each case. Defects were pointed out and suggestions made as to the remedies required, and the Syndicate has appointed a special Standing Committee to deal with the matter, so that the necessary improvements in the staff and equipment of the affiliated colleges may be duly made.

The first Intermediate examination under the new Regulations was held in March, 1911. The first B.A. Degree examination under the new Regulations will be held in April, 1913.

An important change made by the new Regulations is the introduction of Honours courses for the B.A. Degree. So far only three colleges have been affiliated in Honours courses. They began their Honours classes in July, 1911, and the first examination will be held in April, 1914. It may be mentioned that, in connection with the Honours course in English, two of the colleges in Madras have arranged for courses of inter-collegiate lectures which are attended by the students of both colleges.

A very important change was introduced in 1911 in connection with the method of admitting undergraduates to the affiliated colleges. Hitherto a pass in the Matriculation examination has been the only entrance to a University course. It was decided in 1910 to accept a completed school-leaving certificate as a passport to the colleges. The School-leaving Certificate examination, however, differs from the Matriculation examination in the important particular that there is no 'passing' standard. A completed school-leaving certificate is a record of a pupil's work in the upper classes of a high school for three years at least and the marks gained at the different school examinations and at the public examination are entered in it. School-leaving certificates are, therefore, of very varying value, while at the same time when carefully considered they give a much better idea of the real capacity of a pupil. All who possess them are eligible for admission to colleges, but by no means all are fit for admission. The burden of responsibility in making admissions is thrown upon the principals of colleges. The new Regulation came into force in July, 1911. Many boys took an unduly optimistic view of the value of their certificates and consequently there was an unduly large number of applications for admission to colleges. In some cases the principals of colleges showed a tendency to value certificates more highly than the entries would warrant, and in consequence the number of students in the Junior Intermediate class during the year 1911-2 was much larger than in the previous year. The Syndicate by the Regulations has the power to make rules with regard to admissions but has hitherto refrained from exercising this power. The Syndicate feels that the benefit of one of the chief objects with which the school-leaving certificate was introduced would be lost if hard and fast rules were laid down. Boys would then begin to consider a 'pass' in the public examination as the main object to be aimed at in their work. The Syndicate has dealt with the principals who seem to have been inclined to lower the standard of admission, and hopes that the somewhat indiscriminate admissions of the first year of the new system will not be repeated. It may be added that very few boys now appear for the Matriculation examination from schools in the Madras Presidency, and the number of candidates for that examination has fallen from 10,000 to about 600. All those who are admitted to affiliated colleges with completed Secondary School-leaving certificates are registered as Matriculates of the University, as well as those who pass the Matriculation examination.

University Buildings

The University buildings practically consist of the Senate House alone; the Library is located in a portion of the building of the Connemara Public Library, a Government institution.

No material addition to the University buildings has been made during the quinquennium, but plans and estimates for the construction of a separate library building are under preparation.

The University Library

The University Library was founded in 1906. For the purchase of books there were at the outset available the sum of Rs. 30,700 bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. William Griffith, together with a lakh of rupees granted by Government. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 has been capitalized, the balance being set apart for the purchase of books and periodicals. To meet annual charges, viz. establishment, contingencies, purchase of books, etc., the Syndicate has sanctioned a yearly grant of Rs. 7,600, which includes the interest on Rs. 30,000 capitalized.

Subject to conditions which amount to partial amalgamation, the University Library is at present housed in the Connemara Public Library, the Principal Librarian of that institution being *ex-officio* Chairman of the University Library Committee.

The management of the University Library is vested in a Committee consisting of the *ex-officio* Chairman and five Fellows of the University, one of whom is Convener, appointed by the Syndicate.

On March 31, 1912, the number of volumes in the Library was about 12,000, and there is still available for the purchase of books a sum of Rs. 50,000 (excluding the capitalized sum of Rs. 30,000 above referred to). This sum, it is expected, will be utilized within a year or two after the publication of the University Library Catalogue, which has been compiled by three Fellows of the University appointed by the Syndicate, and is now in the press.

