

# Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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*Recd.*

*Regd.*

} 1915.

*Enclosures*

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G.O. No. 1344, 8th December 1915.

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## University Regulations.

Sanctioning certain alterations in the — with a view to lightening the courses of study for Intermediate examination.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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University Regulations.

Sanctioning certain alterations in the — with a view to lightening the courses of study for Intermediate examination.

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*—Senate House, the 16th November 1915.  
*No.*—7244.

I am directed by the Syndicate to submit for the approval of Government under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the enclosed alterations in Regulation 185, III, which were adopted by the Senate at its meeting held on the 22nd October 1915.

2. The alterations are intended to have the effect of lightening the courses for the Intermediate Examination in Arts. A Committee of the Senate was appointed on 20th November 1914 to report on necessary modifications in certain specified regulations, and on the report of this Committee, a copy of which is enclosed for reference, the Senate on 5th March, 1915, resolved—

“That in lieu of the compartmental system in the Intermediate Examination in Arts, it is desirable to revise the Intermediate course with a view to lightening it.”

The report of the Senate Committee, paragraph 3, contains a statement of the reasons for its recommendation to the above effect which was adopted by the Senate.

The Syndicate thereupon invited suggestions from the Boards of Studies, and, after careful consideration of the proposals made, presented to the Senate for acceptance the alterations in Regulation 185 for which sanction is now requested.

3. I am directed to state that it is intended that the alterations should come into force from the beginning of the academic year 1916, so as to be operative for the Intermediate Examination of 1918.

ENCLOSURE.

*Resolutions adopted by the Senate at its meetings held on 22nd and 23rd October 1915.*

That in Regulation 185, III—

(i) under “i (a) Mathematics,” and the sub-heading “(a) Algebra,” for the word “surds” be read the words “simple surds,” and for the words “the applications” be read the words “direct applications.”

(ii) under “i (a) Mathematics,” and the sub-heading “(c) Geometry—Experimental,” the words “Simple cases of orthogonal projection” be deleted.

(iii) under “i (c) Chemistry,”—

(1) after the words “the periodic system” the words “mass action” be inserted.

(2) for the paragraph beginning with the words “Chief Sources” and ending with “negative radicles,” the following be substituted :—

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

(3) for the last paragraph beginning with the words “The preparation” and ending with the words “metallic cyanides,” the following be substituted :—

“The preparation and properties of cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.”

(iv) under “ii. (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry”

all the words beginning with “(a) Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology” at page 134 down to the words “will not be required” at page 136 be omitted and the following be substituted :—

“(a) Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology including Physiology.”

The course shall consist of :—

(1) Elementary Botany.

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

*Botany.*

(1) The main external features, mode of life and place in nature of the following :—Bacteria, Fungi, Algæ, Lichens, Mosses, Ferns, and Flowering plants.

(2) The general form and structure, as seen with a hand lens of the following parts :—root, stem, leaf, inflorescence, flower, fruit and seed, and the meaning of ‘homology’ with regard to modifications of these. A knowledge of the terms used in describing flowering plants in any fairly recent text-book on Indian Botany.

(3) The work of the root, stem, leaf and flower, including the main facts concerning the absorption of food and water, transpiration, respiration, metabolism, the storage of food reserves, growth, reaction to light and gravity, pollination, fertilisation, and the germination of seeds. Candidates will be expected to show that they have studied these experimentally in living plants either personally or in class demonstration.

(4) The nature, occurrence and function of epidermis, root hairs, stomata, parenchyma, vascular bundles, sieve-tubes, fibres, vessels and cambium, so far as is required to understand the physiology of paragraph 3.

Candidates will not be examined in the use of the microscope, but it is expected that teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.

*Zoology and Physiology.*

The chief characters of living organisms. Protoplasm. Cell. Plants and animals, how they agree and how they differ. Meaning of the terms biology, morphology and physiology. The structure of the following animals, treated in a very elementary manner, with general reference to their physiology :—Amœba, Paramœcium, Obelia, Earthworm. Outline of their reproduction.

