

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 916, 24th July 1919

Report

Recording the — on the working of the Law College, Madras, during the year 1918-19.

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READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 14th June 1919.

No.—R.C. 3920/19.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings R.C. No. 3920/19, dated 9th June 1919, reviewing the report on the working of the Law College, Madras, for the year 1918-19.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 3920/19, dated 9th June 1919.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from ARTHUR DAVIES, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Law College.

To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 16th April 1919.

No.—R.C. 70/19.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Law College for the year 1918-19.

2. *College staff.*—The following changes occurred in the professorial staff during the year under report. Professor Paul Appaswami having been appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Assistant Professor T. Rajagopala Achariyar who entered on his duties with effect from 8th July 1918 and by the appointment of M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., as Assistant Professor, who took charge of his duties on the afternoon of 30th September 1918. The above appointments were sanctioned in G.O. R. No. 228, Home (Education), dated 25th September 1918. In this connexion I wish to place on record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Paul Appaswami both as a lecturer and as an adviser and colleague in the executive work of the college. That his work here was thoroughly appreciated by the many students past and present who profited by his teaching was evidenced by an entertainment given by them in his honour during the year and the presentation of his portrait to the college.

3. *M.L. Classes.*—The year under report was the second year in which arrangements were made in the college for holding M.L. classes, and I regret to say that the difficulties of conducting them have by no means been satisfactorily overcome. Students were invited to join in Branches I, III and IV, and 48 students in all responded. Of these 13 were for Branch I, 21 for branch III and 14 for branch IV, but as some of these in each branch had already studied for one year it became necessary to divide each branch into a Senior and Junior section. The number of hours the professors were required to devote to this work was consequently doubled, but it was found practically impossible to give so much time and very large parts of the work had to be neglected. The whole matter is now being considered by the college council and will form the subject of a

separate correspondence. Affiliation of the college in the courses for the M.L. degree to the University was considered, but it was decided to withdraw the application owing to certain technical difficulties.

4. *College Council*.—The college council consisting of a president and eight other members including the principal and the two professors remained the same as in the previous year. The council held three meetings during the year—two on 12th and 25th July 1918 to consider proposals for filling up the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Paul Appaswami as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and one on 17th March 1919 to recommend for re-appointment for a further period of three years certain members of the professorial staff whose terms expire in July and August 1919. The resolutions passed by the council were duly communicated to you.

5. *Accommodation*.—Owing to the increased number of the professors the present accommodation for the cars and carriages of the staff was found to be inadequate and application was made in October 1917 for additional accommodation and after some correspondence you were pleased to countersign and forward to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, plans (estimate amounting to Rs. 1,700) for constructing a motor garage to accommodate two cars. It is hoped that the work will be finished before the college reopens in July next.

The Government Institute of Commerce which was newly started in July last has at your request been accommodated in the college buildings as a temporary measure. As the classes of the institute are held in the early morning and late evening this Box-and-Cox arrangement has caused no inconvenience so far to the Law College.

6. *Strength*.—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1919 was 668 against 566 on the same date in the previous year. The total number of students admitted during the year was 721—M.L. 48, B.L. 271; F.L. 326 and Pledership 76. Thus 53 students left the college during the year for various causes, of whom three died of influenza. The strength for the four preceding years is given below for comparison:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
M.L. class				24	33
B.L. class	233	169	181	165	263
F.L. class	213	199	222	312	304
Pledership class	54	104	108	65	68
Total	500	472	511	566	668

Figures regarding the distribution of students according to the classes of the community to which they belong, the occupation and financial status of their parents or guardians, and the facts as to their vaccination appear in Appendices A and B. The district distribution of the students is given in Appendix C.

7. The following table gives the number of hours of instruction each student had in the several subjects dealt with in the college during the academic year 1918-19.

Subjects.								Number of hours of instruction.
<i>F.L. class.</i>								
1. Jurisprudence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
2. Roman Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
3. Contracts and Specific Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
4. Torts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
5. Indian Constitutional Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
6. Negotiable Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
<i>B.L. class.</i>								
1. { Property—Real Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
to { Transfer of Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
3. { Land Tenures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
4. { Hindu Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
5. Muhammadan Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
6. Criminal Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
7. Law of Evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
8. Trusts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9. Easements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Subject.

Number of hours of instruction.

Pledership class.

1. Civil Procedure	82
2. Law of Landlord and Tenant	20
3. Criminal Procedure	39
4. Torts	64
5. Contracts	39
6. Hindu Law	112
7. Criminal Law	53
8. Law of Property	77
9. Law of Evidence	30

From the above statement it will be seen that on an average throughout the year each F.L. student has had about 2½ hours' instruction per day, each B.L. student slightly more, while Pledership students have had more than 3 hours per day.

The statement does not include the number of hours of instruction given to the M.L. classes. Each professor and assistant professor devoted from two to four hours per week to the work of these classes.

The F.L. and B.L. students being unusually large, there were two sections in each class throughout the year and the same lecture on each subject had to be delivered twice.

8. *Results of examinations—I. University Law examinations—(a) B.L. Degree Examination, April 1918.*—The number of students who appeared from the college was 165; of these, 122 passed with 1 in the first class and 25 in the second class—a percentage of 73.9 passes as against 84 of the previous year.

(b) *First Examination in Law, April 1918.*—For this examination 297 students appeared from the college; of these, 216 passed with 45 in the second class—a percentage of 72.7 passes as against 62.4 of the previous year.

