

Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 21, 5th January 1917

NOT
PARTIAL

INDEXED

University Regulations

Sanctioning the revised regulations relating to the constitution and election of the
Syndicate.

Government of Madras. ✓

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 21, 5th January 1917

University Regulations

Sanctioning the revised regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME DEPARTMENT
(Education)

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 940, Home (Education), dated the 6th September 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the University Regulations relating to the constitution of the Syndicate.

II

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 6th December 1916.

I have the honour to forward herewith for the sanction of Government, under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, a number of regulations to be substituted for the existing regulations 87, 88, 89, 92, 93 and 94, relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate, together with the transitory regulation providing for filling first vacancies on the Syndicate after the revised regulations become operative. These regulations were adopted by the Senate at its adjourned meeting held on 28th October 1916 and the transitory regulation at its special meeting held on the 25th November 1916.

The foregoing regulations were presented to the Senate by the Syndicate in consequence of the following resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting held on the 22nd July 1916 :—

“That five members of the Syndicate shall be elected by the Faculties, two by Faculty of Arts, and one each by the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering and that the necessary regulations fully providing for such election by the Faculties be made.”

ENCLOSURE

*Resolutions adopted by the Senate at its adjourned meeting held on 28th October 1916
and the special meeting held on 25th November 1916.*

(a) That, in place of the existing regulations 87, 88, 89, 92, 93 and 94, the following be substituted :—

87. The Syndicate shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction and twelve ex-officio or ordinary Fellows of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate, two by the Faculty of Arts, one by the Faculty of Law, one by the Faculty of Medicine and one by the Faculty of Engineering.

88. At least six of the elected member shall be heads of, or professors in, colleges affiliated to the University. Every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty.

89. The term of office of an elected members shall be two years commencing from the date of the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the result of the election.

89 A. In the event of a member of the Syndicate elected to fill a vacancy to be filled by a head of, or a professor in, a college affiliated to the University ceasing to be the head of, or a professor in, a college affiliated to the University he shall vacate his seat. If the question is raised as to whether or not a member has vacated his seat under this regulation, the same shall be determined by the remaining members of the Syndicate.

92. (i) When a vacancy occurs among the elected members of the Syndicate, or at any time within one month of the date when such a vacancy will occur under regulation 89, the Registrar, under the direction of the Syndicate, shall publish a notice thereof in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and shall on or before the date of such publication post a notice of the vacancy to each member of the Senate if the election is to be by the Senate, and to each member of the Faculty if the election is to be by a Faculty.

(ii) When any vacancy has to be filled by the election of a head of, or a professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the same shall be notified in the notice of the vacancy.

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93. If the election is to be by the Senate, each member of the Senate, and if the election is to be by a Faculty, each member of the Faculty, shall be at liberty to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy. Every nomination by a member of the Senate or a Faculty shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette*.

The Registrar shall request each nominee to intimate to him whether he is willing to serve on the Syndicate if elected.

94. (i) If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare the nominee or nominees to be duly elected. If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall post a list of the nominees to each member of the Senate or the Faculty, entitled to vote, together with a voting paper which shall bear on it the date of posting. The voting paper when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. A committee of two members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the scrutiny of the voting papers at a time and place fixed by him and the Registrar shall post to each voter a notice thereof ten days before the date of the scrutiny. Every voter shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. The nominee who receives the largest number of votes shall be elected. If any two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes, the Vice-Chancellor in the case of an election by the Senate, or the President of the Faculty in the case of an election by a Faculty, shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(ii) Where a vacancy has to be filled by the election of the head of, or a professor in, a college affiliated to the University, if, within ten days of the publication of the result of the election, the question is raised as to whether the person elected is the head of, or a professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the Registrar shall post to each member of the Senate a notice of the objection and a voting paper to enable him to vote on the question raised. The voting paper shall bear on it the date of posting and, when filled up, shall be returned so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. The result of such voting shall be scrutinized and declared by a committee of two members of the Senate appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of the question being determined in the negative by a majority of the votes received, or in case of equality of votes by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, a fresh election shall take place.