(In the study of the organisms mentioned above, it is not intended that the students should do microscopical work, but it is expected that the teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.)

A more detailed study of the external characters, and of the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the cockroach, the frog, and the rabbit. General outline of their life-history.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man. The leading facts of human physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. Glands. The work of the liver. The nature and functions of the blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. Waste products and their removal. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves and sensory organs.

Candidates will be expected to be able to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated in the syllabus. A knowledge of minute structure requiring the use of the microscope will not, except in the case of Amœba, Paramœcium, Obelia, and the blood, be required.”

(v) under “iii (a) Ancient History,” for the words “The History of Greece and Rome, down to the death of Augustus” the following be substituted :—

“(1) Greek History down to the death of Alexander the Great”.

“(2) Roman History down to the death of Augustus”.

(vi) under “iii (e) A Second Classical Language or other Language” for the words “and the second shall consist of original composition” be read the words “and the second shall consist of translation from and into the vernaculars.”

**Order—No. 1344, Educational, dated 8th December 1915.**

Under section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government sanction the alterations in Regulation 185, III of the University regulations submitted with the Registrar's letter read above.

(True Extract.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,  
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

4  
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1344, EDUCATIONAL, DATED  
8TH DECEMBER 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Alterations in University Regulation 185 (III).*]

*From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated 16th November 1915, No. 7244.*

Submitted that the proposed alterations may be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks in the first instance.

E.A.V.—19-11-15.

T.K.—20-11-15.

E. A. HARVEY—24-11-15.

*To the Director of Public Instruction.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The alterations are probably less than are really desirable, but the best course seems to accept them.

J. H. STONE—27-11-15.

*To the Educational Department.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—30-11-15.

T.K.—1-12-15.

C. G. TODHUNTER—2-12-15.

P[ENTLAND]—4-12-15.

[G.O. No. 1344, Educational, dated 8th December 1915.]

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G.O. DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 1344 dated ..... 1915

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Sanctioning certain alterations in  
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## University of Madras

## REPORT

OF THE

Committee of the Senate, appointed on November 20, 1914, 'to examine Regulations 174, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189, 194, 203, 204, 205, 207, 212, and to report whether any and if so what modifications in them are desirable.....'

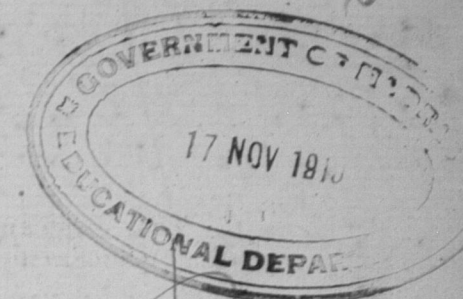
1. The Committee met at the Senate House on Friday, December 18, 1914, when fifteen members were present. The remaining five members were unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. The Minutes of the meeting are appended to this Report.

2. The Regulations relating to the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Degrees were first taken into consideration. The proposals which were recently before the Senate for altering these Regulations intended to provide for the cases of candidates for the M.A. Degree

(i) who had originally entered upon the ordinary B.A. Degree Course and subsequently wished to take the B.A. (Honours) Degree Course but were owing to circumstances outside their control unable to complete the latter course within four years from passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, as required by the Regulations;

(ii) who, after completing the B.A. (Honours) Degree Course, were unable to appear for the examination within the prescribed limit of time, or failed to pass the examination and so to qualify for the B.A. (Honours) Degree and were therefore finally precluded under the Regulations from proceeding to the M.A. Degree.

