

# Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Recd.*

*Regd.*

} 1916.

*Enclosures*

*Spare copies*

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G.O. No. 121, 5th February 1916.

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University Regulations

Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the Registrar.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 121, 5th February 1916.

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University Regulations

Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the Registrar.

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from F. DREWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.  
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.  
Dated—Senate House, the 26th November 1915.  
No.—7482.

I am directed by the Syndicate to request the sanction of the Government under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, to the following alterations in the regulations relating to the Registrar, which on the recommendation of the Syndicate were adopted by the Senate at its meeting held on the 22nd October 1915 :—

(i) that in Regulation 145, after the words “five years” the words “in the first instance” be inserted.

(ii) that in Regulation 146, the words “before the expiration of five years” in lines 3 and 9 be omitted,

(iii) that for the last sentence of the second paragraph of Regulation 146 the following be substituted :—

“It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant a Registrar who has reached the maximum salary (Rs 1,000) and whose services are regarded as of special value a personal allowance; but in no case shall the salary of the Registrar, including personal allowance, exceed Rs. 1,250 per mensem.”

(iv) that at the end of Regulation 146 be added the words—

“All periods of leave on full pay and half the amount of leave on half pay shall count as service for gratuity or pension.”

2. I am directed to state that the Syndicate has been considering the whole question of the nature and extent of the work now devolving upon the Registrar and his office. On the recommendation of a committee appointed to advise as to necessary action in connection therewith, the Syndicate decided that changes in the regulations were desirable in order to provide that the tenure of office by the Registrar should be permanent on reappointment after an initial period of five years; that on certain conditions his pension should be assured, and that the leave qualifying for pension should be defined; that, while the fixed salary of the appointment remained unaltered the Syndicate should be empowered to grant a personal allowance as a reward for services of special value; and that in view of the improbability of the appointment of an Assistant Registrar the regulations providing therefor should be rescinded. The Syndicate further decided that the appointment of Manager of the office should be recognised as of increasing importance and provision made for the grant to that officer of a personal allowance corresponding to that proposed for the Registrar, while the Registrar should be relieved of as much detail work as possible by the addition to his staff of a typist stenographer with qualifications in English.

3. The alterations numbered (i) and (ii) above are intended to carry into effect the proposal for making permanent the appointment of Registrar on reappointment after the first five years, a period which the Syndicate considers amply sufficient for judging the suitability of any occupant of the post.

4. Alteration number (iii) makes it permissible for the Syndicate to grant a personal allowance to the Registrar, subject to the maximum salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem. To the resolution of the Senate adopting this proposal a protest has been lodged by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan under Regulation 64. The protest and the memorandum in support of the resolution, prepared in accordance with the provisions of that regulation, are forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Government.

5. Alteration number (iv) defines the leave granted to a Registrar which shall count for pension.

6. For the information of the Government I am further to state that the following proposed addition to the regulations was recommended by the Syndicate to the Senate :—

“That after Regulation 148 be added as a new regulation,

“After fifteen years of approved service and the attainment of fifty years of age the Registrar shall be entitled to a pension calculated as in Regulation 148 (b). The payment of this pension shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 934 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition.”

The Senate referred back this proposed regulation to the Syndicate for reconsideration, after it had been pointed out that further provision was required for the compulsory retirement of a Registrar after a specified period. The Syndicate, accordingly, has been considering the further addition to the regulations indicated as necessary, and has resolved to recommend to the Senate at its meeting in March 1916, that at the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 146 (as now amended) be inserted as a new paragraph the following :—

“The Registrar shall not continue to hold office after the completion of twenty-five years of service or the attainment of 55 years of age, whichever be the earlier event, unless on the recommendation of the Syndicate the Senate shall have extended his tenure of office for a specified period.”

7. The proposal to rescind Regulations 150—152 providing for the appointment of an Assistant Registrar was not accepted by the Senate. The resolutions of the Syndicate on the questions of the pay of the manager and the appointment of an additional clerk, which do not involve any change in the regulations, are made the subject of another communication to the Government.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

*Protest lodged by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, under Regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its meeting held on 22nd October 1915.*

“That for the last sentence of the second paragraph of Regulation 146 the following be substituted :—

“It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant a Registrar who has reached the maximum salary (Rs. 1,000) and whose services are regarded as of special value a personal allowance; but in no case shall the salary of the Registrar, including personal allowance, exceed Rs. 1,250 per mensem.”