(b) That the following transitory regulation be also adopted :—

As and when the members of the Syndicate holding office at the time the revised regulations providing for the election of members of the Syndicate by the Faculties receive sanction and become operative first cease to hold office under the regulations, the vacancies so caused shall be filled in the manner following :

The first two vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Arts ceasing to hold office as members of the Syndicate shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Arts : the first vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Law, Medicine or Engineering ceasing to hold office shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Law, Medicine or Engineering respectively : the remaining vacancies shall be filled by the Senate.

Order—No. 21, Home (Education), dated the 5th January 1917.

Under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government sanction the revised regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate together with the transitory regulation submitted with the Registrar's letter read above

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 21, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED THE 5TH JANUARY 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Revised University Regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate.*]

From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated the 6th December 1916.

Please see G.O. No. 940, Home (Education), dated the 6th September 1916, in which certain alterations in regulations 87 and 88 of the University Regulations were sanctioned whereby the number of elected members on the Syndicate were raised from ten to twelve and the number of such who shall be heads of or professors in affiliated colleges from five to six.

2. The Syndicate has now framed a revised body of regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate purporting to embody the above arrangement. The proposed regulations seem to call for the following remarks:—

(i) It is now sought to introduce into the Syndicate an element of representation by the Faculties. This is unobjectionable and is in accord with section 15 (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, which provides for election by the Senate or by the Faculties.

(ii) The provision in the revised regulation 88 that “every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty” would fetter the choice of the Faculty and would shut out from the Syndicate several desirable and eminent men outside the Faculty. A motion by Mr. G. A. Natesan for the deletion of this provision was after a prolonged discussion in the Senate put to the vote and lost—vide the newspaper report of the Senate Proceedings.

3. The proposed transitory regulation providing for the filling up of the first vacancies on the Syndicate after the revised regulations become operative seems to be unobjectionable.

4. Submitted that the remarks of the Director may be obtained before passing orders.

E.A.V.—12-12-16.

T.K.—15-12-16.

Will the Director of Public Instruction kindly favour Government with his remarks?

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—17-12-16.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 235, dated the 19th December 1916.

The only reason for Faculty election to the Syndicate that ought, I think, to weigh with Government is the necessity for the representation of each Faculty. The present proposals secure this and may I think be approved.

J. H. STONE—19-12-16.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 21, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH JANUARY 1917

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—20-12-16.

T.K.—20-12-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-12-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-1-17.

P[ENTLAND]—4-1-17.

Issue.

P.R.—5-1-17.

[G.O. No. 21, Home (Education), dated the 5th January 1917.]

University Regulations DEPARTMENT.

Sanctioning the revised (Ed. 21)
~~body of~~ regulations relating to the
constitution and election of the Syndicate.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 940, dated the 5th Sep. 1916. (18)

" " " " (Ed. 21), 191

READ ALSO:-

C. N. 4520, From the Regt. Univ. of Madras, dated the 6.12.1916.

" " " " " " " " 191

" " " " " " " " 191

ORDER.

No. 21, dated 5.1.1917.

Under Section 25 (1)
of the Indian Universities
Act, 1904, the Govt.
sanction the revised
~~body of~~ regulations
relating to the constitution
and election of the Syndicate
together with the transitional
regulation submitted with
the Registrar's letter read
above.

To
20.12.16T.K.
20.12.16R
24.12.16

to the Regt. Univ. of Madras
copy to the D. P. S. A.

E. T.

1916.

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *New India*
 2. Published at— *Madras.*
 3. Dated— *30th October 16.*

Constitution of the Syndicate

17. Col. A. Miller then moved certain alterations in the Regulations providing for the election of the Syndicate partly by the Senate and partly by Faculties, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate passed at the last July meeting. The recommendation was (a) That in place of the existing Regulations 87, 88, 89, 92, 93 and 94, the following be substituted:—87. The Syndicate shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction, and twelve ex-officio or ordinary Fellows of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate, two by the Faculty of Arts, one by the Faculty of Law, one by the Faculty of Medicine and one by the Faculty of Engineering.