The proposals before the Senate were to extend the limit of time within which candidates for Honours should appear for the final examination, and to remove the restriction that 'no candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Honours more than once'. It was pointed out that the period within which undergraduate candidates for Honours must complete the course and appear for the final examination is one year longer than the minimum time prescribed by the Regulations and that provision is thus made in their case for ill-health which might interfere with attendance at College and even for the withdrawal of such candidates from the final examination, with the intention of again presenting themselves thereat, if during its progress they were dissatisfied with their performances: that, in the case of graduates desirous of taking Honours no similar provision was made, so that any failure from whatever cause to complete the course and pass the examination for the B.A. Degree and thereupon to complete the course and pass the examination for the Degree in Honours in the minimum time fixed by the Regulations was an absolute bar to a pass in Honours and consequently to the M.A. Degree. It was also contended that the Regulation restricting candidates for the Degree in Honours to one appearance only at the final examination (even though undergraduate candidates might avail themselves once of the liberty of withdrawal before the completion of the examination) would either entail great hardship in the cases of candidates who failed at the examination (after undergoing the course at very considerable expenditure of time and money) or finally result in the lowering of the standard of the examination. The Committee, however, after careful consideration came to the conclusion that it would be altogether undesirable to make any alterations



in the Regulations for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the direction proposed. It was agreed that the courses in Honours were primarily intended for the best students who after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts were capable of proceeding immediately to and benefiting from these courses, and that the Degree in Honours should be reserved for such candidates as proved themselves able to pass the final examination at the first attempt on the completion of the prescribed course in an affiliated college. Even the opportunity allowed by the Regulations for withdrawal from the examination during its progress was by many members of the Committee considered questionable. This concession, however, and that of allowing the ordinary three years' course to occupy four years were accepted as providing for the candidates sufficient safeguard against illness or other unforeseen contingency.

The Committee, however, in view of the very great importance which is attached in India to the possession of the M.A. Degree, considered the possibility of granting facilities to graduate students to proceed to this degree, without being considered to have taken Honours, by means of the existing courses and examinations. After considerable discussion it was agreed that students who under the existing Regulations qualified for the B.A. (Honours) Degree and proceeded under Regulation 212 to the Degree of Master of Arts should be distinguished as Masters of Arts in Honours, and that provision should be made for all graduates in Arts to take the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at any time after a suitable two years' course in an affiliated college and so to qualify without Honours for an M.A. Degree under a regulation similar to Regulation 212. The Committee was divided in opinion as to whether graduates under this provision should be permitted to take the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination more than once, but the large majority of the members were in favour of placing no restriction upon the number of appearances allowable.

In this connection the Committee was further of opinion that candidates for the M.A. Degree (whether in Honours or otherwise) should not be required to submit dissertations for approval.

3. The Committee proceeded to consider the question as to whether, under the terms of reference to it, the Committee should discuss the following resolution passed by the Senate on November 18, 1914:—

'That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is desirable to allow candidates for the Intermediate Examination to pass it in parts.'

In view of the fact that the above resolution is not yet embodied in Regulations, and that the Senate would be at liberty to reject any proposals for amending the Regulations in accordance therewith, and in view also of the fact that all the Regulations affected by the resolution were specifically referred for consideration to the Committee by the Senate with the express intimation 'that the Committee shall not be precluded from dealing similarly with any other regulation if they consider that such action is necessitated by the course of their inquiry' the Committee, by a large majority of those who voted, resolved that the above resolution of the Senate be taken into consideration.

Some members of the Committee who had voted for the resolution in the Senate intimated that they were not satisfied, after subsequent discussion with members of the staffs of the affiliated colleges, that the resolution if carried into effect would prove other than detrimental to the interests of students and colleges and of education generally. After some discussion it was proposed that the Committee should recommend that candidates be allowed to pass the Intermediate Examination in two separate parts, but this was rejected by a majority of the Committee. An alternative proposal that, in lieu of the compartmental system in the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the course should be revised with a view to lightening it was finally carried without a dissentient. The Committee in coming to this decision was influenced by various considerations. Apart from the fact that the

