

Home (1918.) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1508

DATED 27-11-18

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council

Resolving note connected with a resolution moved at the meeting of the Council on the 11th Dec 1918, relating to the abolition of the raised revenue sanction to the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Resolution

XV [✓]
C.F.-18.
IX

NOTES.

Retrieved SP9
16/8/18

NOTES

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the Meeting of the 13th August 1918]

[SUBJECT.—Admission of students to the Intermediate Course.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—

XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Syndicate of the Madras University be asked to consider that the deficiency in the School Final examination of one mark and less in English or any other subject be treated as not unfitting boys for the Intermediate Course when they have taken more than the required marks in the other subjects and that this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

This resolution of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar has obvious reference to the rules which have been framed by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to regulate the admission of secondary school-leaving certificate holders to college course of study. The latest rules on the subject are put up. A brief account of the origin and development of the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme will serve to indicate the attitude which Government should adopt in respect of the resolution.

2. The evils of the Matriculation examination which, for a long time, continued to be the entrance test for public service as well as the test of admission to a University course of study formed the subject of deliberation by the Indian Universities Commission of 1902. The conclusion arrived at by that Commission was (i) that the conduct of a school final or other school examination should be regarded as outside the functions of a University and (ii) that it would be of great benefit to the Universities if the Government would direct that the Matriculation examination should not be accepted as a preliminary or full test for any post in Government service (page 69 of the University Commission's report).

3. The Government of India accepted the above finding and the draft of the Madras secondary school-leaving certificate scheme was duly considered and elaborated by an expert committee—G.Os. No. 212, Educational, dated 20th March 1908 and No. 510, Educational, dated 9th July 1908. In the words of the Government Order which gave final sanction to the scheme, the secondary school-leaving certificate is to be a record of the last three years of the pupil's school career in regard to progress, attainments, character and conduct and also to show the result of the public examination—paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 427, Educational, dated 21st July 1909. The original scheme which, except for slight modifications, remains almost the same at present will be found at pages 39 to 43 of G.O. No. 427, Educational, dated the 21st July 1909; the secondary school-leaving certificate was also subsequently accepted by the University as equivalent to its Matriculation examination—paragraph 1 of Registrar's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 169, Educational, dated 28th February 1912. It will be seen that the scheme, as at first conceived, recognized no 'pass' or

'failure'; and Principals of Colleges had entire discretion in the matter of admission of the certificate holders to colleges. In view of the large number of admissions into colleges, it was later on found that judicious use was not made of this discretion—of page 28 of the quinquennial report on public instruction for 1917-18. The matter aroused the attention of the Syndicate and in 1915 that body proposed to revert to the old Matriculation examination and get rid of the anomaly of its having to accept as a test for admission to colleges an examination over which it had no control. It was however eventually decided that a larger representation of the University on the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board was desirable and that if adequate representation was secured the question of the University resuming control of the examination might be dropped. The Board as now reconstituted therefore definitely provides for four members who are to represent the University. It is by virtue of the co-operation of the University members that the University came to have power to control admissions in colleges and this end is served by the rules framed by that body.

4. Coming to the rules themselves, it is observed that, far from being very rigid, they allow of an amount of elasticity so that candidates who may not be found eligible for University education according to one set of rules may easily find themselves in the list of 'eligibles' according to one or other of the alternative rules laid down for the purpose. Thus a boy whose marks are not up to the standard in vernacular composition or elementary mathematics can make up for the deficiency by excess marks in the other two subjects, viz., English and elementary science. The University rules do not condone or excuse deficiency of marks in English or science. The Additional Member now wants that such deficiency must be excused if excess marks are obtained in the other subjects. In this connexion attention is solicited to the cuttings from the *New India*, dated the 6th and 18th July 1918, to which the Additional Member apparently refers when he says 'one mark and less' in English and other subjects.