Appendix D gives the figures for three preceding years.

II. *The High Court Pledership Examination, April 1918.*—In this examination 63 candidates appeared direct from the college; of these, 33 passed—a percentage of 52.3 as against 45.4 of the previous year. The October examination was held in the Law College.

III. *Class Examinations.*—As usual two class examinations were held—one in September 1918 and the other in January 1919. Attendance at both these examinations was very much affected by the prevailing influenza epidemic, but all absentees had to produce medical certificates or other evidence of a valid reason for non-attendance. Students absent from both examinations and those who did badly at them were required to show at a third examination that they had made sufficient progress to enable me to grant them their certificates for appearing at the University examinations. In the end five of the F.L. students were detained on the ground of insufficient progress.

9. *Library and reading-room—(a) Library.*—The arrangement of the library remains as in previous years. Every effort is made with the help of the Government grant to make and keep it up to date as a first-rate law library. Besides its use by present students I am anxious that practitioners of the High Court who are nearly all old students of the college and others in need of such a library for study and research should understand that they may generally obtain my permission to enjoy its benefits. Some few are so using it, but there is room for more. The rapidly increasing number of books will render it necessary to find additional accommodation in the near future, as every space in the library proper and the reading-room is now filled with almirahs. The library rules regarding the taking of books from the library and returning them punctually have been strictly enforced and fines imposed for breaches of these rules. Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar continued to supervise the library work and was responsible for bringing out the supplemental library catalogue which was printed during the year. The annual stock-taking of library books was carried out by him immediately after the last Christmas holidays, and nearly all the books have been satisfactorily accounted for. Unfortunately however four books of no great value but constant demand have disappeared. I am still hopeful that they may be found. I have not been able to find any individual responsible for this loss.

which, I believe, must have occurred in consequence of the absence of the librarian for three months on medical leave and the sudden death about the same time of our most experienced attender. This naturally threw additional labour on the remainder of our none too large library staff. The number of volumes added to the library during the year under report was 602 and the total number on the 31st March 1919 was 7,270 or, if we cannot recover the missing books, 7,266.

The five sets of Indian Law Reports which are being received in the college are inadequate to meet the growing demand for their use by students and staff and I intend when the paper dearth is over to apply for the sanction of additional sets.

(b) *Reading-rooms.*—The students continue to make constant use of the reading-room in their leisure hours to study the current Indian, English and American Legal Periodicals kept on the tables in this room as well as reports and statutes and other works of constant reference such as law lexicons and dictionaries. This room and the verandas of the college are also continually used for purposes of general study, especially by students resident in Georgetown, and the recently introduced lighting arrangements have enabled them to remain till late in the evening.

The following table gives an abstract of the record as to the use of books in the four sections of the library and reading-room:—

	Consulting.		Class.		Lending.		Reading-room.	
	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.
Students	22,324	22,199	11,401	12,144	558	573	3,245	3,487
Staff	2,586	2,985	140	135	27	39	542	288
Total	25,210	25,184	11,541	12,279	585	612	3,787	3,775

10. *Scholarships.*—(1) *Morehead Law Scholarship.*—This scholarship was awarded to P. R. Narayanan who stood first in the F.L. Examination of April 1918, and the usual sum of Rs. 224 is being paid to him in two instalments payable on the 15th November and 15th May.

(2) *College Scholarships.*—Of the two Government scholarships each of Rs. 87-8-0 per term, one was awarded to P. Balakrishna Menon who stood second in the F.L. Examination of April 1918 and the other which is reserved for a Muhammadan or Oriya student was awarded to Saiyid M. Naguda, a student of the B.L. class.

(3) *Scholarship under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.*—One scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 30 was awarded during the academic year to J. L. D'silva of the F.L. class with effect from July 1918.

11. *Lectures and classes.*—Owing to the abnormal size of the F.L. and B.L. classes it was necessary to divide both these classes throughout the year into two sections for lecture purposes and consequently it was again impossible to make any attempt to introduce the Moot-class system which forms so large a part of the method of instruction in Law Colleges in other parts of the world, and it was hoped to introduce here two years ago for our B.L. students. During the second term a few instructional classes were held in Jurisprudence, at which the students themselves discussed points of difficulty with their professor.

The residences of students who do not live with their parents or guardians.—This subject has been under consideration during the year under report and the matter is being dealt with in a separate communication. In this connexion I may say that the need for a hostel attached to the college is very keenly felt, and such a hostel would go a long way towards solving the peculiar difficulties this college is under in complying with the requirements of the Indian University Act.

The matter has been several times under communication with you—most recently in the correspondence of August to October 1917 arising on your Proceedings Ref. on C. No. 7072 of 1917 which terminated in an interview I had with the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone at which it was decided that nothing could be done during the war. I propose to reopen the subject shortly in a separate communication.

Early in February 1919 the Madras University Students' Club was opened in Broadway and some 57 students of this college have been admitted as members. It

is interesting to note that all are Hindus—49 Brahmans and 8 Non-Brahmans—and that at least 46 of the total have lodgings in Georgetown. This would seem to show that the particular attraction is the excellent feeding arrangements which supply a real need for students of this college, as they are shut out from most of the hostels.