presence in college classes of students preparing for examination in some only of the subjects of the Intermediate Course would undoubtedly prejudicially affect both efficiency and discipline, as had been exemplified in the High Schools where pupils had been admitted for the purpose of undergoing supplementary courses in particular subjects only to improve their Secondary School-leaving Certificates, it was recognized as highly desirable that every candidate for a degree should at some period of his preliminary study pass a general test not merely of attainments in isolated branches of learning but of general capacity: and the Committee saw no good reason for departing from such a well recognized principle which is embodied in the Regulations of most British Universities. The Committee, however, recognized the possibility of the Intermediate Course as a whole being still somewhat heavier than was either desirable or originally intended; the introduction of Part II by the Government was not contemplated when the individual courses were framed, and though subsequently the course in English has been lightened by the removal of the study of the History of English Literature, it may still be the case that further adjustments are desirable, with special reference to the optional groups. A thorough knowledge of English must remain a *sine qua non*, and no reduction in the requirements for the study of Indian languages under Part II is possible, but it may be that without detriment to the B.A. Degree Courses some reduction may be made in the requirements made by the Regulations for the study of some of the subjects of the Optional Groups in the Intermediate Course.

4. The question of the number of times candidates may be permitted to appear for University examinations was then brought before the Committee. Though the rules restricting candidates to three appearances only were recognized to be a protection of unfit students from a hopeless and undesirable waste of time and money, attention was directed to the fact that the exercise of the power vested in the Syndicate by the Regulations of accepting examinations of other Universities as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University, practically results, in the case of those students who are able to afford the cost of continuing their education in other Universities, in an unlimited extension of opportunities of obtaining the desired qualification, which are denied by the Regulations to students not so favourably situated. On these and other considerations the Committee finally came to the conclusion that such restrictions may be altogether removed. The practical difficulty of arranging for the proper scrutiny in the Registrar's office of applications for examinations decided the Committee against the proposals made to the Senate for increasing to a higher fixed limit than three the number of appearances allowable.

5. The following proposal made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar to the Senate and referred to the Committee was then discussed:—

'That the dates of the examination for the Matriculation, the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree, the First Examination in Law, and the B.L. Degree Examination be changed from March to December and from April to January as the case may be and that all consequential amendments in the Regulations be made.'

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar explained the grounds on which he advocated these changes in the dates of examinations. He contended that under the present system candidates for University examinations, especially those who had neglected to work steadily throughout their courses of study, were obliged to put a very great strain upon their faculties in preparing for and sitting at the examinations in the months of the year most unsuitable for mental exertion owing to the high and increasing temperature; that the examinations were followed by a recess much longer than was necessary for recreation, which prejudicially affected the character of the students; that the change proposed would make it possible to have the terms of the academic year more even in length and more suitable as periods of continued study; and that owing to the absence of Examiners from Madras in May and June the University was at present put to considerable expense in bringing them together to discuss examination results. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the old system of holding examinations in December and January had made necessary a long recess in the time of year most suitable for study, and

that in the interests of the students themselves it was essential that as much as possible of the cooler months of the year should be available for attendance at college, and that the number of working days of the year under the present arrangement is quite as large as hitherto; that, owing to the necessity for the publication of examination results before the formation of college classes at the beginning of the academic year, it had frequently happened under the old system that the junior classes could not commence work till long after the senior classes had returned to college, and that the opening of these junior Intermediate and B.A. Degree classes had been sometimes unavoidably delayed until well into the academic year; that with the examinations held in March and April Examiners are able to devote more time to the valuation of answer papers, being to a great extent freed from their other duties, and that the results of the examinations conducted by each Board can be and now are passed by full meetings of the Board summoned for the purpose, instead of this responsible duty being relegated to such few Examiners as may happen to be in Madras at the time; that moreover, the results of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations can now be scrutinized and the marks moderated by Special Boards, a proceeding which would hardly have been possible under the old system owing to lack of time; that to the average Indian student the months of March and April are not as unsuitable for examination purposes as had been contended, and that the vast majority of Arts students apply themselves to their studies regularly throughout each year, and do not attempt, nor for their success in the examinations depend upon, a short period of cram at the end of their course. It was admitted by some members of the Committee that as a matter of minor convenience it might be to their own advantage and result in a small financial saving to the University if the old system were reintroduced, but they were convinced that such a step would be directly retrograde and do serious injury to the welfare of education in South India. The Committee by a majority of eleven to three decided against the proposal.