88. At least six of the members elected by the Senate shall be heads of, or Professors, in Colleges affiliated to the University. Every member elected by a faculty shall be a member of that faculty.

Lt. Col. Miller pointed out that the above alterations were proposed with a view to give effect to the object of the resolution of

last July, which was that there should be a real faculty representation.

An Amendment
 Mr. G. A. Natesan moved the following amendment:

(1) In Regulation 88, in the first lines between the words 'the' and 'members' insert the word 'elected'.

(2) Omit the words 'elected by the Senate' and also the second sentence beginning with the word 'every' and ending with the word 'faculty'.

He said that at the last July meeting the strength of the Syndicate was increased from 10 to 12 and it was also provided that one-half of its members should be heads of or professors in Colleges. Instead of giving effect to those principles, the Syndicate made a great deviation in principle, which was a variation of an extraordinary character. The proposal was that six of the members elected by the Senate shall be heads of or Professors in Colleges. That was going far too much and was against the principle enunciated at the last meeting. The consequences of the proposal would be that six out of the seven members elected would be heads of or Professors in Colleges. Six out of seven would be a extraordinarily high proportion to what they would get from six out of twelve members. What was now sought to be done was to guarantee that six out of seven elected by the Senate shall be heads of or Professors in Colleges. The result would be that from the Faculty of Medicine they would get a head or Professor. There was hardly an I.M.S. member of the Senate who did not do some teaching or lecturing. In regard to the Faculty of Engineering, Mr. James would be elected; and at one time there was an understanding that the Principal of the Law College should be in the Senate, and it would not be long before Mr. Davies became a member of the Syndicate. There would thus be nine out of twelve who would be heads of or Professors in Colleges. The object of the Indian Universities Act was to give as many people as possible a right of representation on the Syndicate, taking care that a certain minimum number of heads of or Professors in Colleges should be there. The essential difference between the proposal of the Syndicate and his amendment was that, whereas the proposal of the Syndicate insisted that six out of seven elected by the Senate shall be heads of or

professors in colleges, his amendment was that out of twelve six shall be heads of or professors in colleges. The proviso in that every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that faculty would shut out several people who did not and could not belong to a Faculty. It would deprive the University from electing members of the Bar to the Syndicate. They would not be justified in placing a restriction of that character in the matter of election.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment and said that, whilst the presence of responsible educationists was an advantage, they should not lose sight of the fact that the Syndicate was concerned with the Executive acts of the University, and as such, facilities should be given for the choice of persons other than those belonging to the Faculties.

Mr. F. H. Corley opposed the amendments and said that in Madras they were suffering from the embarrassment of having too many bright stars. For purposes of real representation on the Syndicate, there should be members there who had inside knowledge of the colleges.

The Rev. Mr. Christophers said that at the last meeting the strength of the Syndicate was increased to twelve, and the number of Educational members was to be at least six. That was passed by the Senate and sent up to Government by the Syndicate, and the proposal was sanctioned by Government. It seemed to him a pity that the freedom of the Senate to elect should be hampered at all. The amendment of Mr. Natesan was an anti-democratic measure intended to give a privilege to some smaller bodies.

Dewan Bahadur Govindaswami Iyer said that the original resolution of the Senate was that there should be six members of the Syndicate, who were heads of or professors in Colleges and the resolution did not say how those heads or professors might be got. It would be ultra vires to tinker with the resolution and say that the election shall be of a particular class of persons. It was not what was contemplated, and the Syndicate had travelled beyond its province in making the recommendation. A Faculty should be given free hand to elect whom it pleased as exigencies arose. They should not sinker with Regulation 88 as it was passed on the last occasion, and it followed of necessity that they could not insist upon a Faculty electing one of its own members. There were eminent reasons why Mr. Natesan's amendment should be accepted apart from the question whether the Syndicate would gain or lose by the introduction into it of elements other than educational.

Dr. Slater said that he wished to know what was the position of University Professors in connection with the Syndicate. He was not able to find any Regulation which excluded University Professors from the Syndicate. On the other hand, if University Professors were eligible to be elected to the Syndicate, it appeared to him that Regulation 88 put the Professors of Colleges in a superior position to the University Professors.