5. It is very doubtful whether the Syndicate would consent to this arrangement as it would amount to a lowering of the standard in English which, even as it is, leaves much to be desired. After all in every examination a line has to be drawn between 'eligibles' and 'non-eligibles'. If a concession is shown the tendency will be for pressure being brought to bear for still further concessions. The Additional Member wants the concession to be shown at least to boys proceeding from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years. It is difficult to see how this suggestion can be acted upon. It is not always easy to arrive at a definite conclusion as to which institution did well and which did not. This pre-supposes that a standard of proficiency must in the first instance be laid down by the department to which schools should conform. Even then it would be difficult to select the schools which have come up to the standard. Further no school can be expected to do well in English consecutively for five years. Then the framing of such a rule as that proposed by the Additional Member would be of no use.

6. Orders are solicited whether the resolution may be opposed, whether further information should be called for and whether the resolution should be discussed in the Executive Council.

7. Perhaps the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited u.o.

E.A.V.—26-7-18.

T.K.—26-7-18.

The rules in question have been made by the University and were not submitted to Government for approval. The Government have hardly the power to interfere in the matter nor is it desirable to do so. The regulation of admission to colleges is one entirely in the hands of the University.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—28-7-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-7-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

It appears to me that the Government having in the exercise of their statutory powers approved the regulation under which the Syndicate have framed the rules in question are precluded from interfering further in the matter. If this is not so I should certainly deprecate interference, particularly as the Syndicate of their own motion are revising their rules, though no amount of revision will prevent hard cases.

2. One cannot moreover but be struck by the absurdity of a Legislative Council discussing the cases of a few students who have failed by a mark particularly when these students have already received several marks in addition to those assigned to them by the examiners.

3. If the resolution is to be moved I am quite prepared to oppose it however.

J. H. STONE—30-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders whether the resolution may be opposed and whether the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to take charge of it.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—31-7-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—31-7-18.

P[ENTLAND]—31-7-18.

4

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th day of August 1918.

RESOLUTION *RE* ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ May it please Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

‘IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Syndicate of the Madras University be asked to consider that the deficiency in the School Final examination of one mark and less in English or any other subject be treated as not unfitting boys for the Intermediate course when they have taken more than the required marks in the other subjects and that this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years.’

“ My Lord, I have to premise by saying that the resolution is intended to apply only to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination for 1918. I propose to confine the resolution to the results of 1918. That was what was intended by the resolution and the last portion of

2 RESOLUTION RE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

[15th August 1918.]

the resolution says so. 'That this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognised institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years.' We have had in the last results very poor percentage of passes and there are very many reasons why I thought it was necessary that this Council should consider the question and I have therefore thought it fit to bring this before the Council.

"My Lord, I must at once say that I should be the very last, as I have always been, to put forward any special plea when settled rules guide the deliberations of a body of the nature of the Syndicate or of the University; and if I had thought it fit to place this matter before this Council, I only beg leave to submit that I have done so, because I felt there was a real grievance which somehow had not been remedied in the results of this year.

"I must first place before this Council the present form in which the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme stands. My Lord, it was in 1909 or about the beginning of 1910 that this question was taken up and we had the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme constituted in the place of the old Matriculation examination and I have only to notice that somehow the University and the Syndicate have been feeling a good lot of want of stability in their views as to what is the correct thing to do in relation to this examination. They had been changing the rules from time to time whenever they found by experience that the original scheme proposed did not work satisfactorily. At first it was meant to be as its name implies a school leaving certificate, in which no public examination played a part. The school course and the competency of the school boys as decided by the Principals or Headmasters were given a fair consideration in deciding the eligibility of the students for entrance into the University course. Within a few years later, three or four years, it was felt that there was considerable difficulty in relying upon the certificates as issued by the Principals and Headmasters and the poor results of the intermediate examination were attributed to this kind of issue of certificates, and restrictions were placed on the discretion of Principals and Headmasters in the grant of such Secondary School Leaving certificates. But the University was not able to decide upon what would be the best method of guiding itself. Then we came to a number of steps taken, some subjects were held absolutely important and in them no discretion was given while in other subjects discretion was given to allow deficiency in marks. But a general scheme was adopted to enable students to pass through the interference or through the recommendation of school marks and the Headmasters' certificates. But later on a new system was devised, called the system of moderation of marks. The results of the public examination and the results of the moderation of marks were taken together to help boys to enable them to enter upon the University course at least five per cent more than the Presidency average was thought of. That, as a general rule, was found not quite workable and we find a set of rules which array themselves under two heads. We have got what are called the A group subjects and the B group subjects. Honourable Members will see that in the A group, 40 per cent in English or five marks more than the Presidency average is always insisted upon, and in number 1 C group which is compulsory, it is insisted that the boy should get about 40 per cent. In the case of the other subjects in the A group, certain rules are made by which any diminution in the required number of marks is allowed to be compensated by increased marks in the other subjects.