In accordance with the notice that I have given, I lodge the following protest against the alteration in Regulation 146 passed at the last Senate meeting, the effect of which is to empower the Syndicate to grant a personal allowance of Rs. 250 to the Registrar in certain conditions. My reasons are these :—

(1) The present salary of the office, viz., Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, is good enough to attract competent men. The proposed increase has not been proved to be necessary. Neither loss nor hardship is alleged.

(2) If it be a reward of special service, the Senate should judge, as each case arises, whether the special character of the Registrar's service is such as to require a money reward. It is open to the Syndicate, without a special regulation, to make such a recommendation in extraordinary cases.

(3) When an officer has served for ten years and reached his maximum salary, his service will without doubt be of great value. It will be impossible to resist the contention, which will surely be made, that it is of “special” value. The tendency will be for what is now described as a personal allowance to become the last increment of the regular salary of the office.

(4) The present condition of the University's finances is not strong. Partly for this reason the Oriental Titles Examinations have been suspended. The duplication of the Medical Examinations, though proved to be necessary, was first resisted for financial reasons by the Syndicate and a considerable section of the Senate.

(5) When work increases or efficiency has to be raised, the favourite device is to add to the emoluments of the best paid officers. Experience, however, does not prove the device effective. The entertainment of additional hands and the improvement of the salaries of the subordinates of the establishment are other ways of securing the desired end that deserve consideration. If

the Registrar be overworked, the appointment of an Assistant Registrar, for which the existing provision is retained in spite of the Syndicate's recommendation to the contrary, seems the suitable remedy.

(2)

V. S. SRINIVASAN.

*Memorandum prepared by the Committee of three members of the Senate elected under Regulation 64 in reply to the above protest.*

It will be convenient to consider the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan in support of the protest one by one.

1. The resolution of the Senate to raise the maximum salary which can be drawn by the Registrar from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 a month is based on the following grounds:—

(a) In present conditions a maximum salary of Rs. 1,000 does not seem sufficient regularly to attract men possessed of qualifications and experience necessary for the adequate discharge of the very responsible duties which fall on the Registrar of the University. That there is good ground for this view is, we believe, amply borne out by the difficulty not seldom experienced by Government in recruiting for its own European services, and by the claims recently put forward and largely admitted for the improvement of these services. We believe that, by the introduction of a personal allowance for a Registrar who has rendered approved service, the post will be rendered more attractive, while at the same time the nature of the proposed addition to the Registrar's emoluments will be a stimulus to those who may be appointed.

(b) The maximum salary now proposed cannot be considered over-generous if a comparison be made with the salaries drawn by officers of Government or by salaried officers in non-Government services, such as Presidency and Exchange Banks, whose duties and responsibilities are comparable with those of the Registrar.

(c) These duties and responsibilities have in recent years—since, that is to say, the University has become much more than an examining body—very greatly increased and seem likely to increase still further. This in itself constitutes a distinct justification for increasing the emoluments of the post. These reasons, we believe, are amply sufficient to establish the "necessity" of the course decided on. By instituting perfectly legitimate comparison a case of "hardship" if not of "loss" to the Registrar could easily be made out. It is, however, enough for the University to recognize its own obligations and its own interests.

2. Mr. Srinivasan seems to suppose that, without any change in the regulations, the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, could grant in special cases to the Registrar a money reward constituting an increase in salary. So long as the regulations fix the Registrar's maximum salary at Rs. 1,000, it is doubtful whether the Senate without changing the regulations can grant him more. It may be added that the method of giving an increment suggested by Mr. Srinivasan does not have the advantage pointed out in paragraph 1 (a) of being an attraction to specially qualified men.