Books and periodicals are purchased for the Library by the Library Committee, chiefly on the recommendation of the various Boards of Studies, to each of which a fixed proportion of the sums initially available and annually recurring has been allotted.

For various reasons the amalgamation of the University and Connemara Public Libraries, which, as a temporary measure, proved highly convenient, has been found unworkable as a permanent arrangement. Proposals have accordingly been submitted to the Syndicate by the Library Committee for a separate University Library and Library building. The Syndicate has addressed Government on the subject, and Government have been pleased to order the preparation of plans and estimates.

Owing to the want of a catalogue, and for some other reasons, members of the University have as yet been unable to take full advantage of the facilities for study provided by the Library, but the Library has none the less proved of considerable use to Professors and Lecturers as also to students preparing for the higher Degree examinations.

University Scholarships

The University though fairly well provided with endowed prizes, has very few endowed scholarships, especially *open* scholarships. It has eleven scholarship endowments of the total funded value of Rs. 1,27,300 and producing a yearly income of

approximately Rs. 4,500. Of these, only three, with a total funded value of Rs. 26,900, are open—one, the Marsh Scholarship, of funded value Rs. 5,000, was founded during the quinquennium and is devoted to Arts; the other two are devoted to Law. The remaining eight scholarships are closed, inasmuch as they are restricted to students of certain colleges, districts, or religions.

19 The benefactions received by the University since its foundation have, with a few exceptions, consisted of prize endowments of comparatively small amounts, which do little for the encouragement of higher education.

20 The institution of Honours courses and other changes in the University courses required changes in the terms of award of many of the endowed scholarships and prizes, and a Committee of the Senate has been appointed to consider and report upon the whole question of University scholarships and prizes.

State Scholarship

21 The Government of India scholarship falls to this University after alternate intervals of one and two years. The two scholars selected during the quinquennium both proceeded to the University of Cambridge and after taking high places in the Mathematical Tripos entered the Indian Civil Service.

Research and post graduate studies

During the quinquennium provision was made by the University for University studentships. These are of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem and are tenable for two years by graduates making research in Arts, Medicine and Engineering. The selection of the students is made by the Syndicate on the report of the Board of Studies concerned in the subject in which a candidate proposes to engage in research.

So far the report of no Board of Studies has warranted the award of a studentship.

University Lectures

22 In December, 1906, the University instituted Vacation lectures on Mathematics for teachers in colleges and high schools, the cost of which were defrayed from a Government grant. These lectures were delivered at Madras, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly. During the quinquennium further courses of lectures on History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry were delivered, the centres being Madras and Trichinopoly. These lectures were intended to assist the teachers in meeting the requirements of the new Regulations of the University and were largely attended, especially by the teachers of the high schools for whom the later courses were more particularly designed. The cost was met partly from a funded grant of Rs. 50,000 from Government, and partly from the University Fee Fund.

Provision was made during the quinquennium for the establishment of University lectureships. The object of these lectureships is primarily to assist the affiliated colleges in giving instruction in the higher branches of the Honours Courses for the B.A. Degree, and the lectures are open without fee to all students taking an Honours Course in an affiliated college, and on the payment of a fee to graduates who wish to engage in post graduate study.

23 These lectureships will come into operation from the beginning of the academic year 1912-3, and six courses of lectures have been sanctioned by the Senate for that year, on various subjects in English, Zoology, History and Economics.

24 Provision has also been made for the establishment of special courses of lectures to be delivered by persons eminent in Arts or Science. One such lecture was delivered in March, 1912, by Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., who announced to the University the results of his researches for the last seven years into the etiology of the disease known as 'Kala Azar'.

25 In addition to these lectureships which are paid from the general funds of the University, a lectureship called the Sir Subramanya Aiyar lectureship has recently been created through the generosity of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I. The endowment provides for an annual lecture on any topic connected with Physical or Natural Science or the Ancient History or Archaeology of India.

University Income and Expenditure

26 In Appendix I to this Report will be found statements of the income and expenditure of the University during the quinquennium. The statements have been prepared from the various accounts maintained by the University under the heads (A) Fee Fund, (B) Endowments, (C) Government Grants for Vacation Lectures, (D) Government Grants towards the cost of inspection and the travelling expenses of Fellows, etc., (E) University Library, Capital Account and (F) University Library, Revenue Account.