6. The proposal made to the Senate by Mr. Lakshminarasu Naidu 'that the Boards of Studies in each branch of knowledge shall consist of all the chief professors in that subject in the first-grade colleges affiliated to the University and of such other persons possessing special knowledge as may be appointed by the Syndicate' was the final subject for consideration. The Committee recognized the desirability of having the professorial staffs of the affiliated colleges duly represented on the Boards of Studies but it was not prepared to admit the necessity or even the advisability of each first-grade college being represented on the Boards of Studies in all the subjects in which it offered instruction. Apart from the fundamental objection to Mr. Lakshminarasu Naidu's proposal that it would frequently be impossible to determine which of several professors in a college engaged in teaching a subject should be considered the chief, other difficulties in the way of the automatic representation of each first-grade college were brought to notice. The maximum number of members of Boards of Studies is at present twelve: this number is more than large enough to secure representative opinion upon any subject which may come up for discussion and is frequently found to be inconveniently large when urgent matters of ordinary routine have to be settled by reference to a whole Board at times when the nature of the business does not warrant the expense of, or other circumstance render undesirable, a meeting of the Board in Madras. The representation of each first-grade college on Boards of Studies would increase the number of members to a minimum of fifteen in some subjects, without allowing for the presence of additional non-representative members whose presence on these Boards might be very desirable. In this connection it was mentioned that such an increase in the membership of the Boards of Studies would involve a very large addition to the annual expenditure on travelling allowances which is now met from a Government Grant, and that the Government might take exception to such an increase of expenditure unless supported by very strong reasons. It was further argued, and this contention had considerable weight with the Committee, that such a radical change in the constitution of the Boards would seriously impair the relationship between them and the Syndicate and Senate. The function of a Board of Studies is to consider and report on matters referred to it by the Senate, the Syndicate, or the Faculties into which the

Senate is subdivided. This advisory body is now appointed directly by the Syndicate, the executive of the Senate, to whom it is responsible. The automatic representation on Boards of Studies of each of the first-grade colleges teaching the subjects with which they deal would create irresponsible bodies, the constitution of which would be uncontrolled by those whom they are intended to advise, except by the procedure of an alteration in the Regulations. Further, though all changes in the staffs of the affiliated colleges are reported to and considered by the Syndicate, it may and probably does happen that appointments are made which, though accepted by the Syndicate, are not such as that Body would have been inclined to recommend. Without undue interference with the liberties of the governing bodies of the affiliated institutions such situations must frequently arise; and while the Syndicate may recognize that the individuals concerned, if not always the best available, may nevertheless be quite competent to carry on the particular work for which they have been appointed, justifiable hesitation might well be felt before referring to them questions of University procedure and policy and certainly before acting upon their advice. It may be presumed that in making its appointments the Syndicate endeavours to obtain the most valuable opinions available, and the Committee came to the conclusion that the purpose of Mr. Lakshminarasu Naidu's proposal, with which in some aspects the Committee was inclined to sympathize, would be met, as far as the above considerations render it desirable, by a recommendation from the Senate to the Syndicate that as far as possible the colleges affiliated to the University in the Degree Courses be represented on the Boards of Studies in the subjects in which they are affiliated.

7. In accordance with the above the following resolutions will be placed before the Senate for acceptance:—

A. (i) (a) That in Regulations 203 and 204 after the words 'A candidate' be inserted the words 'for the B.A. (Honours) Degree'.

(b) That in Regulation 207 between the words 'shall' and 'be' be inserted the words 'for the purposes of Regulation 193'.