Further the plea that the Senate, not the Syndicate, should determine whether a Registrar's services are sufficiently valuable to justify a personal allowance seems to us wholly unsound. The Syndicate, as the Executive body of the University, is in a position, as the Senate is not, to estimate the quality of the Registrar's work, and the Syndicate, in deciding what allowance, if any, be granted to the Registrar, may be trusted to consult the interests of the University. Subject to the regulations, and in certain cases to the sanction of Government, the Syndicate exercises full discretionary powers in making payments to individuals for services rendered to the University, and it would seem the height of unreason to make an exception in that case in which, more than in any other, the Syndicate is able to appraise the nature and value of the services.

Apart from this, it is, for obvious reasons, highly undesirable that a matter so personal and delicate as the relation between an individual's work and ability and the amount of emolument he receives should be, except when absolutely necessary, publicly discussed.

3. The tendency mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan may be frankly admitted. It may be that the granting of the allowance will become the rule rather than the exception; and if the University is fortunate enough to secure for the post of Registrar officers possessing the qualifications sought, the Syndicate will naturally give the allowance. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe that the Syndicate will grant the allowance to a Registrar whose administration, though sufficiently satisfactory to warrant his retention in office, is not of a character to justify special recognition.

4. If what has been urged in the first paragraph of this memorandum be sound, Mr. Srinivasan's argument based on the financial position of the University is beside the point. The salary of the Registrar fixed at a scale commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the post must be treated as a first charge on the University's revenues, and if retrenchment should at any time unfortunately be found necessary, it should, in our opinion, be sought in other directions, and not here. There is, however, no reason to believe that the University's finances are or will be unable to bear the very moderate strain put upon them by the proposed personal allowance.

With regard to the Oriental Titles Examination it is true that the Syndicate issued a notification intimating that the examinations might not be held in 1916. The reason for this notification was that it was found that the expense to be incurred was out of all proportion to the number of candidates to be examined. After consideration certain necessary adjustments were made to avoid waste and a further notification was issued in August intimating that the examinations would be held. This is plainly a very different matter from holding up an examination for want of funds. The most flourishing financial circumstances do not justify wastefulness, nor—to answer the argument based on the Medical Examinations—would the University be justified in launching into an obviously costly undertaking before it had first counted the cost and made provision for meeting it. The fact that after a full examination of the conditions the University has actually incurred the very considerable expense of double Medical Examinations supplies little in the way of proof that the University's financial position is unsatisfactory.

5. It is hardly unnecessary to discuss with Mr. Srinivasan the interesting question, which contributes more to the efficient working of an office, the head of the office or the subordinate staff? The Syndicate has recognized the claims of both, and as the Senate was informed, has resolved, with the approval of Government, to institute a personal allowance for the Manager, and to strengthen the clerical staff.

As for the appointment of an Assistant Registrar, it was explained to the Senate that, as things now are, an Assistant Registrar could relieve the Registrar of no serious responsibility, unless he were an officer of similar qualifications. Such an appointment would be more costly to the University than the arrangement now approved by the Senate.

MARK HUNTER.  
E. MONTEITH MACPHAIL.  
B. HANUMANTA RAU.

**Order—No. 121, Educational, dated 5th February 1916.**

Under section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government sanction the alterations in the University Regulations relating to the Registrar, proposed in the letter read above.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, University of Madras.  
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction,  
Accountant-General.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 121, EDUCATIONAL, DATED  
THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—Alterations in the regulations relating to the Registrar.]

Previous papers :

|      |      |              |                |       |
|------|------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| G.O. | 202, | Educational, | 19th March     | 1906. |
| "    | 221  | "            | 27th "         | "     |
| "    | 841  | "            | 27th December  | "     |
| "    | 160  | "            | 5th March      | 1908. |
| "    | 170  | "            | 30th "         | 1910. |
| "    | 240  | "            | 6th May        | "     |
| "    | 600, | Financial,   | 27th September | 1912. |
| "    | 563, | Educational, | 14th June      | 1913. |
| "    | 460  | "            | 24th April     | 1914. |
| "    | 1465 | "            | 21st December  | "     |
| "    | 1083 | "            | 20th September | 1915. |

From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated the 26th November 1915, No. 7482.