12. *College Associations and Athletics.*—The Students' Representative Council is formed anew every year as early as practicable in the month of July. It consists of a President and a Secretary who are ex officio, being the two members of the B.L. class who stand highest in the previous April F.L. examination results, and about 12 members elected by the students from the various classes. This council is encouraged with a view to associating the students as widely as possible in the management of the college activities. For certain purposes they form themselves into various sub-committees such as the Moot Club, Athletic Sub-Committee and Library Sub-Committee, while the chief functions of the council as a whole are in addition to a general control of the social life of the college, the organization of the College day and subject of course to my veto the making of arrangements for lectures of wide general interest and the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Madras. I regard this council as the most valuable asset we have for fostering the growth of a corporate college life.

(a) The Moot Club held a few useful meetings presided over by members of the college staff.

(b) The Athletic Sub-Committee collected as athletic fees and tennis subscriptions about Rs. 1,755 and managed these funds together with the Government grant of Rs. 287-8-0 out of the allotment of Rs. 400 for subsidising games. A further sum of Rs. 125 was spent from Government grant under Petty works of construction towards the maintenance and repairs of the four tennis courts. As usual in July the committee allotted sums towards the upkeep of various games such as tennis, football, cricket, hockey and badminton. The expenditure under the various games was very carefully supervised by Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao, Vice-President of the Athletic Association. The accounts were systematically maintained by the college clerk.

For the fifth time a tennis competition among the students of the college was held and three silver cups were awarded to the winners, the cup for the singles to A. Rangaswami of the F.L. class, and the other two cups for doubles to A. Rangaswami (F.L. class) and K. Chakravarti (B.L. class).

As usual the college entered into a number of the competitions organized by the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association, and this year the 'Havelock Trophy' for tennis singles championship was won for the ninth time by this college by A. Rangaswami of the F.L. class.

Law College Day sports.—Athletic sports for the college students were held for the second time at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds on the 14th December last. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim presided on the occasion and was kind enough to distribute the prizes to the winners. These consisted of silver cups and medals which had been presented by the Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General and the Sheriff of Madras. With the guidance and active assistance of Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao, the sports were successfully managed by the Athletic Sub-Committee, of which V. T. Rangaswami of the B.L. class made an active and zealous secretary.

13. *The College day.*—The College day was celebrated for the third time on the 16th December 1918 and thanks to the work of the Students' Representative Council and of many individual past and present students both before the Day and upon it the function was a great success.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir John Wallis very kindly presided and there was a large number of distinguished guests from the High Court and elsewhere. After light refreshment and music a one-act play "*The Tragic Denouement*" written by Mr. V. V. Srinivasan, High Court Vakil, was staged by the college students. A short speech was made by myself and the Chief Justice then gave an address to the college students which they thoroughly appreciated. Most of the guests then left, but among themselves the students continued their celebrations to a late hour.

14. *Indian Defence Force*.—Only three students of the college actually enlisted and had military training during the year, but there were about ten students in the college on the 31st March 1919 who are recorded as having undergone the training in the Indian Defence Force at Trichinopoly. Of these six were Brahmans, three Non-Brahman Hindus and one an Indian Christian. Three other Indian Defence Force men who joined the F.L. class in July left the college before the end of the year, one a Muhammadan having obtained a Government scholarship to go to England, another a Brahman having obtained work with the Expeditionary Force Overseas and the third a Non-Brahman Hindu having obtained work in Madras.

In the event of a University corps being formed—a matter on which I was interviewed during the year by the Military authorities—it may be expected that the Law College would supply a regular contingency of at least twenty men.

15. *General*—(1). Perhaps the most marked feature of the year under report from the point of view of the college was the peculiarly wide and long prevalence of illness. I have already mentioned the death of three students. During the months of September, October and November large numbers of students were continually absent. Either they themselves had fallen victims to influenza or members of their family had done so. In several cases whole families seem to have suffered and in a few the death of father or guardian necessitated the student discontinuing his studies altogether. Some students were unfortunate enough to be attacked twice. I only did not apply for closing the college as it seemed to me that the college building with its airy large halls and wide verandas was probably a healthier place for them to be spending their days in than in the smaller lodgings many of them occupy at home. When I add that at some time or other during the year every member of the staff except myself fell a victim to the epidemic it is hardly necessary to say that the college work must have suffered very considerably and it can only be hoped that the result will not appear too prominently in the ensuing University examinations.

In this connexion the strict account I keep of absences from college examinations is of interest. Taking as typical the B.L. class, for the September examination, out of 264 who joined in July, 33 failed to appear—exactly 1 in 8. Of these five were doing duty as special constables at the request of the Commissioner of Police, five were performing family sraddhas, one was excused as he was appearing for the October B.L. examination, one was arrested for debt on the first morning of the examination, one was being married: this last was absent without leave or even notice to me, and I hesitated long before allowing him to appear for the University examination, but as he did well in the second college examination I decided not to keep him back. Of the remaining twenty, four were absent owing to the illness or death of near relatives, twelve were themselves suffering from influenza and fevers, four from dysentery and digestive complaints. All these were genuine cases of illness, as I never admit such an excuse without medical certificate from a doctor of repute. Before the February examination four students had left the college. Of the remaining 262, 23 were absent, 11 on account of their own illness, one for brother's death, and 11 from other reasons—generally family sraddhas. The figures for the other classes would be very similar.

(2) A course of lectures was given to the students in August by Mr. T. V. Eyre on up-to-date shorthand and about fifteen students attended them on payment of a fee.