Literary and Scientific Works

27 What little work has been done in this direction is mainly concerned with the Tamil literature and language and the development of modern prose in that and the other Dravidian languages current in South India.

28 A matter in which the University has been concerned in the quinquennium is the compilation of a Tamil lexicon. The materials were collected by Dr. G. U. Pope of Oxford, a former fellow of the University, and it was intended that the lexicon should be compiled by a Committee appointed by the University and issued as a University publication. A hitch, however, occurred in the negotiations, and the death of Dr. Pope in 1909 suspended all progress for the time. The matter, however, is still under consideration.

29 On the introduction of the new Intermediate courses in which composition in a vernacular (with translation from a classical or foreign language as an alternative) is compulsory, a difficulty was experienced both in the course of study and the examinations due to the absence of any recognized standard in modern prose. There is, in some of the South Indian vernaculars at least, a wide divergence between the language as spoken, even by educated people, and the literary language, and this divergence is not confined to the Vocabulary but extends to inflectional forms. The University appointed Committees of experts to consider and report upon the matter. The report of the Tamil Committee has been received and practically adopted. It is intended to publish the report, and it is hoped that the publication will do something to fix a style of Tamil Composition.

Statistical Tables

30 As explained above the Matriculation examination has ceased to be of much importance in this University: in the Madras Presidency, and the Native States of Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin, it has been practically replaced by the Secondary School-leaving certificate issued by the Governments of the Presidency and Native States. To Table III, accordingly, a note has been added, showing the number of candidates who sat for the Final examinations under the several Secondary School-leaving Certificate Schemes at the close of the year 1911-2. It may be presumed that almost all of these candidates would have presented themselves for the Matriculation examination of this University except for the introduction of these Secondary School-leaving Certificate Schemes and their acceptance by the University.

Diagram of University Courses of Study

31 The diagram which figured as detailed table 22 in the last review has been revised and appears as Appendix III to this report.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

APPENDIX I—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A—Financial Statement of the Fee Fund for the last Quinquennium																						
YEAR	RECEIPTS						CHARGES						REMARKS									
	Examination fees			Other receipts			Total			Establishment, postage and telegrams, and upkeep of the Senate House				Remuneration to examiners, and travelling charges to examiners			Printing and stationery for examinations and general			Total		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P				
1907-8	2,48,313	0	0	20,710	11	6	2,69,023	11	6	22,655	10	4	1,77,194	10	0	35,293	10	2	2,35,143	14	6	(a) Figures are subject to alterations after Audit about October next.
1908-9	2,79,187	0	0	3,712	5	11	2,82,899	5	11	29,963	13	1	1,84,073	5	9	60,838	4	5	2,24,875	7	3	(b) This excludes Rs. 23,500, received from the Government of Madras, during that financial year, as compensation for loss of income during 1910-11 due to the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme.
1909-10	2,46,190	8	0	13,881	9	1	2,60,072	1	1	26,228	5	10	2,07,793	3	6	41,695	0	8	2,75,716	9	7	
1910-11	1,36,651	0	0	11,946	14	3	1,48,597	14	3	41,065	5	11	1,00,468	1	3	33,804	2	0	1,75,398	9	2	
1911-2 (a)	1,51,620	0	0	12,778	8	11	(b) 1,64,398	8	11	31,086	5	1	1,13,186	6	0	31,239	11	7	1,75,512	6	8	

FRANCIS DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
June, 1912.