The alterations proposed in the University Regulations relate to—

- (i) and (ii) the tenure of the Registrar's office ;
- (iii) the empowering of the Syndicate to grant a personal allowance not exceeding Rs. 250 to a Registrar who has reached the maximum salary and whose services are regarded as of special value; and
- (iv) the counting of the period of leave granted to the Registrar as service for gratuity or pension.

These are dealt with below seriatim.

2. (i) and (ii) *The tenure of the Registrar's office.*—Under regulation 145 of the University Regulations the tenure of office of the Registrar is limited to five years, but the same individual is eligible for reappointment and, when so reappointed, his service from the date of his first appointment shall qualify for pension or gratuity. It is now proposed to make permanent the appointment of Registrar on re-appointment after the first five years, a period which the Syndicate considers amply sufficient for judging the suitability of any occupant of the post.

The regulations relating to the Registrar were first framed in 1906 under section 25 (1) (e) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (page 16 of appendix to G.O. No. 841, Educational, dated the 27th December 1906, and regulation 145 followed the Calcutta Regulations under which the Registrar is appointed for five years only but at the end of every such term he may be reappointed. In Bombay and Allahabad the Registrar is appointed for a period of two and five years, respectively, without even the prospect of reappointment. The Calcutta Regulations have not been since altered in this respect. "The element of insecurity" in the Registrar's tenure of office under the present rules referred to by Mr. Mark Hunter at the meeting of the Senate is apparent rather than real. The provision for reappointment every five years ensures the permanent retention of an individual in the post; while the "element of insecurity" will only be a check on the person to work satisfactorily and get himself reappointed. If the rules work satisfactorily in Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, there appears to be no reason why Madras alone should have a different provision. The regulations as now stand appear to be in the best interests of the University and, unless it is proved that efficient persons cannot be had on the existing

terms, it does not appear that any change is called for. In view, however, of the saving provisions of regulation 146 empowering the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time, there seems no objection to the acceptance of the proposed alterations (i) and (ii).

3. (iii) *The empowering of the Syndicate to grant a personal allowance to the Registrar, subject to a maximum salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem.* Under regulation 146 the salary of the Registrar is Rs. 600—50—800 during the first five years and on reappointment Rs. 850—50—1,000 per mensem. It is now proposed to empower the Syndicate to grant a Registrar who has reached the maximum of Rs. 1,000 and whose services are regarded as of special value a personal allowance not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem.

Under the by-law in force prior to 1906, the salary of the Registrar was Rupees 00—50—800 (vide regulation 145 on page 43 of the notes with G.O. No. 221, Educational, dated the 27th March 1906). The rise from that to Rs. 850—50—1,000 was provided for in the Regulation of 1906. In discussing the regulation, Sir George Forbes observed that the pay was high and in excess of what a perfectly suitable man could be got for in the market, but that it was not worth while raising any question (vide page 21 of notes to G.O. No. 841, Educational, dated the 27th December 1906). At that time the pay of the Registrar of the Calcutta University was Rs. 800—50—1,000 and it continues to be the same even now; while that of the Bombay Registrar is only Rs. 400 per mensem.

4. Against the proposal to grant a personal allowance to the Registrar, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has lodged a protest under regulation 64 (vide the Senate committee has given its reply thereto). Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's reasons are—

- (1) that the necessity for the allowance has not been proved;
- (2) that, if it is a reward for special service, the Syndicate is competent to make a recommendation for it, without a special regulation;
- (3) that the personal allowance will in course of time be converted into an increment to the regular salary;
- (4) that the present financial condition of the University is not strong; and
- (5) that, if the work has increased, the proper remedy is to appoint an Assistant Registrar.