"It is unnecessary for me to place more than that before the Honourable Members, because all that I need place before them is that the University has been feeling and the Syndicate has been feeling that the rules framed had to be modified off and on; and even now they have not been able to arrive at a sufficiently satisfactory conclusion as to what the rules finally ought to be. There is not the least doubt that the rules as they now stand in the rules book will be modified soon and will have to be modified as experience has shown. Whatever that may be it is unnecessary for me to go at great length into that line of the argument, except to say that what we find is that suddenly this year it was felt that all the schools, the Secondary schools in the Presidency should be very careful in sending up boys for the examination, and as a fact since 1916 they have been exercising an amount of vigilance over the sending up of boys, so that it has been found that the number of boys that appeared has steadily increased though the high standard that was adopted was a standard which finally they decided upon. And what we find is that in the year 1916, we had 8,921 boys that went up for the examination and 2,855 boys were declared eligible. That works to about 29 per cent. And in the year 1917, the examination of 1917, 9,121 boys appeared, with about 2,845 boys declared eligible, giving a percentage of 32. In the present examination in 1918, we find that the number of boys has not increased in actual proportion and we find about 9,500 boys appearing with only 2,861 boys declared eligible, thus allowing only a 28 per cent pass for this year. The figures speak for themselves. One would expect that after the new system of marking had been introduced, the schools were following the system quite properly and that when there is an increase in the number of boys that go up, there will be naturally an increase also in the number of boys that come out successful. But what do we find? That suddenly we have got about 6 per cent falling off and in spite of an increase of 400 boys appearing for the examination, we have a decrease in the results of nearly 500 boys, i.e., 500 more failed in the present year than in the previous year. But it may be argued that these things generally happen. I know that. I should not have pressed it on this Council simply because I found that there was a greater number of failures this year than in previous years, because that argument cannot hold water. But what is apparent on the face of the result of this year is that whereas we find only 26 per cent passing, we find that in one particular subject, almost 70 per cent failed making it clear that that one subject contributed mainly to the failure of most of the students. That is singular. Of course,

6 RESOLUTION RE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

15th August 1918.]

a comparison of the failures in any one subject in the previous years with the failure in this year, will clearly show that the failure in this one subject, viz., English has been rather extraordinary. That is the point which I place before this Council. Honourable Members will follow that this has been caused by the peculiar circumstances that have attended the examination this year. It is difficult for me to trace all the causes for this failure, because it is very peculiar that the University has so arranged matters that it becomes impossible for a man to work out all the details from any record that is available. In fact, I took some pains at this and wanted to ascertain what was the result in each school, so that I may compare and place in a practical form all the inferences that I might draw from the results of this year. But the difficulty is that we find that we have got only an eligible list published and we have no other record which can be got at. I mean public record—which can place before us the marks in the subjects. This eligible list does not give the marks and the only way if one has to work up this matter is to go to each school, get hold of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate books of each boy and then ascertain. That is a state of affairs which I think, My Lord, ought not to exist. That is a separate matter. There must be some place where people interested in this matter must be able to gather from one record how the various subjects have fared at the hands of the examiners. Whatever it is, there are a number of schools I examined and a number of books that I examined and from these and also from the nature of the examiners that have been placed in charge of these papers for valuation, I see that various causes might have contributed to this extraordinary state of affairs. I find for example in the list of examiners a number of new people added in 1918. A number of ladies, mistresses and a number of Honours graduates who have probably taken the Honours degree a year or two before that. All the names if examined will clearly indicate that there might be persons who might have just come out of the college course and who may not therefore have had a fair understanding of the standard of knowledge required of boys in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate course. That may be the reason as I said, or other reasons might have contributed. It is not for me and I do not think it is necessary for this Council to go into all these matters, because the recommendation that I ask is such that any responsible body must agree that it will not be to the interest of the province or to the school-going population that they should be dealt with in the manner that these boys have been dealt with this year.