APPENDIX I—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B—Financial Statement of Endowments for the last quinquennium

YEAR	Invested in Government securities	RECEIPTS			CHARGES			Cash balance on March 31	REMARKS					
		(Interest on securities and additional endowments)			{Scholarships, prizes & medals; and the cost of securities purchased for new endowments)}									
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P					
1907- 8	..	(a)3,28,200	0	0	1,14,236	7	8	1,02,425	7	6	11,811	0	2	(a) This includes the Griffith bequest of Rs. 30,700 and the Government grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the library. These two amounts with interest thereon have since been constituted into a separate library-capital account.
1908- 9	..	2,01,100	0	0	21,067	10	8	14,758	3	1	6,309	7	7	
1909-10	..	2,07,900	0	0	20,056	12	11	11,280	8	11	8,776	4	0	
1910-11	..	2,14,900	0	0	16,774	13	4	6,907	12	10	9,867	0	6	
1911- 2	..	2,16,400	0	0	18,120	12	3	5,408	11	11	12,712	0	4	

SENATE HOUSE,
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FRANCIS DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

C—Financial Statement of Government Grants to meet Charges for Vacation Lectures

YEAR	Receipts (including interest on securities and balances from previous years)	Charges	Balance	REMARKS
	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	
1907- 8 (July to June) ..	4,003 0 0	(a) 3,756 4 6	243 11 6	(a) Balance of the cost of lectures of 1907. (b) Government grant of Rs. 50,000 invested in securities to the nominal value of Rs. 52,500 of 1835 at 3½ per cent.
1908- 9 (July to June) ..	(b) 51,160 2 9	(c) 49,919 6 1	1,240 2 8	(c) Cost of securities purchased. (d) Includes Rs. 8,700. Contribution from the University Fee Fund for lectures of 1908; also sale proceeds of securities to the nominal value of Rs. 7,000 for lectures of 1909.
1909-10 (July to March) ..	(d) 17,229 0 6	(e) 16,210 0 10	1,018 15 8	(e) Cost of lectures of 1908, Rs. 8,605-11-5; cost of lectures of 1909, Rs. 7,594-1-3; miscellaneous of 1909, Rs. 10-4-2.
1910-11 (April to March).	2,607 8 8	(f) 703 3 0	1,901 5 8	(f) Balance of the cost of lectures of 1909. There were no lectures in December, 1910 and 1911.
1911- 2 (April to March).	3,489 15 4		3,489 15 4	

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D—Financial Statement of Government Grants to meet Travelling Charges to Fellows, etc., and Inspection of Colleges for the last Quinquennium

YEAR	CHARGES											REMARKS						
	RECEIPTS (including balances from previous years)			Travelling charges to Fellows and Members of the Board of Studies			Inspection of colleges				Total		Balance					
							Travelling charges		Honorarium					Miscellaneous				
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P			
1907- 8 (July to June)	..	9,484	6	6	4,850	7	0	....	....	(a) 597	0	9	5,247	7	9	4,286 14 9	(a) Debit balance on 30th June, 1907, against Inspection, under section 23 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Arts Colleges only).	
1908- 9 (July to June)	..	9,296	14	9	6,545	12	0	(b) 109	0	0	200	0	0	6,854	12	0	2,442 2 9	(b) Inspection under section 22 of the Act.
1909-10 (July to March)	..	17,720	14	3	2,225	14	0	(b) 247	8	0	700	0	0	3,175	3	4	14,545 10 11	(c) Includes charges for the Inspection Commission of 1910, under section 23 of the Act (Arts and Professional Colleges).
1910-11 (April to March)	..	29,572	11	2	10,365	15	0	(c) 9,618	0	9	13,563	11	0	491	11	0	4,466 10 7	
1911- 2 (April to March)	..	15,533	5	5	11,343	6	8	(b) 829	4	0	1,875	0	0	78	9	9	1,407 1 0	

SENATE HOUSE,
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FRANCIS DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

E—Financial Statement of the Library Capital Account since the date of its Constitution

YEAR	RECEIPTS										CHARGES						REMARKS												
	Invested in Government securities			Opening balance			Interest			Sale of securities			Purchase of securities			Purchase of books and other charges			Total	Closing balance									
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS		A			P								
1908-9	..	1,35,100	0	0	2,441	3	4	2,358	5	6	(a)28,553	6	7	33,352	15	5	...	32,878	12	2	32,878	12	2	474	3	3	(a) Proceeds of sale of securities of nominal value of Rs. 30,000.		
1909-10	..	1,05,100	0	0	474	3	3	{ 1,834 10 6 1,810 15 7 }	6	7	(b)42,608	8	3	46,228	5	7	(c)14,234	1	5	29,086	13	0	43,320	14	5	2,907	7	2	(b) Proceeds of sale of securities of nominal value of Rs. 45,000.
1910-11	..	75,100	0	0	2,907	7	2	2,534	10	6	(d)4,331	15	2	10,274	0	10	...	9,688	0	9	9,688	0	9	586	0	1	(c) Cost of purchase of securities of the nominal value of Rs. 15,000.		
1911-2	..	70,100	0	0	586	0	1	2,447	6	0	...	...	3,033	6	1	...	3,458	9	10	3,458	9	10	(e)425	3	9	(d) Proceeds of sale of securities of nominal value of Rs. 5,000.			
																											(e) Debit balance.		