5. The reply of the Senate Committee does not seem to meet all the objections of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. His objection (1) rests on the question of supply and demand and the Committee's reply does not emphatically prove that there has been any difficulty in getting a suitable candidate for the post on the present salary, nor that if the present pay is not increased as proposed the present incumbent will resign his appointment. The Committee's references to the difficulty experienced by Government to get suitable Europeans for their services and to the salaries of Government officers seem to be out of place, since there is no comparison between the duties and responsibilities of those officers and those of the University Registrar. Further the Committee's contention of recent increase in the work and responsibilities of the Registrar is also not supported by facts and figures. Though the institution of professorships and University lectures might have added to the work of the Registrar, there appears to have been a corresponding reduction therein owing to the introduction of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme and the consequent decrease in the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's objection (2) and paragraph 2 of the Committee's reply call for no remarks. His objection (3) is not sufficiently met by paragraph 3 of the reply. As regards his objection (4), it cannot be said that the funds of the University are in such a position as not to be able to meet the allowance amounting to Rs. 3,000 per annum. The surplus of the fee receipts for the past five years was as follows:—

|              | Rs.                   |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1910 .. .. . | 6,185                 |
| 1911 .. .. . | — 4,894 (deficiency). |
| 1912 .. .. . | 26,569                |
| 1913 .. .. . | 17,172                |
| 1914 .. .. . | 46,675                |

(Vide office-note on page 19 of G.O. No. 1033, Educational, dated the 20th September 1915.)

In regard to objection (5), and paragraph 5 of the Committee's reply, it is submitted that the appointment of an assistant registrar is no doubt costlier; and moreover in view of the existence of a highly paid manager, the necessity for an assistant registrar does not apparently arise.

It does not appear on the whole that the University has made out a strong case for the grant of a personal allowance to the Registrar. The extremely narrow majority of one in the Senate in favour of the proposal tends also to support this view. Sir Murray Hammick has already observed that the supervision of Government is intended to see that the University is not outrageously extravagant or foolish in the matter of its establishments—vide his note on page 3 of notes with G.O. No. 240, Educational, dated the 6th May 1910. In the circumstances, it is for consideration whether the proposal will be accepted by Government.

6. If, however, it is considered that an allowance may be granted as proposed, it is for consideration whether it may not conform to the conditions laid down in paragraph 11 of the Government of India resolution on page 5 of G.O. No. 600, Financial, dated the 27th September 1912, and be made progressive, say, Rs. 100—80—250 per mensem (annual) and subject to the condition that the officer remains at least for five years on the maximum pay of the appointment.

7. (iv) *The counting of the period of leave granted to the Registrar as service for gratuity or pension.*—Under Regulation 146 the kinds of leave for which the Registrar is eligible are:—

- (i) leave for one month on full pay for each eleven months of completed service or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years.
- (ii) leave on half pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years provided that such leave shall not, except in the case of leave on medical certificate, exceed one and a half months for each completed year of service.

In Calcutta the Registrar is eligible for similar periods of leave. The proposal to count all periods of leave on full pay for purposes of pension and leave is in accord with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. In regard to the period of leave on half pay it may be noted that even while Regulation 146 was framed, the Government considered that the terms of leave and pay were very liberal and it was also pointed out that eight months' leave on half pay in five years was in excess of the period admissible under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations (vide pages 21 to 24 of the notes with G.O. No. 841, Educational, dated the 27th December 1906). According to that article the aggregate amount of furlough and leave on private affairs shall not exceed two years. But the full period of two years will count for pension. In the case of the Registrar, assuming that he serves for 25 years, the maximum period of leave on half pay for which he is eligible will be two years and eleven months. The present proposal is only to count one half of this period for purposes of pension or gratuity. This is within the limit prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations. The proposed addition may, therefore, it is submitted, be approved.

8. It is for consideration whether before a decision is arrived at, the file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

T.K.—15-12-15.

To the Director of Public Instruction for favour of remarks.

C. G. TODHUNTER—17-12-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I agree on the whole with the notes above.

The most disputable question is the grant of a personal allowance by the Syndicate.