"I can give certain figures which I have obtained from some schools and which indicate that the boys that have done very well at school and who according to the opinion of very experienced teachers of 25 and 30 years' standing have been more than average in their knowledge of English and whose marks in the class have been ranging over 45 per cent have got in this examination considerably low marks like 32 and 33. I have got the marks of 14 students in one particular school and I can give a few instances for the information of this Council. Where a boy got 53 marks in the class he gets 37 in the public examination, 54 in the class 39 in the public examination, 53 in class 37 in public examination, 48 in class 38 in public examination, 45 in class 37 in public examination, 52 in class 35 in public examination and so on. The ordinary capacity of the boys as understood by the teachers of long experience has been belied and it has not been possible for them to explain it. And there have been instances in which the boys have been very brilliant in all subjects and in the classes, but for want of one mark in English in an examination of this kind, are declared ineligible. I can give a few instances. No. 10481-A has got 38 marks in English, 39 being the mark necessary, 67 in Mathematics, 56 in History and 55 in Latin. No. 19853-A gets one mark less in English, but 56 in vernacular composition, 79 in Elementary Mathematics, 58 in Geometry and Algebra and 65 in Physics and No. 6777-A gets one mark less in English, 52 in vernacular composition, 49 in Elementary Mathematics, 56 in History and 62 in Telugu. Many more such instances might be quoted in which it is found that a boy who has been brilliant in class in all the subjects and has obtained brilliant results in all the subjects in the public examinations except in English alone where he gets only one mark less, has failed. The Principals could not explain, the teachers could not explain this and the boy of course has been and is found to be even now of exceptional capacity. A boy of more than average capacity does not fail except it be under exceptional circumstances like an attack of disease. His marks never go below the average. The average in the Presidency does not become very unusual for him to get. That must be the experience of teachers of ability, of people in the service. In fact, I have myself other figures, but I do not think it will be necessary for me to trouble the Council with all these.

"My request, therefore, is that in the case of boys who have failed by one mark in one subject but have creditably passed by taking more than the required number of marks, it may be that they are expected to take more than 5 or 6 or ten marks than the average needed for a pass in other subjects, want of one mark in one subject may be excused and may be requested to be excused. My submission is it is not necessary that there should be a request, it is just possible for Government to see that instructions are issued. But I do not want that it should be done only in that form. I think if the matter is thoroughly gone into and the Syndicate is requested to reconsider the position with an observation of this kind, it will be possible to give them the help needed. It may be a large point if this question really raises any great difficulty; but I do not think it does. What I beg to submit is in the case of a fairly large number of students as I said I have examined, from a number of schools, I think the number comes to about 30 or so—it may be that an examination of the kind of books relating to the whole Presidency may take us to 50 or 60—about 60 or 100 students may be absolutely clever boys who have been ploughed for want of one mark in this particular subject or in any other subject.

7
RESOLUTION RE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE
INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Stone.) [15th August 1918.]

I mean their cases shall be inquired into. Where we have got 400 more appearing, the result as I have said shows a reduction of 500 where in one particular subject the marking has been extremely stiff and it is seen that in all schools which have had a fair reputation for a number of years the same is the case.