(3) On the 20th and 21st January the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar kindly delivered two very interesting lectures to the students on certain aspects of the *Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms*. On the second day we were fortunate in securing as our chairman the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee.

(4) During July and August I read on Fridays to B.L. students who cared to attend from Professor Ramsay Muir's "Nationalism and Internationalism" a lecture of Mrs. Besant's that appeared in *New India* on 'The State' and Sir Rabindranath Tagore's 'Nationalism'. On each occasion half-an-hour's reading was followed by half-an-hour of the freest discussion, from which I believe we all profited.

(5) Captain Arndt of the Belgian Army visited the college on the 10th January and addressed the students on Belgium and International Law.

(6) The college was also honoured by the visits on the 19th January of Dr. Sapru of Allahabad and Sir Chimanlal Setalwad of Bombay who both spoke to the students, and on the 14th of February of Sir Rabindranath Tagore who listened to an address of welcome but was not strong enough to speak more than a very few words of thanks.

(7) A very interesting debate among students of the college, at which Professor T. Rajagopala Achariyar presided, upon the subject of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill deserves special mention, as what may be termed the Orthodox and the Progressive views were both very ably argued.

(8) The High Court has made certain amendments and alterations in the Pleaders' examinations—(a) Specific Relief has been omitted from the list of subjects; (b) Candidates will be allowed to have plain texts of the Indian Acts for answering papers on the (1) Estates Land Act, (2) Easements, (3) Civil Procedure and Law of Evidence and (4) Criminal Procedure and Law of Evidence; (c) To Rule (8) of the rules under the Legal Practitioners Act a proviso has been added as follows:—"provided that if a candidate obtains a maximum total of 40 per cent of the aggregate of the marks assigned to all the subjects in any examination and a minimum of 50 per cent in any subject, he shall not be required to qualify in that subject at any subsequent examination."

Finally the Pleaders' Board has made a further alteration by reducing the maximum number of marks in each subject from 300 to 120.

(9) The establishment has had to work under great difficulties, as most of its members have at one time or another been victims of influenza, while the librarian was absent for three months on medical leave and one of the ablest and most experienced subordinates T. Narasimhalu Nayakar, an attender in the library, died almost at his post. In spite of these difficulties they have done their work cheerfully and efficiently. The increase in the allowances of subordinates has gone some way towards meeting the vastly increased cost of living.

(10) I have finally to thank the Students' Representative Council and the members of the college staff for their loyal co-operation in all the many sides of college life and work.

APPENDIX A

Class of community.	M.L. class.	B.L. class.	F.L. class.	Pleadership class.	Total for 1918-19.	Total for 1917-18.
Europeans or Eurasians	..	..	2	..	2	1
Indian Christians	2	6	13	1	22	17
Muhammadans	..	8	5	..	13	14
Hindus { Brahmans	28	195	232	61	516	429
Non-Brahmans	3	54	52	6	115	105
Total	33	263	304	68	668	566

APPENDIX B (1)

Distribution of students according to occupation of parents or guardians.

Classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Land-holders.	Traders.	Others.	Total.
M.L. class	24	..	6	3	..	33
B.L. class	134	1	111	17	..	263
F.L. class	147	4	139	14	..	304
Pleadership class	31	2	34	1	..	68
Total for 1918-19	336	7	290	35	..	668
Total for 1917-18	264	3	262	37	..	566

APPENDIX B (2)

Distribution of students according to the financial status of their parents or guardians.

Classes.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Total.
M.L. class	..	35	..	33
B.L. class	15	248	..	263
F.L. class	22	280	2	304
Pleadership class	..	67	1	68
Total for 1918-19	37	628	3	668
Total for 1917-18	39	524	3	566

APPENDIX B (3)

Classes.	Vaccinated.	Smallpox marked only.	Unprotected	Total.
M.L. class	33	..	..	33
B.L. class	261	2	..	263
F.L. class	278	26	..	304
Pleadership class	65	3	..	68
Total for 1918-19	637	31	..	668
Total for 1917-18	556	10	..	566

APPENDIX C.

District distribution of students.

District.	M.L. class.	B.L. class.	F.L. class.	Pleadership class.	Total for 1918-19.	Total for 1917-18.
Ganjam	1	5	..	..	6	12
Vizagapatam	1	9	11	5	26	22
Godavari	1	15	6	2	24	28
Kistna	2	10	8	2	22	19
Guntur	..	4	7	1	12	12
Nellore	..	4	6	..	10	12
Madras	6	16	9	2	33	32
Chingleput	..	12	14	4	30	24
North Arcot	2	11	13	3	29	15
Chittoor	..	2	4	4	10	19
South Arcot	1	9	11	3	24	21
Trichinopoly	3	22	15	5	45	43
Tanjore	6	46	58	15	125	103
Madura	2	6	11	3	22	20
Ramnad	..	7	6	3	16	17
Tinnevely	1	9	11	2	23	22
Coimbatore	2	8	14	2	26	23
Salem	2	3	9	1	15	8
Cuddapah	..	3	4	1	8	5
Kurnool	..	1	..	3	4	6
Bellary	..	3	3	2	8	5
Anantapur	..	..	4	3	7	2
South Kanara	..	4	11	..	15	9
Malabar	..	31	37	2	70	57
Travancore	..	2	4	..	6	4
Cochin	2	9	10	..	21	13
Mysore	..	5	9	..	14	3
Bangalore	..	4	6	..	10	8
Pudukkottai	..	2	2	..	4	8
Hyderabad	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ceylon	1	..	..	..	1	1
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total	33	263	304	68	668	566

APPENDIX D (1).