The underlying idea of the proposal seems to be to approximate the Registrar's pay and prospects to those of officers in the Indian Educational Service. The duties and responsibilities of the Registrar may, I think, reasonably be compared with those

of an Indian Educational officer in an administrative appointment, and require qualifications not inferior to theirs. In Mr. Dewsbury's case equal care was taken in recruitment with that exercised by the India Office. He was selected from eighty applicants, very few of whom could be rejected off-hand as plainly unsuitable, by a committee at Home presided over by an ex-vice-chancellor. He will reach his maximum of Rs. 1,000 under the present rules after eight years' service. So far, therefore, except that he joined rather later in life than Indian Educational Service men usually do he has an advantage over them. His leave and pension terms are more favourable than theirs. He is undoubtedly a good man and it may be taken as desirable that he should continue in the University's service till he has earned his full pension. Of course he might do so without any improvement in pay and prospects but he would probably be discontented and therefore less efficient. Whether we could replace him by an equally good man on the present terms it is impossible to say. Money certainly does not go so far as it did even in 1908 and after the war there will presumably be a reduced number of eligible applicants for such a post. The work of the Registrar has certainly increased since his appointment and must do so still more as the University develops its teaching activities and its control over colleges. The reduction in the number of candidates for Matriculation does not much diminish the Registrar's personal work, and the new arrangements the Syndicate is making to control admissions to colleges will increase it. I think there is a good case for improving the Registrar's prospects, but I do not think Government should approve the means proposed. In proposing a personal allowance I suppose the Syndicate were guided by the analogy of the Indian Educational Service. It was not their intention to grant an allowance immediately the Registrar attained his maximum pay; but at some time thereafter, and the difficulty they would experience in fixing this time is perhaps the greatest practical objection to the proposal. In the Indian Educational Service an allowance is granted when one falls vacant; under the present proposal there would be nothing to fix the time for granting one but some more or less vague idea that it was time the Registrar had a rise. It would also seem decidedly better that any additional salary should be incremental. I therefore suggest in the first place that the Registrar's pay should be subject to a further increase by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250. If these increments began on his having received Rs. 1,000 for a year he would reach Rs. 1,250 in fourteen years from his date of joining. The periods for which Indian Educational Service men serve before getting into the grade 1,200—10—1,250 necessarily vary a good deal but I think the average is rather above fourteen years. If then there were no gap between Rs. 1,000 and the first additional increment the Registrar would be decidedly better off than they. I do not think it would be unreasonable if he were required to serve three years at least on Rs. 1,000 before getting another increment. He would then reach his maximum in seventeen years and would still have about eight for a full pension. I do not think that the University's finances would be unable to bear this additional burden.

The appointment of an assistant Registrar would only help the Registrar if there were some delegation of responsibility which does not seem desirable.

J. H. STONE—24-12-15.

*To the Educational Department.*

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Director's note above it will be observed that he is in favour of the alterations (i) and (ii) and (iv) on page 1 ante. In regard to (iii) he suggests in lieu of the proposed personal allowance a further increase in the Registrar's pay by yearly increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 and that the officer may be required to serve at least three years on Rs. 1,000 before getting another increment.

It is for consideration whether this suggestion may be put before the Syndicate. If so the draft memorandum below is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—4-1-16.

T.K.—5-1-16.

While fully agreeing in Mr. Stone's criticisms, I am rather doubtful if it is necessary to interfere. The function of Government in respect of University regulations seems to be to accept or reject, not to criticise in matters of detail. Though the regulation under discussion is open to criticism, there is nothing radically wrong with it. And if it is applied in the case of Mr. Dewsbury, it is not likely to be used again for another fifteen or twenty years, by which time circumstances may have altered completely. On the whole I think we might let the majority of the Syndicate have their way.

C. G. TODHUNTER—11-1-16.

P[ENTLAND]—2-2-16.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—3-2-16.

T.K.—3-2-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—4-2-16.

[G.O. No. 121, Educational, 5th February 1916.]

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C. No. 4208/15 From the Registrar, No. 7482, dated 26th Nov. 1915.  
Revenue of Madras

No. 12185, dated 5-2-61 1916

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6-2-16

under Section 25,  
Sub-Section (1) of the Indian  
Universities Act, 1904, the  
Govt: sanction the alterations  
in the University Regulation  
relating to the Registrar,  
proposed in the letter read  
above.

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ORDINARY.

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DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 4207 dated..... 191

G.O. No. 121, dated..... 191

Number of MS. pages sent {<sup>(b)</sup> Correspondence..... (Sena)  
{<sup>(b)</sup> Notes..... 15 (7000)

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(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) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

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