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F—Financial Statement of the Library Revenue Account since the date of its Constitution

YEAR	Invested in Government securities	RECEIPTS				CHARGES				Closing balance	REMARKS
		Interest		Contribution from the fee fund	Total	Purchase of securities		Purchase of periodicals and journals	Total		
		RS	A P			RS	A P					RS	A P
1907 Sept. to '09 Mar.	....	....	....	8,017 7 9	8,017 7 9	....	....	702 3 11	702 3 11	7,315 3 10	
1909-10 ..	....	7,315 3 10	....	....	7,315 3 10	....	....	5,028 15 11	5,028 15 11	2,286 3 11	
1910-11 ..		2,286 3 11		11,100 0 0	13,386 3 11			5,427 6 4	5,427 6 4	7,958 13 7	
1911-2 ..	10,000 0 0	7,958 13 7		5,550 0 0	13,508 13 7	9,706 12 5	2,915 0 2	12,621 12 7	887 1 0		

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Table II (Continued)—Examinations—Law

LAW—	486	189	..	189	317	135	27	6	..	1	..	486	814
F.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	
B.L.	..	81	..	81	226	72	15	3	..	..	..	12	
M.L.	..	1	..	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	

Table II (Continued)—Examinations—Medicine

FACULTIES	Examined	PASSED		DISTRIBUTION OF EXAMINEES BY RACE OR CREED							REMARKS		
		Male	Female	Total	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Native Christians	Muham- madans	Jains	Europeans		Jews	Total
MEDICINE--													
First L.M. & S.	76	26	..	26	35	17	18	1	..	5	..	76	
Second L.M. & S.	49	45	..	45	25	15	5	1	..	2	..	49	
Final L.M. & S.	23	13	..	13	11	8	8	1	..	..	..	23	
First M.B. & C.M.	46	17	..	17	19	11	11	..	..	5	..	46	
Second M.B. & C.M.	38	22	..	22	14	13	9	..	..	1	1	38	279
Third M.B. & C.M.	25	23	..	23	10	8	7	..	..	..	..	25	
Final M.B. & C.M.	22	2	..	2	8	10	..	..	..	4	..	22	
M.D.	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	

Table II (Continued)—Examinations—Engineering

ENGINEERING—												
F.E.	33	12	..	12	29	1	3	..	..	..	..	33
B.E. (Civil)	9	5	..	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
B.E. (Mechanical)	6	3	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	6

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Table III. Recognized Schools and Matriculation

Territories in which schools are situated or of which private candidates are residents	Number of schools	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON NOVEMBER 30, 1911			Total	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES WHO APPEARED AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1911				REMARKS	
		Male	Female	Total		Appeared	Passed				
							Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Madras	..	..	200	61,958	4,053	66,011	144	26	2	28	
Cochin	..	..	15	4,559	368	4,927	..	..	..	..	
Hyderabad	..	..	14	1,985	154	2,139	26	2	..	2	
Mysore	..	..	16	5,522	570	6,092	470	103	1	104	The number of candidates who appeared for the Public Examinations of 1912 of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme is as follows:—
Travancore	..	..	27	7,951	749	8,700	142	28	2	30	Madras Government Scheme .. 6,384
Pudukottai	..	..	1	290	..	290	..	..	..	..	Hyderabad 94
Coorg	..	..	1	207	1	208	..	..	..	..	Travancore 710
Ceylon	..	..	6	436	..	436	..	..	..	..	Cochin 234
Total ..	280			82,908	5,895	88,803	782	159	5	164	

SENATE HOUSE,
June, 1912.