Results of the B.L. Degree Examination—April.

	Number of students examined.	Number of students passed.	Percentage.
1915 { From Law College	228	159	69.7
Other candidates	284	126	44.3
Total	512	285	55.6
1916 { From Law College	159	102	64.1
Other candidates	251	94	37.4
Total	410	196	47.8
1917 { From Law College	176	148	84.0
Other candidates	172	71	41.2
Total	348	219	62.9
1918 { From Law College	165	122	73.9
Other candidates	156	24	15.3
Total	321	146	45.5

APPENDIX D (2).

Results of the First Examination in Law (New Regulations)—April.

	Number of students examined.	Number of students passed.	Percentage.
1915 { From Law College	207	117	56.5
Other candidates	296	73	24.6
Total	503	190	37.5
1916 { From Law College	190	122	64.2
Other candidates	39	12	30.0
Total	229	134	58.5
1917 { From Law College	212	132	62.4
Other candidates	117	46	39.3
Total	329	178	54.1
1918 { From Law College	297	216	72.7
Other candidates	139	100	71.9
Total	436	316	72.4

APPENDIX D (3).

Results of the Pleaders Examination—April.

	Number of students examined.	Number of students passed.	Percentage.
1915 { From Law College	53	25	47.1
Other candidates	102	30	29.4
Total	155	55	35.4
1916 { From Law College	94	49	52.0
Other candidates	94	32	34.0
Total	188	81	43.0
1917 { From Law College	99	45	45.4
Other candidates	129	49	37.9
Total	228	94	40.5
1918 { From Law College	63	33	52.3
Other candidates	72	25	34.6
Total	135	58	42.9

R.C. No. 3920/19, dated 9th June 1919.

Recorded.

2. There was a further accession to the strength of the college which was contributed mainly by the B.L. class.

3. The results of the F.L. and Pleadership examinations held in April 1918 compared favourably with those of the previous year, but the percentage of passes in the B.L. examination slightly declined but remained above the average of the last four years.

4. The Acting Director has noted with pleasure that 57 students of the college have become members of the Madras University Students' Club and will be glad to learn that the benefits of that institution are availed of more largely by the students.

5. The Acting Director notes with satisfaction that the college maintained its efficiency during the year.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, Law College, Madras, with 20 spare copies.
" Principals of other Government Colleges.
" the President, Law College Council, for information.

Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
" Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
" Directors of Public Instruction of other Provinces.
" Government, for information (with C.L.).

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 17th July 1919.

No.—N.R.C. 3920/19.

Copy submitted to Government in continuation of my letter R.C. No. 3920/19, dated 14th June 1919, submitting the annual report of the Law College, Madras.

ENCLOSURE

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS.

Financial Statement for 1918-19.

Particulars.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts—			
Ordinary fees	1,08,327	8	0
General fines from students	...	...	...
Library fines from students	24	4	0
Miscellaneous	67	4	0
Total ...	1,08,419	0	0
Charges—			
Principal's salary	13,265	5	2
Exchange compensation allowance	114	2	0
Professors and Assistants' salaries	29,306	7	2
Establishments	2,917	4	9
Total ...	45,603	3	1

Particulars.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Contingencies—			
Petty work of construction	125	0	0
Books and maps	4,783	12	6
Electricity	623	9	3
Games	287	8	0
Purchase of furniture	311	10	0
Cleaning charges	387	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	5,281	6	0
Pay of menials	114	0	0
Postage charges	80	0	0
Office expenses	697	15	6
Telephone charges	170	0	0
Total ...	12,861	13	3
Grand total of charges ...	58,465	0	4

Order—No. 916, Home (Education), dated 24th July 1919.

Recorded.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Editors' Table.

Reb. II-10 (a)-5,002 -13-1-19 (6)

6

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191 .
 " " " " " 191

READ ALSO:-

" " 1687 A " " 50 NRE, 3920 " 14-7-1919

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

ORDER

PESO

No. 916, dated 24-7-1919

Recorded

5.110
25610

Q
24.6

23/24

Driped

The Dir. of Pub. Instr.

Editors' Table.

Why is the final summary paragraph omitted?

25724

23

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Sectt. 11-38-1-17.

Home (Edn)

DEPARTMENT.

Current No. dated 191 ..

G.O. No. 916, dated 24.7.1919.

(b)
 number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence
 (b)
 Notes.....

Brief subject.....

Report

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.			
Madras Records ...	4	20	
Ooty Records ...		4	
For filing with original		1	
Total ..		25	
FOR ISSUE.†			

Signature copies

India Office.....
 Govt. of India..... Dept.
 Revenue Department.....
 Public Works Department.....
 Local and Municipal Department.....
 Educational Department..... Dept.
 Public Dept.....
 Judicial Dept.....
 Political.....
 Financial Dept..... Total
 Marine Dept.....
 Ecclesiastical Dept.....

Spare copies

The D.P.L. 4
 The
 The
 The extra 5
 The
 The
 The
 The
 The
 The
 The
 The
 The
 Total ... 10

Copies distributed on ‡(Press Clerk).