"Suppose boys going from recognized institutions—institutions that have taken first or second rank in result of results in the Presidency and which have been doing fairly well for five years in English; if they were considerably poor in the results this year because of the nature of examiners or for some other reason and when the boys that have passed very creditably in other subjects are ploughed for want of one mark, I only request that they may be placed on the eligible list. The whole scheme for Secondary School Leaving Certificate has for its basis a discretion to be exercised in the matter of eligibility. The main question for consideration is if the candidate is fit to continue his studies when he enters the University course and has a fairly minimum knowledge of general subjects. It is in this view that the Matriculation examination was abolished and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme substituted and the rules have been so modified from time to time that there were three or four modifications, only to see that the discretion is fairly and properly exercised, and we find that at present—it is not my opinion only—I know it is the opinion of the responsible heads of colleges of very very long standing—and I do not know if it is not also the opinion of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction. I have met Principals of first-grade colleges who have felt that this result this year has been inexplicable and has been peculiarly unfortunate and that the boys deserve some help. I mean these are the various circumstances that I wanted to place before this Council and it is only proper that in the matter of these boys that have been examined and selected—many are stopped from going up, 20 to 25 per cent are stopped in the school—and the school marks also disclose that they have been bright in all the subjects; when all these point only to one thing and when we find that this year's is an extraordinary result. If we find also that this English subject has been peculiarly plucking a much larger percentage than usual, this year, I mean it is a very fair case made out that this might be taken on hand and I request that the Government might accept the resolution and do as best as possible. I do not want to fetter the discretion of the Government or the Syndicate in the matter and therefore it is that I put the matter in the resolution in a general form. I have put that generally so that if necessary the necessary check may be placed on passing the number of candidates, and the necessary marks I leave for a matter of discretion for the Syndicate or for the Director of Public Instruction or for the Government. But what I do urge is it is a point which deserves deep consideration, sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. The boys who probably in another year would have come up creditably in the first class and I do not think it will be possible to disprove the statement of the educational authorities, Principals of colleges, etc.—these I say should not fail for want of one mark in one subject when they have done creditably in other subjects. I say these should not be detained for another year. I do not know if there are hard cases but I have been told there have been cases—I was told a boy died of a broken heart. It might be influenza fever—I do not attach any value to it; but I say a boy who has been satisfying the best expectations of parents and schoolmasters should not be detained for another year in the same class especially when the very object of this examination is to avoid such. Under these circumstances I expect that the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has put the resolution in a form in which he asks the Government to ask the University to consider that a deficiency in the school final examination of one mark in English or in any other subject be treated as not unfitting boys for the Intermediate course when they have taken more than the required marks in the other subjects and that this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years. I am instructed to oppose this resolution on more than one ground. I think perhaps that the first ground that I may mention is this fact that the resolution calls upon the Government to make a request to the Syndicate. Honourable Members are aware that the University carries on its business under the provisions of the Act and sometimes they are uncomfortably aware of it. The connexion between the Government and the University is carefully laid down in that Act. Government approved certain regulations framed by the University for the way in which the School Leaving Certificate scheme was to be utilized, for determining the qualifications of the students to begin the University course, and I take it that Government have discharged their function in this matter and have no further concern with it. Therefore, so far as the formal aspect of the matter goes, the Honourable Member is hardly justified, I think, in asking the Government to make representations in this matter to the University. I do not mean to say that the Government will never in any instance tender a piece of advice to the University, but I think it must be clear that unless really the circumstances were of sufficient importance as to make it absolutely necessary, Government should not interfere.