(ii) That the heading of Section (V) be amended so as to read:—

'DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS'

(iii) (a) That to Regulation 212 be added as a subheading of Section (V) the words:—

'A. With Honours.'

(b) That in Regulation 212 after the words 'degree of M.A.' be inserted the word '(Honours)'.

(iv) (a) That after Regulation 212 be added as a subheading of Section (V) the words:—

'B. Without Honours.'

(b) That under subheading 'B. Without Honours' of Section (V) be added the following as new regulations:—

1. Graduates in Arts of this University who desire to qualify for the M.A. Degree shall be required to pass the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subjects in which they qualified for the B.A. Degree. The Regulations for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, other than Regulations 204 and 205, shall apply in all respects as if they were candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree who had passed the B.A. Degree Examination, except that they shall be allowed to appear without the recommendation from a college prescribed by Regulation 203.

2. Graduates who have qualified for the M.A. Degree under the foregoing regulation may, after a lapse of two years, proceed without further examination to the Degree of Master of Arts, on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.

B. That, in lieu of the compartmental system in the Intermediate Examination in Arts, it is desirable to revise the Intermediate Course with a view to lightening it.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- The Indian Patriot  
2. Published at-- Madras  
3. Dated-- 22-10-15

The resolution was seconded and carried.  
A Change in Intermediate Syllabus.

Mr. Mark Hunter moved that the recommendation of the Syndicate making certain alteration in the Syllabus for Mathematics, Natural Science, Physiology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology be accepted by the Senate. He said that they were recommendations of the Board of Studies who had made those alterations with a view to lighten the courses to some extent and to improve the Syllabus.

Mr. Venkataranga Rao seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. Ganapathi Iyer, who had already given notice of an amendment with respect to the alterations recommended for Mathematics moved his amendment and said that the resolution if passed would greatly harden the course, instead of lightening it.

Mr. Pranatharthihara Iyer seconded the amendment.

Mr. Littlehales said that the recommendations were made by the Board of Studies consisting of 12 members who were all very sympathetically inclined towards the backward classes. Nine of them were Indians and so there was not any indication of European opinions.

Mr. Hanumantha Rao pointed out that Mr. Ganapathi Iyer was not in order in moving the amendment.

The amendment was lost and the resolution was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Bertram with reference to the alterations in Botany and Zoology said that the whole programme had been revolutionized. This particular branch of study required the use very much of microscope but the students were now not allowed to use it and his opinion was

that the knowledge acquired under this altered regulation by the students would be cram. So, he proposed that it might be referred back to the Syndicate.

Mr. Ganapathi Iyer seconded the motion.

Mr. Rammuni Menon, speaking on behalf of those who drew the Syllabus, said that this syllabus was a distinctive improvement and was lighter in some respects than the old syllabus.

Mr. P. S. Chandrasekera Iyer said that it was much more stiff than before. Especially, the Mathematics portion of Physics would the old syllabus become more difficult and so he would prefer.

Mr. F. S. Davies said that there was no use in referring it back either to the Syndicate or to the Board of Studies and that the present syllabus was an improvement over the old one.

The amendment was lost, but Mr. Bertram speaking on the original resolution said that by itself it appeared as an improvement. Taking into consideration, the difficulties that would be underwent by the students, it was objectionable. So, for practical reasons, he could not vote for the resolution. The resolution was carried.

Under the head of iii (a) Ancient History, it was proposed to put in "Greek history down to the death of Alexander the Great and Roman History down to the death of Augustus in place of "the History of Greece and Rome down to the death of Augustus."

Mr. Stratham of opposed the motion and advocated that Indian history should be given preference to other histories. It was only in India that students were given little or no chance to study their own history. If the proposal was meant to minimise the burden of the history student the English course should also be proportionately minimised.