Copies distributed on ‡(Press Despatcher).

† To be initialled and dated.

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.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

TO PRESS, MADRAS COPY.

A
Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B
Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C
As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Pres
Phase prepare the signature copy for the Supt in Charge Home Dept

JK
24.7.19

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	29/7/19 <i>J</i>
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	29/7/19 <i>J</i>

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.P.				
Total ...				

Box 10
23.7.19

[Cno 1455 A]

Subject

From the S.P.J. Re no 3920 & 14.6.19
Report on the working of the Law College, Madras
"Why is the financial summary paragraph omitted?"

R.R.R. 25.6.19

Submitted that there is no information in the office on the point. Perhaps this may be asked (u.o) why the paragraph in question has been omitted in this year's report.

JK
26.6.19

CR
27.6.19

W
17/7/19

Re no 1455 A-1
1.7.19
Re no
5.7.19

PPJ (u)

no 245 & 18.7.19

The Principal omitted the paragraph though omitted. They have been since finished and omitted to list. *18.7.19*



[Cno 1455 A] From the S.P.J. Re no 3920 & 17.7.19

p. 13 of

The financial summary forwarded by the S.P.J. is not in the usual form. Phase see para 12 on p 5 of fo 849 Home (Edn) & 23.6.19. It may however be printed in the report, the present communication being read as paper II in the order.

(R)

Hme

JK
22.7.19

CR
24/7/19

W
23/7/19

11

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sum} \\ \hline \text{Zonales} \\ \hline \text{all} \\ \hline 24/7 \end{array}$$

23.74



Issued as G.O. No 916 02479

1919.

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper--

The New India

2. Published at--

Madras

3. Dated--

20. 1. 19

LAW AND POLITICS

DR. SAPRU AND SIR C. SETALWAD'S
ADDRESSES AT LAW COLLEGE

DR. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU and Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, who are in Madras as members of the Reform Committees paid a visit this morning to the Law College. Principal Arthur Davies received them and took them round the building with which they were well impressed. They then adjourned to the hall where about 400 students assembled to hear the distinguished visitors address them.

Principal Davies, in introducing the visitors referred to unpopularity in India as in other countries, of lawyers who, he said, were spoken of with the same sort of dislike which Dr. Nair had towards the Brahmanas.

The lawyer, if he was an evil, was an inevitable evil, for he was necessary in politics not only in India but in all countries. It was so because politics and law were closely connected, for politics was law in the making and so closely were they allied that for a man to be really a great lawyer, he must also take part in politics.

Dr. Sapru

who was received with cheers after expressing his pleasure at the welcome given him and assuring his interest especially in the law student referred to his life in the college and said that the law students in Madras, so far as ideals were concerned, had no need to go to other parts of India, for the record of lawyers both Indian and European in Madras had been so distinguished and brilliant in the past he need not put other ideas than those which they had inherited from the past of their Presidency. The fame of lawyers like the late Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, or Dr. Subramania Aiyar, or like Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyar or Mr. Sundara Aiyar did not confine itself to this province but travelled far abroad, and all India was proud of them. But it was not only of Indian lawyers they were proud but of English lawyers as well like John Bruce Norton, and his distinguished son, Mr. Eardley Norton. Eminent Judges also there were like Mr. Justice Holloway whose very name commanded respect. He made no reflection on the present generation. While thus India produced very eminent and distinguished practising lawyers and advocates and very distinguished Judges, it had yet to produce scientific jurists. Now as in the past law was studied as a means for the professional success of the individual which to a considerable extent was achieved, but not for bringing distinction to the country as by a whole-hearted passionate and enthusiastic study of comparative jurisprudence. He was not prepared to concede that even in England during the last 50 or 60 years the record had been great. In India there was an entirely untrodden field, and if some of the

students could make up their minds to study it, he thought the time they gave to it would not have been spent in vain. For there was so much in our own system of law which called for research and interpretation that it would be a pity if everyone of our students thought that his duty immediately after taking the B. L. degree was to rush in to a court of law and make money for himself with in the shortest possible time.

On the practising side of law, he had one or two points to give them. He was always of opinion that in the case of joining the legal profession there could be no greater misfortune than early success, for in it there was demoralisation, not intellectual alone. He would like every youngman to put his struggle for at least six or seven years. He had put it. Then it was not enough if they should know through the kind help of commentators C. P. C. or Maynes Hindu Law or Muller's Muhammadan Law. They had to study all branches of law and if possible to specialise in one branch at least though the time had not yet arrived in India for specialisation. But he would be a poor lawyer indeed if he thought he could achieve success in his profession only by the study of law, for there was no profession which called for as much general culture as legal profession did. The next virtue they had to cultivate was patience, and no other profession required so much waiting as did the legal profession. Instances were on record of lawyers who had to wait for many years before success came to them. The foremost Indian lawyer to-day thought of leaving the profession in despair, despaired at the sheer length of waiting. He meant Sir S. P. Sinha. Dr. Rash Behari Gosh had to wait for 15 years. But these years of waiting would not be wasted if they were spent in the study of the manner in which distinguished lawyers put their case before the Judge. There were other moral virtues such as uncompromising honesty and independence to be cultivated, and English lawyers had never hesitated to fight for their clients and profession. The Indian lawyer had another and a higher duty to perform in his own country. As Principal Davies told

them it was inevitable that the lawyer should be in the vanguard of public life not only in India but in other countries also. There was, no doubt, at the present moment a great national awakening in the country and if they took their minds to 30 years back when the foundations of the present day life were laid they would find that among the great founders were distinguished lawyers like W. C. Bannerjee and P. M. Mehta, Telang and Subramania Aiyar. Even to-day while others no doubt were taking their legitimate share the lawyers' contribution was by no means small. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers here were accustomed to describe it as Vakil-Raj. If Vakil-Raj was there in the past, and he had no doubt it would continue to be in the future, the point to consider was whether it would be for the good of the country or would bring misfortune to the country.