The Hon. Mr. Stone observed that University Professors were not as such ineligible to be members of the Syndicate.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar said that if they had a system by which double faculty representation was possible for

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2. Published at—
3. Dated—

any gentleman specifically so qualified, when some of the difficulties would disappear. As they did not possess that double faculty representation, they looked outside its own membership to find some gentlemen who possessed qualifications referred to by Mr. Corby as bright stars. It was not merely a question of representation of interests, but representation of experience and capacity to express different points of view. In regard to the question of inside knowledge of Faculty, except the Faculty of Law, inside knowledge of a Faculty would not avail much.

Mr. Natesan's amendment for the omission of the sentence "Every member elected by the Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty" was put to the vote and lost.

The next two amendments for the insertion of the word 'elected' and the deletion of the words 'elected by the Senate' were put and carried by a large majority.

Amended Amendment

Mr. G. A. Natesan then moved the following amendment as proviso to Regulation 88, viz., "Provided that at no time there be on the Syndicate more than one person who occupies the position of Head or Professor in the same College."

Mr. Mark Hunter pointed out that the language of the proviso was hardly intelligible. The amendment appeared to be on a par with a not-a-bit-up by some Public Works Officer in the country "that not more than one elephant shall cross this bridge". It was not stated in the amendment what was meant by "in the same College". In the same College as what?

Mr. Natesan pointed out that Mr. Hunter was simply hair-splitting. The chief object of the amendment was to see that due representation was secured for colleges outside the city of Madras.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer seconded the amendment and suggested the following reading of the amendment which was accepted by Mr. Natesan, viz., "Provided that at no time there be on the Syndicate two or more persons who occupy the position of Head or Professor in one and the same College."

Mr. J. A. Allen

said that he was astonished at the course pursued by Mr. Natesan with regard to the Senate a proposal for a radical alteration in the constitution of the Syndicate and did not offer a word of explanation therefor. He ventured to suggest that that proceeding was treating the Senate with scant courtesy. There was no reason given for the proposal that no College should be represented by two or more of its Professors. Mr. Natesan was against balance in abstract principles and he expected to find those principles embodied in his proposals, but he was variously disappointed. There was a French proverb which said that appetite grew by eating. Mr. Natesan began with the nibbling process, his appetite had increased and now it was almost gluttonous, resulting in a preparation to overthrow the existing constitution of the Syndicate without offering a single reason. He (speaker) appealed to the Senate to throw the amendment out on Anglo-Saxon practical grounds. If the University Office was regarded as a seat of patronage, Mr. Natesan's view would be a correct one, but he did not regard it in that way. He regarded the University Office as a place of solid work which had got to be done, and which,

in the interest of the University, had to be done as efficiently as possible. His appeal, therefore, consisted of two propositions: one was that in order to get that work done the bulk of the Syndicate members should be resident in Madras. In the old days the rule was that all must be resident in Madras. The second proposition was that bulk of the members of the Syndicate must be educationists. That was hard saying to some gentlemen on the opposite side. But the gentlemen of two Colleges in Madras were now on trial, and they were threatened with gulcholine to have their single heads cut off. It was his right as Principal of the Presidency College to put certain facts before the Senate, and in doing so he wished the Senate to understand that he was not making any additions on the Syndicate. The Syndicate members were doing their work by meetings, standing Committees and circulation. There were eight Standing Committees. One member of the Syndicate was on five of the eight Committees. Two members were on four of the eight Committees, and they were from the Presidency and Christian Colleges. Four members were on three Committees, and six members from the two Colleges were on five, four and three Committees. There were some members who were on no Committee. He quite recognised that those members were very busy people, and he realised also that the work of the University ought to be done by educationists. They had Special Committees, and an account of those Committees would be found in the annual report. Mr. Hunter was on five such Committees and Mr. Macphail was on three Special Committees. When the agenda paper first came out on the 12th October, it was announced that Agenda X was to be moved by Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar. The agenda paper now showed that Mr. Mark Hunter was to move it. There was a gentleman who was unable to move a proposition which he had undertaken to move. Again, who was doing that work? It was an educational member. He stated those circumstances in support of his second proposition that the work of the University was mainly done by Educationists and must be done by Educationists.