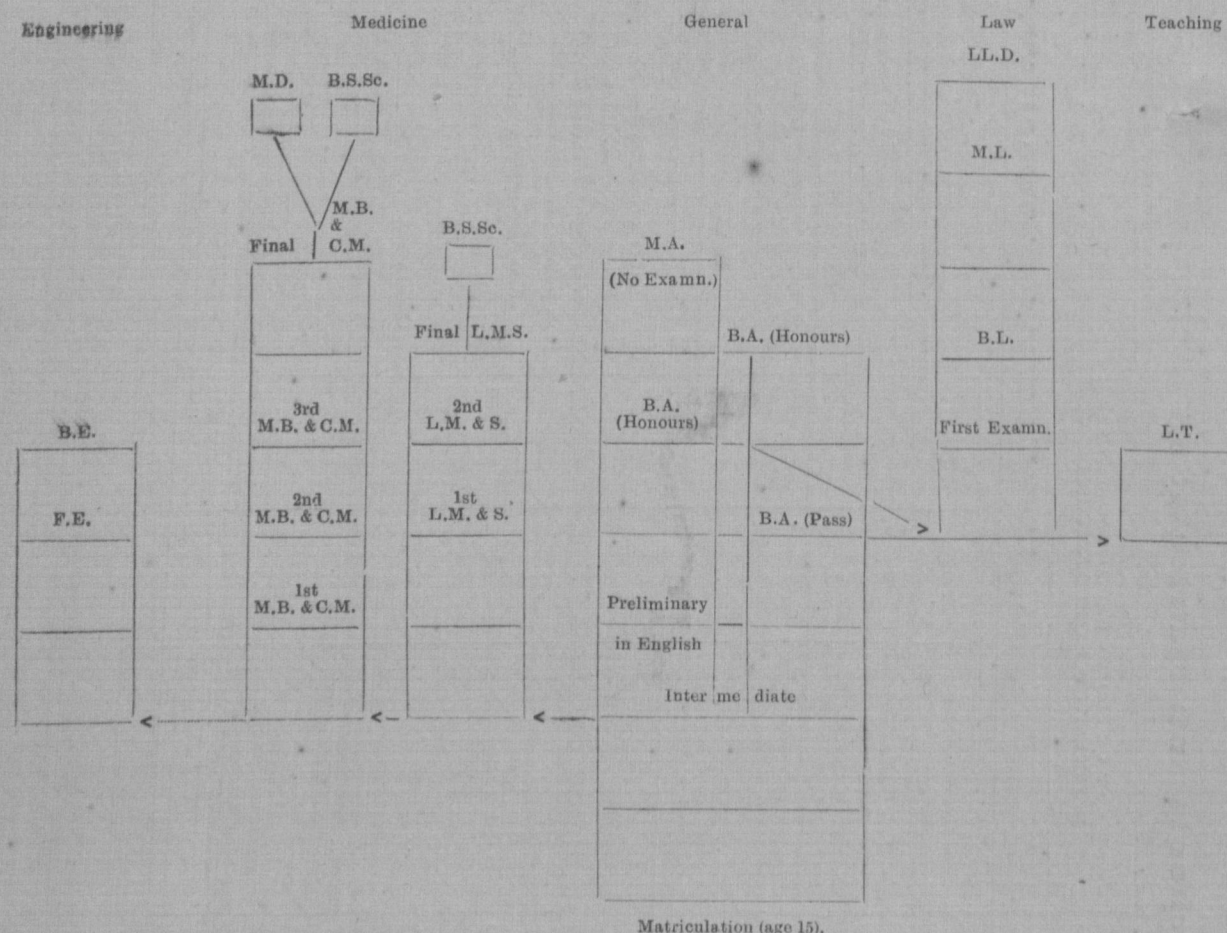
FRANCIS DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Public Examinations of 1912 of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme is as follows:—