"Now coming to the particular facts of the case in which the Honourable Member seeks the intervention of the Government with the University, that is to say, the hardship which he supposes that students have undergone from being declared unfit to undergo a University course, because they have only one mark below the minimum in English or other subjects while they have taken more than the required number in other subjects, the reasons that the University

8
RESOLUTION RE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE
INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

[15th August 1918.] (Mr. Stone; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

lays so much importance on English are, I think, sufficiently obvious. A student cannot follow a University course in this country unless he has really a pretty good knowledge of English. He cannot understand the lectures or the books he must read. Of course, it is not a matter easy for determination. As to what is the standard of qualification, what we have to do is to see that students who get a certain proportion of marks may be presumed to be good in English and fit for the University course. Some of them get a fair number of marks; some of them get more than the required number; some of them unfortunately are just on the margin and others one mark less than the minimum. But we have to draw the line somewhere and wherever we draw the line there will be some special reason for disappointment. We cannot manage without drawing a line and cannot draw a line where there would be nobody who has not had particularly bad luck and who thinks he has not been ill-treated. A student has to get the Presidency average in English and something more, that is to say, five marks more for the University to consider him fit for the University course, for it says that a boy must be distinctly above the average in English. Very well then, it is not only that you ask the University, so to speak, to give the boy a mark but you are actually asking the University to say that they will take boys who are not distinctly above the average in English. The average is 34 per cent, I mean—I made a slight error—it is 39 per cent. Five additional marks are also required. It is not a very great requirement; even under the old Matriculation examination it was 40 per cent; so that I do not think there is any ground or justification for the Honourable Member to ask the Government to interfere. I am sorry that these boys got one mark below the minimum instead of one above but you have to draw a line. No amount of juggling with the marks will prevent you from drawing a line somewhere. If you take the cases of those who have got one mark below, there will also be cases where a boy with two marks below might claim the same privilege as that of the boy with one mark below. Thus it will go on. There is something arbitrary of course about the whole thing. We have drawn the line too many times and we must stick to what we have done. Therefore the Government have directed me to say that they cannot accept this resolution. I might talk to you more about the examinations, about the passes and failures, etc., but I do not think it would be of any profit."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, of course, the principle that has been discussed is quite well known, and I began with the statement of it myself and it is not that I say that the principle should ordinarily be departed from. I indicated how the whole scheme was managed and how nothing had been decided as to what was the best. They have been changing year after year and under these circumstances to talk of this principle especially with respect to the pass, on moderation and other methods was not convincing. That is not the point that is raised. In a year of this peculiar kind, I thought the Director of Public Instruction would deal with the question whether it is a year of peculiar results in English and enlighten us whether it is not peculiar. He seems to have thought it unnecessary. As regards the question of the request to the Syndicate in the resolution, I should submit, my Lord, under rules—rule 4 of the rules of 1917—this Government has to publish the list of certificates issued under the authority of the Madras Government. It talks of the certificates issued in the case of persons declared eligible. That is the rule which gives scope for this Government to publish an eligible list which will include the boys referred to in the rules. That therefore enables the Government to give correction, to issue instructions, and that being the rule—apparently the rule was particularly worded like that for that purpose—it is a matter which might well be considered whether the results this year have been peculiar. But in that matter whether it was peculiar or not the Director of Public Instruction has not been pleased to tell us anything. The matter therefore remains and it is for the Government to sympathetically come to some conclusion. I should think that the power reserved by the Government under the rules that I read out will enable them to exercise, in a case of this kind especially when very brilliant boys get disappointed, the discretion they have. I do not think that such result even the Director of Public Instruction will be prepared to say is not extraordinary."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"It is clearly understood that the Government do not publish the rules; the Government do not say who will be in the list and who will not. That is a point decided by the University and not by the Government."

The resolution was then put to the Council and lost.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Home (Ed. W.)

A copy of the printed Proc. connected with this Resolution has been added to the file (pp 4-8 ante). The Resolⁿ was put to the Council and lost. No further action appears to be called for on these papers which may be

Concord 1508
Mts. 27/11/18

"Recorded."

CR
25/11/18
LWS
26/11/18

Legislative Council.

Recording notes connected with a resolution moved at the meeting of the — held on the 13th Aug. 1918 pleading for a relaxation of the rules governing admⁿ. to the Intermediate class of 1918.

21.11.18

22.11.18

(W. L. S.)

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21.11.18

22/11/18

Linnaea ventralis
 et al. purpurea
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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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