Mr. Natesan at this stage pointed out that Mr. Allen was exceeding his time limit.

Mr. Allen said that he was on his trial and might be allowed some time.

The Vice-Chancellor asked Mr. Allen to finish his remarks soon.

Mr. Allen then pointed out, in conclusion, that Mr. Natesan's amendment asked them to hand off themselves, so that they could not take advantage of the experience of those gentlemen who were prepared to do the work of the University, and he asked the Senate to throw it out by a sweeping and overwhelming majority and not half-heartedly.

Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar said that Mr. Allen had dragged in his name for dereliction of duty.

Mr. Allen: I dissociate myself from it. Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar, continuing, said that he refused to move the proposition referred to by Mr. Allen, because his name had been put under it without his authority. He had hitherto been under the impression that in matters pertaining to the Syndicate when the majority passed a resolution and when he was in the minority, he was bound by a sense of courtesy to the majority not to oppose it in the Senate. The proposition referred to by Mr. Allen was a small proposi-

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tion relating to the levy of a fee of Rs. 2 for the registration of matriculantes. He had no objection to the levy of the fee itself, but he had the strongest objection to what underlay that proposition, because he thought the Syndicate had no business to ask a Committee to do a piece of work. He and the other non-educational members of the Syndicate were, as a matter of fact, as anxious to do their duty as the Professors. Who put in those Professors in those various Committees? Was it because the Senate compelled them to do so? He was prepared to do his share of the work as thoroughly and fairly as any other member of the Syndicate.

Mr. K. B. Ramaswami said that it was in the interest of the Syndicate that Mr. Natesan's amendment should be carried. There was absolutely no chance of one like himself getting in on the Syndicate. If they restricted election in the manner proposed by the Syndicate, some individual Colleges would have no representation. It was not one or two Colleges that should rule the University. As matters stood now, they had been doing things in a way unworthy of gentlemen assembled there.

Vice-Chancellor:—Order, order. Mr. Ramaswami, continuing, said that there were a number of second grade Colleges, and he saw no reason why they should not be represented.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar said that it would be a sweeping piece of injustice to act in the way suggested by Mr. Allen. Was it seriously contended that efficiency was to be sought only in particular institutions in Madras and not elsewhere? Even conceding that the light shining in the Madras Colleges was of the highest degree of brilliance, was it not possible that for ordinary transaction of business they might have people outside those Colleges who might be able to assist and contribute to the management of the University affairs? It had not been shown that Mufassal Colleges ever had an invitation to serve on the Syndicate and refuse the offer. The University was not likely to suffer in efficiency by having one or two gentlemen from Mufassal Colleges on the Syndicate. The distinction made between first and second grade Colleges was an unhappy distinction. A greater portion of the financial strength of the University came from second grade Colleges. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the office of Vice-Chancellor had been asked to be taken by rotation by heads of Colleges. Was it not reasonable that some sort of statutory provision should be made whereby the various offices of the University might be distributed so as to avoid the complaint that a lot of work had been thrust upon one or two Colleges in Madras?

Mr. Mark Hunter said that he was also on his trial in this matter. When he was elected to the Syndicate about a year ago, there had already been three Professors of the Presidency College on the Syndicate. Mr. Natesan now proposed to restrict the right of election, because he did not like the Professors of the Presidency and Christian Colleges on the Syndicate, but at the same time what Mr. Natesan felt was he had no hope of getting a majority of the Syndicate to agree to his opinion.

Father Quin said that, though the amendment advocated the interests of the Mufassal Colleges, it restricted their liberty to vote as they pleased, and he was opposed to the amendment on that ground.

Sir V. G. Desikachari said that they elected a certain person not because he was a Professor of a particular College, but because they thought him fit for the office. There was a time when the Christian Colleges had the monopoly of membership in the Syndicate—and rightly too. Mr. Allen made some remarks which caused irritation. If only the Professors of the Christian and Presidency Colleges worked on the Syndicate, whose fault was it? Why did they not ask the Principal of the Law College or any other College to serve on the Syndicate? Why was Pachaiyappa's College, the only Indian College in Madras, unrepresented on it?