Madras Government Scheme .. 6,384
Hyderabad 94
Travancore 710
Cochin 334

APPENDIX III

Diagram of Madras University Courses of Study



Notes:—

GENERAL:—Specialization begins after Matriculation. B.A. (Honours), a separate examination from the ordinary B.A., newly instituted—a three years' course after Intermediate. A B.A. can appear for the Honours Examination after two years' study. The examination for M.A. Degree is to be abolished after 1914, that degree being reserved for graduates in Honours, without further examination. The first Matriculation Examination under the new Regulations was held in December, 1909, the first new Intermediate Examination was held in March, 1911, the new B.A. Examination will be held from 1913 and the B.A. (Honours) in April, 1914. B.A. (Ordinary) has two parts or divisions. A candidate may present himself for the whole or either part at any one time. Candidates for the Ordinary Degree may appear three times, but for the Honours Degree once only. The last B.A. Examination under the old By-laws will be held in 1914.

LAW:—Creation of LL.D. degree. A candidate after five years' practice as a Bachelor of Laws and one year after passing the M.L. may be admitted to the degree, provided the thesis written by him on any subject connected with law is approved by the Syndicate.

MEDICINE:—Third M.B. & C.M. Examination is held after three years and not four years as under the old regulations. M.D. is open to M.B.'s after three years' practice. The L.S.Sc. Degree has now been altered to B.S.Sc., but no change has been made in the courses of study.

ENGINEERING:—Full three years' course now instead of two and half years', and one year's practical training.

NOTES.

C.No.1645, from the University of Madras, No.2006, dated 6--6-1912.

Subject.

Report dealing with the operations
of the University of Madras during
the quinquennium ending with the
31st March 1912.

A draft order and a draft letter are sub-
mitted for approval.

T.K.
23-6-12.

C.R.
24-6-12.

Please send this u.o. to the D.P.I. before
circulation to H.E. Dr.Bourne may wish to
record some comments with reference to A and B
at p.3 of flag H (G.O.No.207, Ed1., d/4-3-12).

L.D.
24-6-12.

Plus. 1645-1
24. 6. 12 *DP 24/6* *D.P. Iuo.*

DP I's Jour No. 43 p/123266-12.



*The report seems to be
carefully compiled*

*It seems premature to
offer any suggestions now for
future quinquennial reviews - in
any case I have none to make*

*I do not anticipate any
differences in the figures, those
for my report have however not
yet reached me - probably they
will do so in the shape of a copy of
this report* *AG 25.6.12*

The file may now be circulated to H.E.,
as originally marked by the Secy

7/11/12
26612
2. It does not seem to be necessary to
mention in the letter that the foot. have no

remarks suggestions to make ~~also~~ in reply
of para. 5 of their letter from the foot. of India.

3. Even if differences in figures exist, the
D.O. I may be asked to explain the difference
in his report, which is to issue hereafter.

CR
11.6.12

H.E. the Governor. Draft for approval.

Ld
27/6/12



app/h
28.6.12

page 39 fo. 207 (H)
4.3.12

ended in Box No 24.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____ 19__

” ” ” ” ” 19

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1645, From the University of Madras, No. 2006, dated 6-6-1912.

” ” ; ” ” ; ” ; ” 19

" ") " " , ") " 19

Please send this no. to the D.P. before
Arch to Mr. Dr. Baume
my wish to record
some comments. with
this

ORDER

No. 752, dated 1. 7. 19/2.

The report on the operations of the University of Madras during the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1912 will be forwarded to the Govt of I. H. H.

2 pce to AFB Ap. 3 of
Aug 4. 8
24 for

To The Registrar U of M 440 23-6-12 24-6-12

Letter to. ~~No 236~~ 1. 7. 12

The Secy to the Govt of I.

Dept of Education

(with 3 spare coils
of rebar)

with ref to your letter-no

~~dated~~ 442, Education, dated the 21st

Feb-1912, I am directed to

Ex $\frac{p207}{4.3.12}$ (H)

४४
५/७/१२

287
 with 287-
 copies of
 report
 3/7/12

IX a special
forward a copy of ~~the~~ report
received from the University
of Madras dealing with its
operations during the quinquennium
ending the 31st March 1912.

TH. A.
25.12.12

J.
26.12

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
 191 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

V.B.—

A = Copy in full
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy Heading only