1919.

2 Sectt. II-99-14,308-19-1-17.

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

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

He sympathised with the students in their want of a hostel and hoped they would soon have it.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad

who was also cordially received, next addressed and spoke of the interest he had taken in students during 25 years. He regretted that the Bombay law students had not even a local habitation and were tossing between the University building and the Elphinstone College. He impressed upon them the necessity of not only acquiring a knowledge of law but also of acquiring the habit of close reasoning and correct thinking which would stand them in good stead not only in their profession but in the responsibility of life the rising generation of Madras had to undertake. They must also learn the virtues of patience and self-discipline. Those were virtues which made nations great and by cultivating those virtues they would be able to play their proper part in the history of India, because on them lay the future of this country, and it was on the manner in which they discharged their duties, the future of the country depended. They were on the eve of large administrative reforms. But unless the rising generation made themselves fit by proper study and cultivation of virtues like patience, civic responsibility, sacrifice for common good, they would not be able to get the complete fruition of those reforms. On them depended the future progress and ordered development of the country.

The guests were then garlanded.

1919.

Home (Ed.) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- *The Hindu*
 2. Published at-- *Madras*
 3. Dated-- *22. 1. 19*

MR. S. N. BANERJEE.

AT THE LAW COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At a meeting at the Law College, Madras, which was intended for the benefit of the students of the College and which was not open to the Press, the Honble Mr. T. Rangachariar delivered a lecture last evening on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee presided. In the course of his concluding remarks as Chairman Mr. Banerjee said that the road to responsible government was laid out in the scheme in clear and strong outlines. They had only to prove their capacity at every stage of development before proceeding to the next stage. There had been a profound change in the angle of vision of their rulers. The colour barrier had been removed. The appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Under-Secretary in the India Office was an instance. A number of points shown in the Congress League Scheme were incorporated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The report outlined the steps towards progressive realisation of responsible government, aimed at complete separation between Imperial and Provincial finance, and provided (1) for a substantial majority of elected members, (2) for the appointment of three Indians out of five members of the Executive Council, (3) for the making final the resolutions passed on the Budget in the Legislative Council except in certain matters, and (4) for the association of popular ministers with the Government. The bestowal of such a gift—might be out of the war—should not be refused. They should stand shoulder to shoulder and welcome the scheme. Already Lord Sydenham and his party, enemies of India's progress, were trying to obstruct the progress of the scheme. They should believe in ideals but they should not be carried away by wild and extravagant ideals. If the scheme was dropped, the prospects of responsible government would be indefinitely postponed and a period of agitation accompanied by coercive and repressive legislation would follow. So they should all cultivate patience, prudence and moderation. In conclusion he appealed to them to maintain the traditions of their mother land and to dream dreams not divorced from the world of reality.

4
15
Extract from the "Hindu", dated 15th March 1919.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore at the Madras Law College.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Mr. C.F. Andrews visited the Law College yesterday at 10-15 a.m. and was received by the staff and students of the College amidst loud cheers and conducted to his seat in a hall where they had all assembled. The Secretary of the Students' Representative Council read a Welcome Address. Sir Tagore then in his very short reply said he derived much consolation to hear that his life had not been spent in vain and that he had been able to elevate his fellow beings in his own humble way. Sir Tagore was garlanded. Mr. Davies proposed a vote of thanks to the poet and Sir Tagore left the College premises amid cheers.

Home (Education) Dept.

Extract from H.M's note on the file regarding the report on the working of the Law College, Madras.

"x x x and should like later on a brief separate note on the occurrences mentioned in clauses (3) and (6) of para 15 (General). Newspaper reports are probably available."

L.D. 23-7-19.

Newspaper reports regarding the lectures delivered by Dr. Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and the speech made by Sir Rabindranath Tagore at his visit to the Law College, Madras, are placed below—vide flag **B** Detailed reports regarding Mr. Ranga Achariyar's lectures are not available. Presumably the proceedings of these meetings were not open to the Press. Please compare portion marked ^① on page 3 of the cutting.

2. The file may be submitted to H.M. with reference to his note above.

T. K.
13-8-19.

N. K.
13-8-19.

Mr. Davis reference to Dr. Nayar was needless & not happy. It is significant that Mr. Ranga Achariyar's lectures were not open to the Press. It is not unlikely that controversial politics were indulged in. Looking at the nature of the subject of the lecture, the portions marked in Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's ~~speech~~ speech are not unexpected. No doubt the orders in G.O. No 559

pages 6+7 of 80 916 24-7-19 ①

p. 10 of cutting ②

p. 3

③

(G) + (K)

dated 1st May 1917 and in fo. No. 1531 & 3. 12. 17
are not controverted, as they relate to under-
graduates. But it is a question whether
it is advisable to permit a discussion of
current controversial politics in a College,
which should inevitably lead to the
remarks such as those ~~made~~ made at the
meetings in question.