Dr. Nair observed that, when he heard the amendment moved, he made up his mind to vote against it; but when he heard the speech of Mr. Allen, he absolutely converted him to vote for it. He understood that the Syndicate had the privilege of nominating examiners. If it was a fact, it was reasonable that that privilege should go round. The strongest argument against the amendment was that it was going against democratic principles, but democracy in this country had been inspired a great deal by what Government asked them to believe democracy to be.

The principle of separate electorates that Government forced on them changed their idea of democracy. That the Senate of the Madras University should stand up for democracy was to him rather amusing. It was clear that an alteration in the constitution of the Syndicate must be brought about. That ring rust was formed because he did not know who formed it—must be broken, and the only way to break it was to introduce the same constitution that the Government introduced into other bodies.

The Hon. Mr. Stone said that it was not at all surprising or regrettable that the two Colleges in Madras had a large number of members on the Syndicate, because those two Colleges were admittedly the largest and the best staffed and were on the spot in Madras. If they looked at the question on this matter, without attributing to the Syndicate a desire to distribute examinerships among friends, it must be inevitable they should have on the Syndicate a good many men from those two Colleges. Surely, a body which was constituted for educational purposes must number among its members more eminent educationists in the University, and a larger proportion of them were to be found in those two Colleges. If membership had been restricted to those two Colleges, was it the fault of the Syndicate?

Professor K. Ramaswami Chari said that he was connected with Pachaiyappa's College—a first grade College in Madras, and no Principal of that College had ever been a Fellow of the Senate except during the time of Mr. John Adam for a year or two. Unless the Principals and Professors of other Colleges in Madras were taken into the Senate and the Syndicate, how could there be more workers for the University? The freedom of election that the Senate enjoyed was only apparent. There were only twenty Senators elected, while the remaining 30 were nominated. Indians were not permitted a fair share of representation, and they, as children of the University had a right to claim a vote in the election of the policy of the University.

The proviso moved by Mr. Natesan was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar demanded a poll.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—
2. Published at—
3. Dated—

The votes having been counted, the Vice-Chancellor declared that there were 22 voted for the amendment, and 46 against it.

Mr. K. Ramanujachari, of Vizianagaram, the Hon. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Arthur Davies were neutral.

Another Provision

Mr. G. A. Natesan withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice: 'Provided also that at least two members of the Syndicate be persons occupying position of head or Professor in any of the affiliated Colleges situated outside Madras.'

Mr. Natesan said that he had given notice of the above amendment with a view to fulfil the promise made at the last meeting that something was added to the University Regulations, so that the interests of the mutual Colleges might be safe guarded, but having regard to the way in which some of those in whose interests he had moved the last amendment, supported him in that amendment, he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi opposed the withdrawal of the amendment and moved it himself.

The amendment having been only seconded was put and lost.

Regulations 89, 89 A and 92 (i) and (ii) were then put and carried without any amendments.

Regulation 93 recommended by the Syndicate ran as follows:

If the election is to be by the Senate, the Syndicate and each member of the Senate, and if the election is to be by a Faculty, each member of the Faculty shall be at liberty to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy. Every nomination by a member of the Senate or a Faculty shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the Gazette.

Mr. K. Ramanuja Chari moved an amendment that the words 'the Syndicate and' in the first sentence above be deleted.

Mr. Natesan seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Stone said that most members of the Syndicate conceded the point raised in the amendment.

Regulation 93 as amended was put and carried.

Regulation 94 relating to the scrutiny of voting papers, etc., was then put and carried, as amended by the amendments of which notice had been given by Messrs. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and G. A. Natesan.

11.12.16

~~Home~~ DEPARTMENT.
(22.9)

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper — *The Hindu*
2. Published at — *Madras*
3. Dated — *27. 11. 16*

A SPECIAL MEETING.
A Special Meeting of the Senate for the disposal of urgent business was held immediately after the proceedings of the adjourned meeting came to a close. At this stage several members left the meeting.

Mr. K. V. Ranganamby Iyengar moved for the adjournment of the meeting and said that the special meeting might be held on the day prior to the ordinary meeting in March 1917.

Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer seconded the motion. The motion for the adjournment was put to vote and lost.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone moved the following resolution:—

That 'for' the following Transitory Regulation adopted by the Senate at its Adjourned Meeting held on October 28, 1916:—

'As and when the members of the Syndicate holding office at the time the revised Regulations providing for the election of members of the Syndicate by the Faculties receive sanction and become operative first cease to hold office under the Regulations, the vacancies so caused shall be filled in the manner following:—

the first two vacancies shall be filled under the revised Regulations by the Faculty of Arts; the next three by the Faculty of Law, Medicine, and Engineering in their order, and the remaining vacancies by the Senate.'

the following Transitory Regulation be substituted:—

'As and when the members of the Syndicate holding office at the time the revised Regulations providing for the election of members of the Syndicate by the Faculties receive sanction and become operative first cease to hold office under the Regulations, the vacancies so caused shall be filled in the manner following:—

the first two vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Arts ceasing to hold office as members of the Syndicate shall be filled under the revised Regulations by the Faculty of Arts; the first vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering ceasing to hold office shall be filled under the revised Regulations by the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering respectively; the remaining vacancies shall be filled by the Senate.'

Lt. Colonel Miller, I.M.S., seconded the resolution.

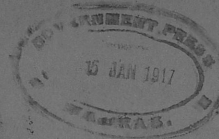
Mr. Nathan wanted to know if the resolution was of an urgent nature.

The Vice-Chancellor said that it was considered urgent by the Syndicate.

Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer said that the discussion on the subject was taken up at a previous meeting and dropped. He hoped that at a future time the Syndicate would not resort to the method of rushing through such matters at a Special Meeting.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The meeting came to a close at 8.5 p.m.



For affl.
Ch
11-1-17
un7

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 21, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED THE 5TH JANUARY 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Revised University Regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate.*]

From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated the 6th December 1916.

Please see G.O. No. 940, Home (Education), dated the 6th September 1916, in which certain alterations in regulations 87 and 88 of the University Regulations were sanctioned whereby the number of elected members on the Syndicate were raised from ten to twelve and the number of such who shall be heads of or professors in affiliated colleges from five to six.

2. The Syndicate has now framed a revised body of regulations relating to the constitution and election of the Syndicate purporting to embody the above arrangement. The proposed regulations seem to call for the following remarks:—

(i) It is now sought to introduce into the Syndicate an element of representation by the Faculties. This is unobjectionable and is in accord with section 15 (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, which provides for election by the Senate or by the Faculties.

(ii) The provision in the revised regulation 88 that "every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty" would fetter the choice of the Faculty and would shut out from the Syndicate several desirable and eminent men outside the Faculty. A motion by Mr. G. A. Natesan for the deletion of this provision was after a prolonged discussion in the Senate put to the vote and lost—vide the newspaper report of the Senate Proceedings.

3. The proposed transitory regulation providing for the filling up of the first vacancies on the Syndicate after the revised regulations become operative seems to be unobjectionable.

4. Submitted that the remarks of the Director may be obtained *u.o.* before passing orders.

E.A.V.—12-12-16.

T.K.—15-12-16.

Will the Director of Public Instruction kindly favour Government with his remarks?

C. RAMANUJA ACHARYA—17-12-16.

To the Director of Public Instruction *u.o.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
No. 235, dated 19th December 1916.

The only reason for Faculty election to the Syndicate that ought, I think, to weigh with Government is the necessity for the representation of each Faculty. The present proposals secure this and may I think be approved.

J. H. STONE—19-12-16.

2 NOTES to G.O No. 21, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH JANUARY 1917
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
A draft order is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—20-12-16.
T.K.—20-12-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARYA—24-12-16.
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-1-17.
P[ENTLAND]—4-1-17.

Issue.

P.R.—5-1-17.
[G.O. No. 21, Home (Education), dated the 5th January 1917.]

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G.O. No. 21, dated 5th Jan. 1917.

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[P.T.O.]

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