Mr. G. A. Natesan said that as they were not conversant with that subject they should be very careful in voting for it and consider whether this would lighten the course or make it still harder.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar opposed it on the ground that there was a difference of opinion among experts. He thought that it was a very serious problem and he hoped that the Senate would not accept any problem unless there was perfect unanimity among experts. He proposed that the question might be referred back for reconsideration.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer seconded it.

Mr. Allan said that there was no disagreement on the subject among experts. The suggestion of the Board of studies was a qualified authority on the subject. In old days, F. A. students used to study physics, Mathematics, physiography, logic, Greek and Roman histories. When such, the present syllabus must certainly be lighter.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer said that adequate reason was not given for omitting Indian History. It was certainly necessary that Indian History should be studied in the Intermediate.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar replying to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said that it was the intention of the Board of Studies that the Greek and Roman Histories should be studied by the students in the elementary course so that Indian History might be studied at an advanced stage, in more detail with a scientific knowledge. He further laid importance on the study of Greek and Roman Histories which he said was essential for a scientific knowledge of history.

Rev. Mr. Macphail said that the boys read Indian History in the Schools for nearly a period of 9 years and with a view that Indian History might be read with a mature knowledge it was prescribed for the B. A. course. It was not with an intention to insult Indian History. He also laid stress upon the importance of the study of Greek and Roman Histories.

The amendment to refer it back for reconsideration was lost and the original resolution was carried. The last subdivision of the resolution moved by Mr. Hunter referred to classical languages and it was carried without opposition.

C. That Regulations 174 and 183 be rescinded and the remaining Regulations renumbered, and that Regulation 194 be amended so as to read

'A candidate for the B.A. Degree Examination may at his option present himself for the whole or for either Part at any one time.'

D. That it is not desirable to alter the dates fixed by the Regulations for the examinations of the University.

E. That it be a recommendation to the Syndicate that as far as possible the colleges affiliated to the University in the degree courses be represented on the Boards of Studies in the subjects in which they are affiliated.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY,  
Registrar.

Approved by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose at its meeting held on January 16, 1915, and communicated to the members of the Committee with the information that of the above resolutions to be placed before the Senate, resolutions A and C will be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, resolutions B and E by Mr. Littlehales, and resolution D by the Rev. E. M. Macphail.

SENATE HOUSE,  
January 18, 1915.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY,  
Registrar.

1915.

Sagitt. DEPARTMENT.

## CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- *The Indian Patriot*  
 2. Published at-- *Madras*  
 3. Dated-- *23-10-15*

**Physical Science and Chemistry.**

Mr. R. L. Chones moved a set of resolutions making alteration in the course for Physical Science and Chemistry.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner opposed the resolution and said that this would entail great hardship upon students who took Chemistry as a subsidiary subject. Even if it was passed, there should be a distinct understanding to the effect that this would be brought into force only for the B. A. degree examination in 1918. However courteous and patient the practical examiners might be the Indian students dreaded them as they fe red little else on earth. As his whole chance of success depended upon the practical examination, it might make it extremely difficult.

Mr. Bartram speaking on the resolutions said that the present alteration would entail extra work for the students in the laboratory. The standard solutions was a very difficult one. This, instead of lightening the course would make it much more difficult and he hoped and earnestly requested the Senate to veto the resolution.

Mr. Little Hales said that the standard solution was the only real test whether a student had been taught or not on the subject and it depended upon the accuracy of the solution made.

The resolution was carried seconded by Mr. Little Hales.

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C. No. 4052, From the Raj. University No. 7244 dated 16. 11. 1915.  
of Madras

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" " ..... " " ..... " " ..... " " ..... 191

No. 1344, *Fall* dated 8. 12. 1918.

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under Section 28,  
~~Sub-section~~ Sub-section (1) of the  
Indian Universities Act, 1904,  
The Govt: sanction the  
alterations in regulation 185 III  
of the University Regulations  
submitted with the Registrar's  
letter read above.

CV  
 3-11-75  
JH  
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The Regt. univ. of Madrid

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