(14)

Attention is invited to the notes with
fo. No. 164. & 11.2.18, where the fount. expressed
their displeasure at Mr. Davis' having permitted
the students of the College to invite ~~Dr~~ Sri. S.
Srinivasa Aiyar to preside on the College day
& to present an address to Mrs. Sarojini Rayudu.
Here again Mr. Davis ^{permitted} allowed the students
to have "their own way" in choosing for the
subject of lecture the "reforms" and for the
chairman of the meeting Mr. Surendra Nath
Banerjee.

(15)

Special attention is invited to the D.O.
from Mr. Davis to the D.P.I. & 31.12.17. - on page
& of fo. No. 164. & 11.2.18, - in which he appears
to have been particularly anxious that Mrs.
Sarojini Rayudu should not deal with
"current politics". It is not clear why he
should have allowed their discussion in
the cases in question.

The D.P.I. may see the file (after personally H.O.)
CA
16.5.19

Submitted

16/8/19

18

Hm

D.P.I

no. for remarks in first instance

H.S.P

no. Reply Camp N: 318/19 & 5-9-19

I have retained this file until I had an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Davies his views as to the general policy he would advocate in regard to law college students and politics. I have just had this discussion. It would appear that at a meeting of heads of colleges called by Lord Pentland some time during 1917, after the issue of G.O. No. 559 (1.5.17) and before the issue of G.O. No. 1531 (3.12.17), it was agreed that students should be able to and indeed could, by the rules in force, discuss politics in their own college societies. Sir Henry Stam was present at this meeting. Shortly afterwards Mr. Statham invited Mr. Watkin down to Kumbakonam to address the students at the Govt. College on political matters. His action was disapproved of by the D.P.I. Mr. Statham had misinterpreted apparently the agreement that had been come to at the meeting of Principals with regard to the freedom

Home (S.P.) No. 1858-1
17.8.19



para 5+6, pages 3+4
quoting G.O. No. 108
1.2.18

(G)

(K)

✓

that should be permitted to students - The discussion of politics in their own college. Mr Davis maintains however that the agreement that was arrived at was indefinite and left the action to be taken very much in the hands of the Principals concerned and that he did not understand that the agreement precluded the grant of permission to a member of the public, addressing the students in private on any political question or to enter privately into a college debate on a political question. Mr Davis holds further that Law College students, being all graduates, are in a different footing from students of Arts colleges who are undergraduates, and that greater laxity of treatment is required in dealing with the former than with the latter class of student. He goes further and insists that some political education is essential to the training of all students of the Law College, and that the best way to give his students this training is to permit debates on political subjects in the college societies but to invite, on the request of his students, their political leaders who do not hold anti-British sentiments, to address the students privately on the questions of the hour which are exciting general public interest. He refuses to permit politicians of strong views to address the students on political questions.

Yes
D
(practically all)

I am not certain about Mr. Arundale

(a private meeting)

5
✓
He maintains that since he has adopted this line of action the students do not appear to be so uneasy or disconcerted. They know that if they desire one of their political pets to address them, ~~that~~ permission will willingly be given for provided that the views of the politician are moderate or provided that politics are kept out of the address.

I have looked very carefully into the rules governing the conduct of students and the use of educational buildings in connection with this matter and do not think that Mr. Davis' attitude is outside the provisions or restrictions of these rules.

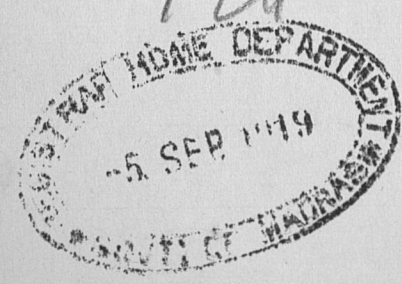
✓
Recently Mr. Arnold was given permission to address the students privately in a non-political matter and Mr. Davis informed me that his address was free from anything anti-British, anti-Government or objectionable in character.

I do not advise any action at present,
I think a 'wait and see' policy is the best. The withdrawal from the Principal of any part of his authority or exercise of discipline is a strong disciplinary measure and I doubt whether there is sufficient justification for action of this kind.

4.9.19

Mr. Davis was taking a grave risk. D.

I agree.
9.9.19



(Circled in B+C. 28)

6 21
Home (Edn) Dept

Submitted.

SK
6/11/19

AK
8/9/19

NY
7/9/19

The question is not, what the rules allow
in the case of the Law College, but
whether Mr. Dares exercises his discretion
properly in selecting the lecturers

W
8/9/19

The "wait-see" is D.P.I. advice

LT
8-24



1919.

Home (EM) DEPARTMENT.

22

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- *New India*
2. Published at-- *Madras*
3. Dated-- *30th August 1919*

MR. G. S. ARUNDALE AT THE
LAW COLLEGE

Thus the Commonwealth:
"Mr. Arundale, by invitation of the Principal, addressed the students of the Law College (last week) on "Lawyers as Citizens" and it is rumoured that there was much amusing badinage between Mr. Davies and himself on his first--and possibly only--appearance as a lecturer in a Government College."

NB
4/9/19



Expenditure
CR
5/9/19

un 8/9/19

HM

I have spoken of Mr Littlehale about the He has had discussion with Mr. Davies & is satisfied
D. G. E. H.

DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES

