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Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 11, 6th January 1919

University Regulations

Sanctioning a revised set of Regulations of the University of Madras. 74

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ORIGINAL

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HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

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University Regulations

Sanctioning a revised set of Regulations of the University of Madras.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 14th November 1918.
No.—7985.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit for the sanction of Government, under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, a revised set of Regulations of the University, which were presented to the Senate at its meetings held in October last and were adopted with some slight modifications. I enclose for the information of Government copies of the printed statement which was furnished by the Syndicate to the Senate in explanation of the revision of the Regulations indicating the main alterations proposed therein. To these main alterations may be added the following :—

- (1) the number of signatories required to a requisition for an extraordinary meeting of the Senate has been increased from 10 to 15 ;
- (2) the number of members to constitute a quorum for meetings of the Senate has been increased from 25 to 30 ;
- (3) the number of members of a Board of Studies on whose written request a meeting shall be convened by the Chairman has been fixed uniformly at one-third of the number of members of the Board.

Volume I of the University Calendar containing the regulations of the University is usually published in the early part of the year so as to be available for members of the Senate before the agenda paper is issued for the meeting of the Senate held on the first Friday in March. The orders of the Government upon the revised Regulations are therefore requested as early as possible.

Protests have been lodged, under Regulation 64, by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., (1) against the adoption of Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI, which corresponds, with some modifications, to existing Regulation 96 (iv), and (2) against the adoption by the Senate of Regulation 12 of Chapter XV exactly corresponding to existing Regulation 149. Copies of these protests are enclosed for the information of Government. The procedure laid down under Regulation 64 is being followed and memoranda in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting these regulations will be forwarded to Government for orders when prepared.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

University of Madras.

Statement issued by the Syndicate to the Senate with the revised Regulations indicating briefly the reasons for the revision and the more important alterations proposed.

The judgments delivered by Coutts-Trotter and Kumaraswami Sastri, JJ., in the High Court, Madras, on the applications for writs of mandamus against the Syndicate by Messrs. G. A. Natesan and K. B. Ramanathan, clearly demonstrated the necessity for a revision of the

Regulations of the University so as to remove, as far as possible, existing difficulties of interpretation. The Syndicate accordingly decided upon a general revision of all the Regulations other than those dealing with courses of study and examinations, and in December 1916 appointed for this purpose a Committee consisting of

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield,
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone,
The Rev. E. M. Macphail,
M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, and
Mark Hunter, Esq.

This Committee, after a detailed examination of all the Regulations through sub-committees, met at frequent intervals and recommended to the Syndicate considerable alterations throughout the whole body of the Regulations.

In March 1917 the Syndicate presented to the Senate for adoption new Regulations relating to finance and revised Regulations relating to University Professorships, University Lectureships and Studentships, all of which Regulations had been recommended by this Committee.

The Committee continued its work after the period of vacation and submitted its final report before the close of the year. The Regulations in Chapters I, II and III now before the Senate were accepted by the Syndicate at a special meeting held in January 1918, and the remaining Regulations were accepted at special meetings held in July 1918. During the year difficulties of interpretation and ambiguities in the Regulations were from time to time submitted to this Committee for consideration, and in March 1918 the Senate referred the proposal for the amendment of Regulation 4 also to the same Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee were practically unanimous and, with the exception of a few verbal alterations, were accepted by the Syndicate. After this committee had finished its labours, the Syndicate appointed a committee of its own members to consider the whole question of the academic year, the attendance required by students and the form of certificates to be produced by them. The recommendations of this Committee are incorporated in the body of the Regulations now presented to the Senate. Few alterations in principle have been proposed, the work of the Committee having been mainly confined to a restatement and rearrangement of the existing Regulations. The principal changes recommended are as follows:—

(1) The Regulations are to be divided into chapters in the order set out, each chapter being separately numbered so that additions to, or deletions from, the Regulations may be made at any time without disturbing the numbering of Regulations in other chapters;

(2) For the purpose of interpretation a preliminary chapter (Chapter I) has been added relating to definitions, notices and addresses.

(3) The rules for the registration of graduates (Chapter II) have been simplified and the fees and penalties connected with registration have been reduced.

(4) The rules relating to the Senate (Chapter III) have been rearranged, showing the constitution of the Senate by the election of Fellows by graduates and faculties, rank, meetings and proceedings, the latter being set out in chronological order. The Regulations relating to the Senate have been recast; the only alterations of special importance, however, are the following:—

(i) The date for the submission of resolutions for the October meeting has been changed from the 1st to the 15th September so as to make it correspond with the date for the submission of resolutions for the March meeting.

(ii) A new regulation (III. 22) has been inserted to provide (a) that resolutions for the modification of existing Regulations shall be proposed in a certain form clearly indicating the intention of the mover to lay before the Senate a Regulation or change in one and not an ordinary resolution, (b) that the Syndicate shall consider all such resolutions with power to report on the form of the resolution, the effect of its adoption and consequential alterations rendered necessary and present alternative proposals to similar effect and thus to avoid the difficulties that have so frequently arisen in connexion with private motions which have been incomplete or unfortunately worded.

(iii) Provision has been made for amendments being moved without notice (III. 38 ii) when they have been rendered necessary in the opinion of the Chairman by previous decisions of the Senate at the same meeting.

(iv) The Regulation relating to protests (III. 74) has been restated. In the proposed Regulation, protests are permitted only against motions passed upon which the orders of Government are required, and the previous cumbersome procedure for the preparation of a memorandum in support of the Senate's decision has been replaced by a provision for a memorandum prepared by the mover of the motion.

5. Chapter IV.—The fee for taking degrees *in absentia* has been reduced from twenty-five rupees to ten rupees with a view to relieving congestion in the Senate Hall on Convocation days and shortening the ceremony.

6. Chapter VI.—Among the duties of the Syndicate have been included the appointment of Chairmen of Examiners. Amongst its powers a provision as to recommendations regarding University Professors and Lecturers has been reinserted and the cognizance of misconduct has been extended to the cases of candidates for degrees, etc.

7. Chapter VIII.—Provision has been made for University Professors being *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Studies, and the number of members entitled to requisition a meeting of the Board has been increased to one-third of the members of the Board.

8. Chapter XVIII includes new general Regulations for the registration of candidates for examinations, the production of evidence of having passed qualifying examinations, the production of attendance certificates, the presentation of certificates and diplomas to successful candidates, etc. All references to these matters have been deleted from the regulations dealing with courses and examinations. The publication of results of examinations has been regularized by new Regulation 13.

9. Chapter XIX states the fees payable for examinations and degrees.

10. Chapter XX gives in a consolidated form the dates for payment of examination fees, for submitting certificates and for the commencement of examinations, all references relating to these matters as well as to fees being deleted from other Regulations.

11. In Chapters XXI to XXX dealing with examinations it is provided that in the case of successful candidates, instead of the use of the words 'no candidate shall be declared to have passed unless' the words 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed if' have been substituted.

12. Chapter XXXI contains full time-tables for all examinations.

13. Chapter XXXII.—Regulation 385 has been simplified and Regulation 386 has been deleted. The academic year now relates to the college and not to particular University courses of study, and the requirement as to attendance from students relates to the courses of instruction followed in individual colleges. Previous anomalies in these Regulations, such as having an academic year ending not earlier than a date long after certificates of attendance have to be submitted, have thus been removed.

A new Regulation has been inserted providing for the report to parents or guardians and to the Syndicate of each case of expulsion of a student from a college.

It is intended, if the revised Regulations are accepted by the Senate, that they shall be published with marginal headings and sub-headings in addition to ordinary headings and a complete index. Reference to Regulations will in future be made by quoting the chapter and the number in the chapter of the Regulation referred to, e.g., Regulation 36 relating to the Senate would be Regulation III 36. Throughout the Regulations, as now printed, reference is made to the number of the corresponding existing Regulation, which is given in square brackets. These numbers do not form part of the proposed Regulations.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

(2)

Revised Regulations adopted by the Senate at the October Meeting, 1918.

[The numbers of the corresponding existing regulations are given in square brackets at the end of each regulation.]

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- In these Regulations unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, 'The Act' means the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
'Clear days' means that the time is to be reckoned exclusive of both the first and last days.
'The Gazette' means *The Fort St. George Gazette*.
'The Regulations' means the Regulations of the University of Madras for the time being in force.
'The University' means the University of Madras.
'Resolution' means 'original proposition.'
'Motion' means 'anything moved either by way of resolution or amendment.'

All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall have the meanings so defined.

- (a) Any notice, intimation or information required to be given, and any paper, minutes, or proceedings required to be sent, to any person by the Regulations shall, unless otherwise provided, be given or sent, by the same being posted to the address of that person.

(b) A member of the Senate, a Faculty, Board of Studies, Board of Examiners or Committee appointed under the Regulations shall, if required by the Registrar, give an address within the territorial limits of the University to which communications may be sent; and the posting of communications to that address shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act or the Regulations as to notice.

CHAPTER II.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate who has

- (a) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or
- (b) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained subject to the following provisions:—

He shall apply in the prescribed form to the Registrar and pay an initial fee of five rupees if he applies before the 1st September of the year following that in which he becomes so entitled, and an additional sum of rupee one for every additional year or part of a year during which he has delayed his application subject to a maximum additional payment of five rupees. Thereupon his name shall be entered in the register, and shall be retained thereon until the 1st September of the year following the date of such entry. Thereafter he shall pay an annual fee of two rupees: in default of such payment on or before the 1st September of any year his name shall be removed from the register, provided that his name shall be re-entered on payment of all arrears of the annual fee; provided also that on payment of a consolidated fee of rupees ten at any time while his name is retained in the register, he shall be entitled to have his name so retained (during his life) without payment of any subsequent annual fee. [124—130]

CHAPTER III.

SENATE.

Constitution.

Election of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates.

1. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by registered graduates, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hours between which votes may be recorded, and the number of such vacancies. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed. [131].

2. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election. [132]

3. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter, forward to each registered graduate a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. The Registrar shall at the same time forward a numbered voting paper to each registered graduate not resident in Madras. [133].

4. Those graduates only whose names are on the register at the date of the notification published in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter shall be eligible for election and entitled to vote. The number of persons for whom each registered graduate may vote may be less, but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified and any voting paper which contains votes for a number of persons in excess of the number of such vacancies shall be treated as invalid. [134]

5. Voters resident in the City of Madras shall receive, fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 2 of this chapter, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter [135]

6. Voters not resident in the City of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a village magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, Judge, District Munsifs, Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Principal of a college, or Headmaster of a high school, who shall authenticate the voting paper with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election. [136.]

7. On the day notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 2 of this chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of Regulations 4, 5 and 6 of this chapter, and shall count the votes recorded. They shall thereupon communicate the results of their scrutiny to the Syndicate with a list of the candidates arranged in the order of the number of votes obtained. The Syndicate shall submit to the Chancellor for approval the names of as many candidates at the head of the list as there are vacancies to be filled up. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest. [137.]

8. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the registered graduates is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the registered graduates shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election, any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected. [138.]

Election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties.

9. The Faculties of Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall be entitled to elect four, two, two, and two persons respectively as Fellows of the University. [116.]

10. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by Faculties, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election and the hour up to which votes may be received. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed. [118.]

11. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 10 of this chapter, forward to each member of each Faculty which is entitled to elect a Fellow or Fellows a voting paper, together with a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. Should it be necessary to secure that the vacancy (or one or more of them if there be more vacancies than one) be filled by a person following the profession of education, or should the Chancellor have given any directions in accordance with section 9 (2) of the Act, the same shall be notified in the said notice. [119.]

12. The number of persons for whom each member of a Faculty may vote may be less, but shall not be more than the number of vacancies to be filled up by the Faculty and any voting paper which contains votes for any number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies shall be treated as invalid. [120.]

13. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election. [121.]

14. The voting papers when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 10 of this chapter. The two members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 13 of this chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the condition laid down in Regulation 12 of this chapter and the foregoing provisions of this regulation and shall count the votes recorded. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. If any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes, the President of the Faculty in each case where necessary shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be communicated to the Syndicate for submission to the Chancellor for approval. [122.]

15. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Faculties is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Faculties shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected. [123.]

Rank.

16. The members of the Senate shall rank in the following order: The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the ex-officio Fellows in the order in which their respective offices are named in the First Schedule to the Act, the Ordinary Fellows according to the date and order of the first publication of their names as Ordinary Fellows in the *gazette* under the Act. [1.]

Meetings and Proceedings.

Ordinary, Special and Extraordinary Meetings.

17. There shall be two ordinary meetings of the Senate each year, one on or about the first Friday in March and the other on or about the third Friday in October. [2 & 3.]

18. The Vice-Chancellor shall on the requisition of the Syndicate or, in his absence, the Syndicate may convene a special meeting of the Senate for the disposal of business which the Syndicate deems urgent. [4.]

19. The Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Syndicate, shall on the requisition of not less than fifteen members of the Senate convene an extraordinary meeting of the Senate. The requisition must be in writing, signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting, and also the name of the proposer of each resolution. [5 & 6.]

Notices of Resolutions.

20. Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st February if it is to be moved at the March meeting and not later than the 15th September if it is to be moved at the October meeting. [6.]

21. The Syndicate shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulations 19 and 20 of this chapter to be placed in the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved; provided that the Syndicate may exclude from the agenda paper any proposed resolution which is inconsistent in whole or in part with a decision of the Senate arrived at in any meeting held within one year previous to that at which such proposed resolution is intended to be moved.

The Registrar shall inform the proposer in each such case of exclusion and the Syndicate shall report the fact of exclusion at the meeting at which the resolution was to be moved, or if there be no other business at that meeting, at the next meeting of the Senate. [7.]

22. Any resolution which prescribes a general rule for the conduct of University business or any portion of it or proposes the alteration or abolition of any Regulation, shall be proposed in the form 'That it be a regulation that . . . ' or 'That regulation . . . be altered as follows' or 'That regulation . . . be rescinded'.

The Syndicate shall consider all such resolutions and shall have power

- (a) to report to the Senate upon
 - (i) the form of the resolution;
 - (ii) the effect of the adoption of the resolution;
 - (iii) the provision made for necessary consequential alterations in the regulations; and
- (b) to present to the Senate alternative proposals to give effect, in whole or in part, to the intention of the mover of the resolution.

Notices of Meetings and Agenda Papers.

23. Not less than fifteen days' notice of every ordinary or extraordinary meeting and such previous notice as the circumstances permit of every special meeting shall be given by the Registrar to each member, and the day and the hour of the meeting shall be specified in the notice; every notice of the meeting shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting; but the non-receipt of the notice or the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting;

provided that the Syndicate may bring any business which in their opinion is urgent before any ordinary or extraordinary meeting without previous notice and without placing the same on the agenda paper. [9, 10 & 11.]

24. Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved. [12.]

25. The Registrar shall, not less than three days before each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member an amended agenda paper, showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper issued in accordance with Regulation 23 of this chapter and also showing all amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulation 24 of this chapter provided that, if no notice has been received under such Regulation 24 of any amendment, no such amended agenda paper need be issued. [13.]

26. If there be no business to be brought before an ordinary meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall issue a notice to that effect to each member not less than fifteen days before the date of such ordinary meeting. [10.]

Constitution of Meeting.

27. Honorary Fellows shall be entitled to be present at any meeting of the Senate but are not entitled to take part in the business of any meeting except as otherwise provided by the Act, or by the regulations. [17.]

28. Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees.

No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of members is present except the election, if it be necessary, of a Chairman. [16.]

29. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves. [15.]

30. If at the time appointed for a meeting, or within fifteen minutes thereafter a quorum of members is not present the meeting shall be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman. [18.]

31. The Chairman shall if so directed by a meeting at which a quorum is present adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place; but, subject to the provisions of the other regulations, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting. [31.]

Business of Meeting.

32. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman:—

- (i) The answering of questions, if any.
- (ii) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.
- (iii) The election, if such be part of the agenda, of any official of the University.
- (iv) Business brought forward by the Syndicate.
- (v) Business brought forward by the Faculties, taken in the following order:—Arts and Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering.
- (vi) Business brought forward by members of the Senate. [19.]

33. At an ordinary meeting of the Senate any member may ask any question on subjects usually dealt with by the Syndicate and upon every other matter within the cognisance of the Senate provided that

- (a) no question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—
 - (i) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.
 - (ii) It shall not contain arguments, or inferences, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official capacity.
 - (iii) It shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or for the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

(b) any member who wishes to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with a copy of the question to be asked, so as to reach him on or before the third Friday in February if the question is to be put at the March meeting, or on or before the first Friday in October if the question is to be put at the October meeting, provided that the Syndicate may, if it thinks fit, allow a question to be put at a shorter notice;

(c) the Syndicate may disallow any question on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University. The decision of the Syndicate shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate. [6A.]

34. The Syndicate shall make arrangements for the answering of the questions that may be put at the meetings of the Senate. [6A.]

35. Any question standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting at which it is to be put or who declines to put it may be asked by any other member. [6A.]

Motions and Amendments without notice.

36. At any special meeting of the Senate of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given, any member may move any amendment without previous notice being given.

Any member may, without previous notice, move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate under the proviso contained in Regulation 23 of this chapter. [14.]

37. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice:—

- (i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.
- (ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate.
- (iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.
- (iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.
- (v) A motion directing the Syndicate to review its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate.
- (vi) A motion directing a Faculty to review or amend its recommendation in any proposal brought before the Senate by that Faculty.

(vii) A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee.

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies for its views or recommendations and report. [22.]

38. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice :—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper which, in the opinion of the Chairman, have been rendered necessary by, and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion.

(v) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation.

(vi) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it.

(vii) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies. [40.]

39. No resolution or amendment which is not placed on the agenda paper shall, subject to the exceptions contained in Regulations 36, 37 and 38 of this Chapter, be moved at the meeting. [8.]

Procedure on Motions.

40. Any motion made under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this chapter shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question. [35.]

41. When any motion under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii), of this chapter has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time : nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question. [36.]

42. No motion under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this chapter shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions. [34.]

43. A motion substantially identical with one already moved and decided upon at a meeting shall not be moved at the same or at any adjourned meeting ; a motion substantially identical in part only with one already moved at a meeting may be moved at the same or any adjourned meeting with the omission of such part. [27.]

44. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour. [29.]

45. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of a meeting be carried, the meeting shall adjourn to the time specified in the motion. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived, the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed. [28.]

46. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop. [32.]

47. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now dissolve,' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved. [33.]

48. A motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be referred to the Syndicate or the Faculty for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which the mover desires alteration in such

decision or recommendation. The motion may also include an instruction that the Syndicate or the Faculty, through the Syndicate or otherwise, shall report to the Senate by a specified date. [37.]

49. A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in Committee. [38.]

50. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener. [39.]

Procedure on amendments.

51. Amendments to a resolution shall be—

(i) by leaving out a word or words.

(ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words.

(iii) by adding or inserting a word or words. [41.]

52. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution and that the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted.' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted. [42.]

53. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a resolution to its negative or opposite form. [48.]

54. Every amendment must be relevant to the resolution to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. [44.]

55. No amendment shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of a meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour. [30.]

56. The order in which amendments to a resolution are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman. [47.]

Resolutions, Amendments and Motions in general.

57. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded, otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion' and may reserve his speech. When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman. [24.]

58. Not more than one resolution and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time. [26.]

59. Any resolution or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member. [52.]

60. No resolution or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent : but this consent shall be presumed if the mover state his wish to withdraw the resolution or amendment and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announce that it is withdrawn. [51.]

Debate.

61. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes in duration, provided that the mover of a resolution or of an amendment, when moving the same, may speak for twenty minutes.

The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting. [53.]

62. Except as hereinafter provided, a member having spoken to a motion is not at liberty to speak again to such motion. [54.]

63. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a resolution or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment. [57.]

64. Any member may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation. [58.]

65. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. [59.]

66. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision. [60.]

Conclusion of Debate.

67. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the resolution may reply upon the whole debate, provided that the mover of a resolution of the kind specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Regulation 37 of this chapter shall have no right of reply. The mover of an amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has entered on his reply. [56].

68. When the debate on a resolution is concluded, or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by saying 'The question is,' followed by the words of the resolution, and the Senate shall then divide, unless the Chairman ascertain that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the resolution: then he shall say 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment' followed by the words of the amendment: and then, if the amendment be one of the kind specified in clause (i) of Regulation 51 of this chapter he shall put the question by saying 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (ii) of the same Regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following words or word . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following words or word . . . ?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (iii) of the same Regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be negatived the original resolution shall be again stated from the chair, and any other amendments, if any, thereto may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the resolution as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive resolution to which the further amendments, if any, to the original resolution may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment. [50].

Voting.

69. All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present unless a particular majority is required by the Act or the Regulations. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. [20].

70. On any motion being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide and the vote of each member voting shall be recorded, if any member desire that this should be done. In that case the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman. [21].

Senate in Committee.

71. At meetings of the Senate in Committee the proceedings shall be governed by the foregoing regulations for debate except that no notice need be given of resolutions or amendments, that no resolution or amendment need be seconded and that every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses. [61].

72. The motions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar to be laid before the Senate at a subsequent meeting, but shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate. [62].

Minutes.

73. The minutes of all proceedings of each meeting of the Senate shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar within three weeks after a meeting shall send a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting so signed by the Chairman to each member of the Senate.

If no exception is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes, they shall be deemed to be correct.

If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer. [63].

Protests.

74. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, upon which the orders of Government are required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting, and within fourteen days from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest, prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum (if any) together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council. [64].

CHAPTER IV.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

1-3. Existing Regulations 65 to 67.

4. A candidate for a degree may, with the permission of the Syndicate and on payment of a fee of ten rupees, be admitted *in absentia* to that degree. [68]

5-6. Existing Regulations 69 and 71.

7. The formula to be used for each grace shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:—
Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the Syndicate on the reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for the degree of . . . be admitted to that degree. [72]

8-18. Existing Regulations 73 to 83.

19. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow of the University, appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained. [84]

20 and 21. Existing Regulations 85 and 86.

CHAPTER V.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

Existing Regulation 369.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNDICATE, ITS CONSTITUTION, DUTIES AND POWERS.

1-9. Existing Regulations 87 to 94 including 89A, with the following alteration:—

In existing Regulation 92 (i) (revised Regulation 7) for the words 'Regulation 89' substitute the words 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter'.

10. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations—

(i) to administer the property of the University on behalf of, and subject to the control of, the Senate;

(ii) to keep the accounts of the University and to submit them to such inspection and audit as the Government may direct;

(iii) to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons;

(iv) to appoint Examiners and Chairmen of Boards of Examiners, and to cancel any such appointment, and to define their duties and powers and to fix their remuneration;

(v) to notify and make arrangements for the election of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties or by registered graduates, and for the election of the Syndicate;

(vi) to recommend to the Senate the assignment to a Faculty of any *ex-officio* Fellow or of any Ordinary Fellow not previously assigned to any Faculty;

(vii) to make due provision for examinations being conducted in accordance with the regulations of the University, and for the supervision of such examinations and to fix the remuneration of superintendents;

(viii) to do all such other acts as are required by the regulations to be done by the Syndicate. [95]

11. The Syndicate shall have power subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations—

(i) to appoint, fine, suspend, or dismiss any servant of the University;

(ii) to make recommendations to the Senate regarding the appointment and remuneration of University Professors and Lecturers;

(iii) to appoint Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies and to appoint the Chairman of each Board;

(iv) to recommend to the Senate that any person shall be admitted as a candidate to any University Examination without the certificate or certificates required by the regulations for admission to that examination;

(v) to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any University Examination or for a degree, diploma, licence, title or mark of honour, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State

College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination, and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by each;

(vi) to dispense with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in so far as relates to the time, place, and manner of examinations, or to the time and manner of conducting any election: provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from recognized procedure shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted;

(vii) to refer any matter to a Faculty or Board of Studies for consideration and to call upon the Faculty or Board for a report thereon;

(viii) to draft such regulations as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for approval;

(ix) to make its own standing orders and, subject to the regulations of the University, to regulate the disposal of its own business;

(x) to do all such other acts as the Syndicate is empowered to do. [96]

12-13. Existing Regulations 97 and 98.

CHAPTER VII.

FACULTIES.

1-2. Existing Regulations 99 and 100.

3. Every member of the Senate shall be assigned by order of the Senate to one or other of the Faculties at the meeting of the Senate next after his becoming a Fellow. [101]

4. Each Faculty shall elect one of its members to be President of the Faculty. Within one month after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of President of a Faculty, the Registrar shall send to each member of the Faculty an intimation of the vacancy and also a voting paper. The voting paper shall be returned by the member so as to reach the Registrar not later than the fourteenth day after the date of posting the intimation. The Vice-Chancellor shall declare the member who has the highest number of votes to be the President. In the event of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor shall have a casting vote. The Registrar shall communicate the result of the election to the members of the Faculty. [102]

5-13. Existing Regulations 103 to 111, with the following alteration:—

In Regulation 107 (revised Regulation 9) for the words 'Regulation 105' substitute the words 'Regulation 7 of this Chapter'.

14. When a Faculty remits any matter to a Board or Boards of Studies, it may request the Board or Boards to communicate its or their report or decision directly to the Syndicate. [112]

15-17. Existing Regulations 113 to 115.

CHAPTER VIII.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1. Existing Regulation 139.

2. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate and shall consist of Fellows and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The Syndicate shall also appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall ordinarily be a Fellow. The members of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained every University Professor shall *ex officio* be a member of the Board of Studies concerned with the subject of his chair. [140]

3. Existing Regulation 141.

4. Each Board shall have power to recommend to the Syndicate persons to be members of the Board or to be Examiners or Assistant Examiners in the subjects with which it deals; to recommend text-books when necessary; to consult specialists who are not members of the Board; to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subjects with which it deals; and to lay such recommendations before the Syndicate. [142]

5. Meetings of a Board of Studies shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of not less than one-third of the actual number of the members of the Board. [143]

CHAPTER IX.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

1-12. Existing Regulations 426-437, with the following alterations:—

(1) In existing Regulation 429 (revised Regulation 4) for the words 'Regulation 394' substitute the words 'Regulation 6 of Chapter X';

(2) In existing Regulation 437 (revised Regulation 12) for the words 'Regulation 430' substitute the words 'Regulation 5 of this Chapter'.

CHAPTER X.

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS.

1-11. Existing Regulations 390-399, including 393-A, with the following alteration:—

In existing Regulation 397 (revised Regulation 9) for the words 'Regulation 396' substitute the words 'Regulation 8 of this Chapter'.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LECTURES.

1-2. Existing Regulations 400-401, with the following alteration:—

In existing Regulation 401 (revised Regulation 2) for the words 'Regulation 200 (e)' substitute the words 'Regulation 6 of Chapter XVIII and Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXII'.

CHAPTER XII.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

1-11. Existing Regulations 402-412, with the following alteration:—

In existing Regulation 411 (revised Regulation 10) for the words 'Regulation 410' substitute the words 'Regulation 9 of this Chapter'.

CHAPTER XIII.

FINANCE.

1-9. Existing Regulations 438-446.

CHAPTER XIV.

RULES FOR THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

1-12. Existing Regulations 370 to 381, with the following alterations:—

(1) In existing Regulation 370 (revised Regulation 1) insert the words 'or science' after the word 'Arts'.

(2) In existing Regulation 376 (revised Regulation 7) for the words 'Regulations 373 and 374' substitute the words 'Regulations 4 and 5 of this Chapter'.

(3) In existing Regulation 378 (revised Regulation 9) for the words 'Regulation 373' substitute the words 'Regulation 4 of this Chapter'.

13. Students who do not live with either parents or guardians shall be required to live in a hostel or rooms approved by the College authorities. [382]

CHAPTER XV.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1 and 2. Existing Regulations 144 and 145.

3. Existing Regulation 146, first paragraph.

4. " " second "

5. " " third "

6. " " fourth "

7. " " fifth and sixth paragraphs.

8. " " last paragraph.

9-15. Existing Regulations 147-152, with the following alteration:—

In existing Regulation 148-A (revised Regulation 11) for the words 'Regulation 148 (b)' substitute the words 'Regulation 10 (b) of this Chapter'.

CHAPTER XVI.

MATRICULATION.

1. Existing Regulation 166 paragraph (a).

2. " " paragraph (b).

3. " " last two paragraphs.

CHAPTER XVII.

EXAMINATION BOARDS.

1. There shall be Examination Boards, for each of which the Syndicate shall appoint a chairman, for the following subjects or groups of subjects:—

(i) English.	(xiv) Kanarese.
(ii) Greek and Latin.	(xv) Malayalam.
(iii) French.	(xvi) Mathematics.
(iv) German.	(xvii) Physical Science.
(v) Sanskrit.	(xviii) Natural Science.
(vi) Marathi.	(xix) Mental and Moral Science.
(vii) Uriya.	(xx) History, Economics and Politics.
(viii) Burmese.	(xxi) Teaching.
(ix) Sinhalese.	(xxii) Law.
(x) Hebrew.	(xxiii) Medicine.
(xi) Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	(xxiv) Sanitary Science.
(xii) Tamil.	(xxv) Engineering.
(xiii) Telugu.	

Special Boards shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Syndicate shall report annually to the Senate the names of the Examiners appointed under regulation 10 (iv) of chapter VI. [153]

2. The Boards of Examiners shall forward to the Syndicate the names of persons recommended by them as Assistant Examiners when so required. The Syndicate shall consider the recommendations so made together with those made by the Boards of Studies. [154.]

3. Existing regulation 155.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL.

Existing regulation 162.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to any examination until he has been registered. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination. No candidate shall be registered for any examination until he has paid the fee prescribed.

3. Existing regulation 164.

4. Each candidate for an examination shall produce such evidence as the Syndicate may direct of having previously passed the qualifying examination prescribed by the regulations (if any).

5. Existing regulation 163.

6. Each candidate for an examination shall be required to produce a certificate or certificates in the forms hereinafter prescribed

in the case of the Matriculation Examination from the headmaster of a recognized high school,

in the case of examinations in Arts and Science from the head of a college affiliated in the subjects in which he proposes to appear,

in the case of examinations in Law, Medicine or Engineering from the head of a college affiliated in Law, Medicine or Engineering respectively,

in the case of examinations for Oriental Titles from the head of an approved institution,

in the case of examinations for the Diploma in Economics from the University Professor of Indian Economics,

to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for that examination and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

7. Existing regulation 159.

8. All examinations shall be held in Madras and at such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate. A list of centres at which examinations will be held shall be published annually in the Gazette in the preceding April.

9. Existing regulation ... 165

10. " " ... 157

11. " " ... 158

12. All examinations, except practical and *civa voce* shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein. They shall be given out to candidates on the same day and at the same hour at all examination centres. [161]

13. The Examination Boards shall report to the Syndicate the results of all examinations conducted or supervised by them, and the Syndicate shall publish lists of those candidates who have passed the examinations in accordance with the regulations.

14. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree. The certificate shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

Applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination or the Intermediate Examination in Arts shall reach the registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of 3 rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications received after that date [167].

15. A diploma under the seal of the University shall be presented at a Convocation to each successful candidate at an examination for a degree or title. The diploma shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

CHAPTER XIX.

FEES.

Candidates for examinations and degrees shall pay the following fees.

	RS.
Matriculation examination	12
Intermediate	24
Part I only	16
Part II only	16
B.A. Degree Examination—	
First appearance—	
Whole examination or either part	36
Subsequent appearance—	
Whole examination	36
Either part	22
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Preliminary	10
Final	50
M.A. Degree	25
M.A. Degree Examination	50
B.Sc. Degree Examination—	
Part I	10
Part II	36
B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Part I	10
Part II—	
Natural Science—	
Subsidiary subjects	25
Main subject	25
Each other branch	50
M.Sc. Degree Examination	100
L.T.	15
B.L. Degree Examination—	
First Examination	30
Degree Examination	30
M.L. Degree Examination	100
LL.D. Degree	100
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree—	
First Examination	25
One subject only	10
Second Examination	25
Separate subjects each	10
Third Examination	40
Final Examination taken in parts or as a whole	50
Separate subjects after previous failure—	
Midwifery or Ophthalmology or Medical Jurisprudence	10
Medicine or Surgery	15
M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination	100

		RS.
B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—		
Part I	...	50
Part II	...	50
(A candidate who is not permitted to sit for Part II may be registered in a subsequent year for that part without further fee.)		
B.E. Degree Examination—		
First Examination	...	20
Degree Examination	...	30
Examinations for Titles in Oriental Learning—		
Preliminary	...	10
Final	...	10
Optional Division for Certificates of Proficiency	...	5
Examination for the Diploma in Economics	...	25

CHAPTER XX.

DATES FOR PAYMENT OF EXAMINATION FEES AND SUBMISSION OF CERTIFICATES AND
DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS.

The latest dates on which fee for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates may be submitted to the Registrar in the forms prescribed, and the dates on which examinations shall begin, shall be:—

Examinations.	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications.	Last day for submitting certificates.	Date of commencement of examination.
Matriculation	December 20	March 16	4th Monday in March.
Intermediate	Do.	March 9	1st Monday in March.
B.A.—			
Part I	January 20	March 19	1st Monday in April.
Part II	Do.	Do.	2nd Monday in April.
B.A. (Honours)—			
Preliminary	January 20	March 19	1st Monday in April.
Final	October 1	Do.	4th Monday in March.
M.A.—			
Part I	Do.	Do.	Do.
B.Sc. Part I	January 20	March 19	1st Monday in April.
Part II	Do.	Do.	1st Tuesday in April.
B.Sc. (Honours)—			
Part I	October 1	March 19	1st Monday in April.
Part II	Do.	Do.	4th Monday in March.
L.T.—			
Law	February 1	March 19	2nd Monday in April.
F.L. & B.L.	February 1 or July 16	Second Monday in April or last Monday in September.	3rd Monday in April and 1st Monday in October.
M.L.	October 1	Do.	4th Monday in April.
M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.—			
1st and 2nd Examinations	February 1 or August 15	Monday of the week preceding the examination.	4th Monday in March and 1st Monday in October.
3rd and Final Examinations	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April or 2nd Monday in October.
M.D. or M.S.	February 1	February 1	4th Monday in April.
B.S.Sc.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Part I	Do.	The first Monday of the fortnight preceding the examination.	4th Monday in March.
Part II	Do.	Do.	3rd Monday in April.
Engineering	January 15	Do.	4th Monday in March.
Oriental Titles—			
Preliminary	December 20	March 31	3rd Monday in April.
Final	Do.	Do.	4th Monday in April.
Optional Division for Certificates of Proficiency.	Do.	Do.	Immediately after the Final Examination.
Diploma in Economics	February 1	March 19	2nd Monday in April.

Provided that

(1) if the fourth Monday in March falls in the week preceding Easter Day, the Matriculation Examination shall commence on the previous Saturday, the Intermediate Examination shall commence on the previous Tuesday, the B.A. (Honours) Degree Final Examination, M.A. Degree Examination and the examinations in Engineering shall commence on the previous Tuesday.

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non*.

(3) The dates for the commencement of (i) the examinations in the various optional groups of the B.A. Degree Examination for the B.Sc. Degree and (ii) the examinations in Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Examination and in Branch (vi) of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination shall be those notified by the Syndicate in the preceding February.

(4) The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the Vidvan Preliminary and Final Examinations, as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

CHAPTER XXI.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

- Existing Regulation 169.
- Existing Regulation 170.
- A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he seeks admission to the examination, forward a second certificate in the form prescribed under Regulation 6 of Chapter XVIII. No further certificates need be produced for subsequent appearances.
- Existing Regulation 172.
- Existing Regulation 173 with the following alterations:—Delete the words 'required under Regulation 171' and 'at a recognized high school.'
- Existing Regulation 175.
- Existing Regulation 177 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if'; and after the first sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

CHAPTER XXII.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

- Existing Regulation 178 with the following alterations:—(i) After the word 'undergo' insert the words 'in an affiliated college.' (ii) For 'Regulation 175' read 'Regulation 6 of Chapter XXI'
- Existing Regulation 181 with the following alteration:—For 'Regulation 185' read 'Regulation 5 of this Chapter.'
- Existing Regulation 181-A with the following alteration:—For 'Regulation 185' read 'Regulation 5 of this Chapter.'
- Existing Regulation 183 with the following alteration:—For 'Regulation 175' read 'Regulation 6 of Chapter XXI.'
- Existing Regulation 185 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if'; at the end of the first paragraph, insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; and for 'Regulation 181-A' read 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter.'

CHAPTER XXIII.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) AND MASTER OF ARTS.

- Existing Regulation 187 with the following alteration:—After the words 'courses of study' insert 'in an affiliated college.'

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A. Courses of Study.

- Existing Regulation 188.

B. Examinations.

- Existing Regulation 190 with the following alteration:—Omit in paragraph (b) the whole of the second sentence.

- Existing Regulation 192.

- Do 195.

- Existing Regulation 197 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in English unless' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in English if'; for the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed in an optional group unless' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed in an optional group if'; after the second sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'

Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours).

A. Courses of Study.

- Existing Regulation 198 with the following alterations:—After the word 'English' insert the words 'during the first year'; after the word 'knowledge' insert 'during the three years.'

B. Examinations.

8. Existing Regulation 200 with the following alterations:—In paragraph (c) *delete* 'each candidate . . . accepted certificate'; *delete* paragraphs (d) and (e).

9. Existing Regulation 201 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence *after* the words 'two years' course' *insert* 'in an affiliated college'; *delete* the sentence 'each such candidate . . . satisfactory.'

10. Existing Regulation 202.

11. Do. 203.

12. Do. 204.

13. Do. 205.

14. Existing Regulation 207 with the following addition:—*Insert* before 'i-Mathematics' the words 'The courses in each Optional Branch of knowledge shall be as follows':—

15. Existing Regulation 209 with the following alterations:—For the word 'No' *substitute* the word 'A'; for the word 'unless' *substitute* 'if'; at the end of the first sentence *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.'

Degree of Master of Arts.

16. Existing Regulation 210, with the following alterations:—For 'Intermediate Examination in Arts' *read* 'Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.'

17. Existing Regulation 210 (a), with the following alterations:—

(1) For the words 'three years' *substitute* the words 'two years.'

(2) For 'History and Economics' *read* 'History, Economics and Politics.'

(3) *Add* at the end of the Regulation:—'Such Bachelor of Arts when qualified may, upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25, proceed to the Degree of M.A. after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination.'

(4) Under 'VII—Two Languages' for the words 'Regulation 198' *substitute* the words 'Regulation 7 of this Chapter.'

18. Existing Regulation 210 (e) with the following alterations:—For 'III. History and Economics' *read* 'III. History, Economics and Politics'; for 'Regulation 207' *read* 'Regulation 14 of this Chapter'; for '210 (a)' *read* 'Regulation 17 of this Chapter.'

19. Existing Regulation 210 (f): *omit* all the words after 'visa voce examination.'

20. Existing Regulation 210 (g) with the following alterations:—For the word 'No' *substitute* the word 'A'; for the word 'unless' *substitute* 'if'; at the end of the first sentence *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) AND MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. Existing Regulation 1.

Degree of Bachelor of Science.

A. Courses of Study.

2. Existing Regulation 2.

3. Do. 3.

B. Examinations.

4. Existing Regulation 5 with the following alteration:—In paragraph (b) *delete* the second sentence.

5. Existing Regulation 6.

6. Do. 7.

7. Existing Regulation 11 with the following alterations:—For 'No candidate shall be declared . . . unless' *substitute* 'A candidate shall be declared . . . if'; *add* at the end of the first paragraph 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours).

A. Courses of Study.

8. Existing Regulation 1.

9. Do. 2.

B. Examinations.

10. Existing Regulation 3 with the following deletion:—*Delete* the first paragraph.

11. Do. 4, first paragraph.

12. Do. 4 (a) with the following alteration:—*Delete* the second sentence.

13. Do. 5 with the following alteration:—*Delete* the last sentence.

14. Do. 6.

15. Do. 9.

16. Existing Regulation 10 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence *after* the words 'two years' course' *insert* the words 'in an affiliated college'; *delete* the second sentence.

17. Existing Regulation 11.

18. Do. 12.

19. Do. 13.

20. Do. 14.

21. Existing Regulation 15 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed . . . unless' *substitute* 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed . . . if'; at the end of the first paragraph *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; *delete* the time-tables and the paragraph preceding.

Degree of Master of Science.

22. Existing Regulation.

Transition from Arts to Science and from Science to Arts.

23. Existing additional Regulation with the following alterations:—*Insert* 'in an affiliated college' *after* the words . . . years course' wherever the latter occurs; *delete* paragraph (iii); in the first paragraph of clause (ii) *insert* the words 'within four years of passing the Intermediate Examination' *after* the word 'examination.'

CHAPTER XXV.

DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

1. Existing Regulation 211 with the following alteration:—*Delete* all the words *after* 'examination.'

2. Existing Regulation 212, first paragraph.

3. Do. 214.

4. Do. 215.

5. Existing Regulation 217 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence *before* the word 'eligible' *insert* the word 'declared'; in the second sentence for the word 'such' *substitute* the word 'successful'; at the end of the first sentence *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed.'

In the second paragraph for 'D¹' and 'D²' *substitute* 'D (1)' and 'D (2)' respectively; *delete* 'and this fact shall be recorded in the diploma awarded to them'.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, MASTER OF LAWS AND DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Existing Regulation 218.

First Examination in Law.

2. First 4 lines of existing Regulation 222 ending with the word 'degree.'

3. 'Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the first Examination in Law in May 1902, according to the by-laws in force in May 1902, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First Examination in Law.'

4. Existing Regulation 222—last sentence with the following alteration:—For the words 'above mentioned' *substitute* 'prescribed.'

5. Existing Regulation 223.

6. Existing Regulation 225 with the following alterations:—For the words 'To qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain' *substitute* 'Candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain'; at the end of the same paragraph *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

7. In existing Regulation 229, end the first sentence at 'First Examination in Law' (line 3).

8. 'Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B. L. Degree Examination in January 1903, according to the by-laws in force in January 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. Degree Examination.'

9. Last sentence of existing Regulation 229 with the following alteration:—For the words 'above-mentioned' *substitute* the word 'prescribed.'

10. Existing Regulation 230.

11. Existing Regulation 232 with the following alterations:—For the words 'to qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain' *substitute* 'candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain'; at the end of the same paragraph *insert* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Master of Laws.

12. Existing Regulation 234.

13. Do. 238.

14. Existing Regulation 240 with the following amendments:—For the words 'candidates failing to' and 'shall not pass' substitute respectively the words 'candidates who' and 'shall be declared to have passed the examination'; at the end of the same paragraph insert the words 'all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Doctor of Laws.

15. Existing Regulation 241.

16. Do. 242.

17. Do. 243.

18. Do. 244.

19. Existing Regulation 246 with the following alterations:—For '242' and '243' read '16 of this Chapter' and '17 of this Chapter' respectively.

20. Existing Regulation 247.

21. Do. 249.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, MASTER OF SURGERY, AND BACHELOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE.*Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.*

1. Existing Regulation 250.

2. Do. 251.

3. Existing Regulation 252 with the following alterations:—For '266-A' and '276-A' substitute '12 of this Chapter' and '18 of this Chapter' respectively.

4. Existing Regulation 253.

5. Do. 254.

6. Existing Regulation 255 with the following alteration:—For 'Regulation 253' substitute 'Regulation 4 of this chapter.'

First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination

7. Existing Regulation 261 with the following alterations:—substitute for the words 'certificates required by Regulation 259' the words 'prescribed certificates'; last but one paragraph.—for the words 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 259' substitute the words 'prescribed certificates'; last paragraph.—for the words 'the certificates of attendance prescribed by Regulation 259' substitute 'the prescribed certificates'; for 'Regulation 252' substitute 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter.'

8. Existing Regulation 262.

9. Do. 263.

10. Do. 264.

11. Existing Regulation 266 with the following alterations:—For the words 'no candidate shall be declared . . . who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . shall be declared . . . if he obtains'; at the end of the second sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; for 'Regulation 251' substitute 'Regulation 2 of this Chapter'.

12. Existing Regulation 266-A.

13. Do. 267.

Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

14. Existing Regulation 272 with the following alteration:—Omit all the words after 'thereto' in line 5.

15. Existing Regulation 273 with the following alterations:—First paragraph.—For the words 'certificates required by the foregoing regulations' substitute 'prescribed certificates';

Second paragraph.—For 'Regulation 252' read 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter'.

Fourth paragraph.—For the words 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 272' substitute the prescribed certificates.

Last paragraph.—For 'Regulation 272' read 'Regulation 14 of this Chapter'.

16. Existing Regulation 274.

17. Existing Regulation 276 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed . . . if he obtains'; at the end of the paragraph insert 'all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

18. Existing Regulation 276-A.

19. Do. 277.

20. Existing Regulation 278 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . if he obtains'; at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

21. Existing Regulation 283, with the following alterations:—Delete all the words after the word 'certificates' in line 4; before the word 'certificates' insert the words 'the prescribed.'

22. Existing Regulation 285 with the following alterations.—First paragraph: for the words 'certificates required by Regulation 283' substitute 'prescribed certificates'; second paragraph: for 'Regulation 252' read 'Regulation 3 of this chapter'; fourth paragraph: for 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 283' substitute 'the prescribed certificates'; fifth paragraph: for 'certificates of attendance prescribed by Regulation 283' substitute 'prescribed certificates of attendance'.

23. Existing Regulation 287 with the following alterations.—For the words 'no candidate . . . who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . if he obtains'; at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

24. Existing Regulation 288.

25. Existing Regulation 289 with the following alterations.—For the words 'No candidate . . . who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . if he obtains'; at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

26. Existing Regulation 292, second paragraph.

27. Existing Regulation 294 with the following alterations.—Delete all the words after the word 'certificates' in line 3: before the word 'certificates' insert the words 'the prescribed'.

28. Existing Regulation 294-A. Before the word 'further' in line 3 insert the words 'the prescribed'; delete all the words after 'certificates' in line 4 and the matter following; for 'Regulation 294' read 'Regulation 27 of this chapter'.

29. Existing Regulation 294-B: for 'Regulations 294 and 294-A' read 'Regulations 27 and 28 of this chapter'.

30. Existing Regulation 296.—Second paragraph: for 'Regulation 252' read 'Regulation 3 of this chapter.' Last paragraph: for 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 294 and 294-A' read 'the prescribed certificates'.

31. Existing Regulation 297.

32. Existing Regulation 299 with the following alterations.—For 'no candidate . . . who fails to obtain'; read 'a candidate . . . if he obtains'; and at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

33. Existing Regulation 300 with the following alterations.—For 'no candidate . . . who fails to obtain' read 'a candidate . . . if he obtains'; and at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

34. Existing Regulation 300-A first paragraph.

35. Do. do. 300-A second paragraph.

36. Do. do. 301.

37. Existing Regulation 302 with the following alterations. In paragraph 3, line 5, for 'Regulation 300-A' read 'Regulation 34 of this chapter'.

In paragraph 3, last line, for 'Regulation 300-A' read 'Regulations 34 and 35 of this chapter'.

DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY.

(a) Doctor of Medicine.

38. Existing Regulation 303.—delete paragraph (a), and alter '(b)' and '(c)' as '(a)' and '(b)'.

39. Existing Regulation 305 (a).—delete the last paragraph.

40. Existing Regulation 305 (b).

41. Existing Regulation last paragraph 305 (a) with the following alterations:—For 'candidates shall not be approved by the examiners unless' substitute 'candidates shall be approved by the examiners and shall be declared to have passed if'; at the end add 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

(ii) *Master of Surgery.*

42. Existing Regulation 308: *delete* paragraph (a), and *alter* '(b)' and '(c)' as '(a)' and '(b)'.

43. Existing Regulation 310 (a) omitting the last paragraph.

44. Existing Regulation 310 (a) last paragraph with the following alterations:—*For* 'candidates shall not be approved by the examiners unless' *substitute* 'candidates shall be approved by the examiners and shall be declared to have passed if'; at the end *add* 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

45. Existing Regulation 312.

46. Existing Regulation 313 with the following alterations:—In the second sentence *delete* 'and shall be held . . . in April'.

47. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he produces the prescribed certificates.

48. Last paragraph of Regulation 316.

49. Last paragraph but one of Regulation 316.

50. Existing Regulation 317.

51. Existing Regulation 319 with the following alterations:—*For* 'candidates failing to get one-half of the marks in any subject shall not pass' *substitute* 'candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed and all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; in the second paragraph, *for* 'the candidates' *substitute* 'successful candidates'.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

1. Existing Regulation 320.

First Examination in Engineering.

2. Existing Regulation 325.

3. Existing Regulation 327.—*Delete* the second paragraph; *for* the first paragraph *substitute* 'Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each'.

Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination.

4. Existing Regulation 331.

5. " " 333.

6. " " 334.

7. " " 336.

8. *For* existing Regulation 338 *substitute* 'Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each'.

9. Existing Regulation 339.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TITLES AND CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Titles in Oriental Learning.

1. Existing Regulation 1.

(i) *Compulsory Division for Titles.*

2—11. Existing Regulation 2—11, with the following alterations:—

(i) In revised Regulation 3, at the end of the first paragraph, after putting a semicolon after the word 'Uriya', *add* the words 'or (c) any two of the Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam'.

(ii) *Modify* revised Regulation 7 as follows:—

7-A *Vidvan with Sanskrit.*

(i)
(ii)
(iii) } The whole matter to be retained without any change;

and at the end the following to be added as B:—

B. *Vidvan—two Dravidian languages without Sanskrit.*

The course in each Dravidian language, the text-books prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for the same language when offered along with Sanskrit for the Vidvan title; provided that a candidate who offers two Dravidian languages shall, at the end of the second year of his course, take his preliminary examination in one of the two Dravidian languages by answering all the three question papers in that language as set forth under 7-A (iii) *supra* for the preliminary and final examinations, and that he shall, at the end of the fourth year of his course, take his final examination in the other Dravidian language by adopting a similar procedure'.

12. Existing Regulation 18.

13. Existing Regulation 19 with the following alterations.—*For* 'the certificate mentioned in Regulations 16 and 17' *substitute* 'the prescribed certificates'.

14. Existing Regulation 20 with the following alterations.—In the first two sentences *for* 'no candidate . . . unless' *substitute* 'a candidate . . . if'; at the end of the second sentence *add* 'all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

(i) *Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.*

15. Existing Regulation 23.

16. " " 24.

17. " " 25.

18. Existing Regulation 26 with the following alteration:—*Omit* the words 'shall be held in Madras . . . and'.

19. Existing Regulation 28.

20. " " 30.

21. Existing Regulation 31 with the following alteration:—*For* 'regulation 30' *read* 'regulation 20'.

22. Existing Regulation 32.

23. " " 33.

CHAPTER XXX.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS.

1--5. Existing Regulations 1--5.

6. Existing Regulation 6 with the following alterations:—*For* the words 'a certificate' *substitute* the words 'the prescribed certificate'; *delete* the rest of the clause.

7. Existing Regulation 7.

8. " " 13.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TIME-TABLES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

The order of time and subjects in which the several examinations shall be conducted shall be as set forth in the following tables and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Provided always

(1) that, in the event of no candidate appearing for any paper in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the time-tables for that examination may be altered by the Syndicate, but the order of the papers shall, so far as possible, be maintained;

(2) that, in the case of Part II of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, the first day of the examination in each of the optional groups or branches shall be determined annually by the Syndicate and shall be notified in the *Gazette* in the month of February;

(3) that, unless otherwise determined by the Syndicate, the practical, clinical and oral examinations shall follow the written examinations;

(4) that the time-tables for the Vidvan examination, as may be annually determined by the Syndicate, shall be duly notified in the *Gazette* in the preceding February.

[Here follow existing time-tables, for all examinations in the order of preceding chapters including time-tables for examinations in Oriental Learning accepted by the Senate and awaiting the sanction of the Government.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

TRANSFER AND ANNUAL CERTIFICATES.

1. Existing Regulation 383.

2. Existing Regulation 384 with the following alterations:—

Insert the word 'college' *before* the word 'term' wherever the latter occurs.

3. If any student is expelled from an affiliated college, intimation of the fact of expulsion, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be given forthwith by the Principal (a) to the parent or guardian of the student, (b) to the Syndicate; the intimation to the Syndicate shall

be accompanied by the transfer certificate of the student. The Syndicate, on the application of the student or his parent or guardian, may, after making such enquiry as it deems proper, deliver the certificate to the student with any necessary endorsement or withhold it temporarily or permanently.

4. The academic year for an Arts College shall consist of not less than 150 working days [385].

5. Existing regulation 387.

6. Existing regulation 388 with the following alterations:—

In paragraph numbered (1) (a) for the words 'has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in the years' substitute the words 'has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college in the course of instruction followed by him during the year.'

(b) at the end of the paragraph for the words 'unless he has attended three-fourths of the working days of the term' substitute 'unless he has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college'.

Delete the sub-paragraph. 'In the case of a student . . . required by Regulation 386.'

7. Existing Regulation 389 with the following alterations:—

Insert

Matriculation Examination.

I hereby certify that . . . has kept attendance for not less than 120 days of the previous school year before 15th March in . . . School . . . that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

.....19

Head Master.

For the existing forms of certificates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts substitute the following:—

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction followed by him during the year . . . and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in physics.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attend the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)

(2)

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction followed by him during the year . . . that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Physics.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)

(2)

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

For the existing forms of certificates for the B.A. Degree Examination substitute the following:—

B.A. Degree Examination.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . during the year . . . and that his conduct and progress has been satisfactory.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . during the year . . . that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in . . . for the B.A. Degree Examination at the . . . during the year . . .

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in . . . for the B.A. Degree Examination at the . . . during the year . . . and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

For the existing forms of certificates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination substitute the following:—

B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

Preliminary Examination.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the . . . College . . . in the course of instruction in . . . that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

.....19

Principal.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in . . . for B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the . . . during the year . . .

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in . . . for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the . . . during the year . . .

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended the course of practical instruction in . . . for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the . . . during the year . . . and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that . . . has attended and has satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in Ethics/Psychology required of candidates selecting Psychology/Ethics in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, at the . . . during the year . . .

.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

B.Sc. Degree Examination.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College..... in the course of instruction in English during the year.....and that his
conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

I hereby certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the
..... College..... in the course of instruction in.....during the year
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

I hereby certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the
..... College.....in the course of instruction in.....during the year.....
that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of
study prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree Examination.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

[Here follow the last three certificates printed under existing B.Sc. regulations.]

*B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination.**Preliminary Examination.*

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in English, during the year that his
progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed
for the Preliminary Examination in English for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College, in the course of instruction in..... during the year..... and
that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College..... in the course of instruction in..... during the year and that
his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College..... in the course of instruction in that his progress and conduct
have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.Sc. (Honours)
Degree Examinations.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

[Here follow the last three certificates under the existing B.Sc. (Honours) regulations.]

L.T. Degree Examination.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College, in the course of instruction and practical training in teaching during the
year....., that he has completed the course prescribed for the L.T. Degree, and that his conduct
and progress have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

First Examination in Law.

I certify that..... after passing the Degree Examination, has kept three-
fourths of the attendances prescribed by the Law College, that he has completed a course
of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and that his progress
and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

B.L. Degree Examination.

I certify that..... after completing and receiving the certificate for the course of study
prescribed for the First Examination in Law, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by
the Law College..... that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects pre-
scribed for the B.L. Degree Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

Existing certificates with the following addition :—

Certificate of Revision Study.

I certify that subsequently to his appearance in¹ for the First M.B. & B.S. or
L.M. & S. Examination in² has undergone a revision course in that subject.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

Existing certificates with the following addition :—

I certify that subsequently to his appearance in¹ for the Second M.B. & B.S. or
L.M. & S. Examination in² has undergone a revision course in that subject.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal.

*Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.**Existing Certificates.**Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, Part I.*

I certify that..... has been engaged in medical studies at the.....³ for not less
than one year subsequently to passing or after completing or receiving the certificates for the course
prescribed for the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his progress and
conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Medicine, including Therapeutics.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and Diseases special
to women and the new-born child.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that.....has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that has attended the medical practice of the⁴ Hospital for
three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(Signature)

.....19 .

Surgeon.....¹ Hospital.

I certify that has attended the surgical practice of the.....⁴ Hospital for
three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

(Signature)

.....19 .

⁴ Surgeon.....Hospital.¹ Subject.² Date and name.³ The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

The name of the hospital should be entered here.

I certify that..... has attended the practice of the¹ Hospital for three months and is competent to attend cases of labour.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery,

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended the practice of the.....² Hospital for three months.

(Signature)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has been engaged in postmortem-room-clerking for a period of two months.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

.....19 .

Part II.

I certify that..... has been engaged in medical studies at the.....³ for an additional year subsequently to passing or after completing or receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of College of Medicine.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Mental Diseases.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended a series of eight Clinical Demonstrations in Mental Diseases at an Lunatic Asylum of not less than fifty beds.

(Signature)

Superintendent

⁴Lunatic Asylum.

.....19 .

I certify that..... is qualified to perform Vaccination⁵

(Signature)

Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended a course of practical instruction in the administration of anaesthetics and has personally administered a general anaesthetic in at least six cases.

(Signature)

Physician

²Hospital.

.....19 .

I certify that in addition to the periods prescribed for Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of the.....² Hospital during the fifth year of the course for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree, for a period of six months.

(Signature)

Senior Medical Officer.....² Hospital.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has worked in the out-patient department of the.....² Hospital for a period of three months.

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

.....19 .

(Here follow forms of additional certificates.)

B.S.Sc. Degree Examination.

I certify that..... has been engaged in the course of study required for the B.S.Sc. Degree Examination at the..... for not less than nine calendar months subsequently to passing the examination for the..... Degree of the University and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal, Madras Medical College.

.....19 .

¹ Subject.

² The name of the Hospital should be entered here.

³ The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

⁴ The name of the Asylum must be entered here.

⁵ The certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

I certify that has attended an advanced course of lectures in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

(Signature)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

I certify that..... has attended an advanced course of lectures in Public Health and Hygiene, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Tropical Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended the Laboratory courses in Chemistry, Bacteriology, Parasitology and the Pathology of the diseases of animals transmissible to man, that the instruction given has embraced the subjects enumerated under Synopsis of laboratory instruction, that the attendance has extended to 240 hours of which not more than half have been devoted to practical Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended the practice of the..... Hospital for Infectious Diseases during a period of three months and that he has attended not less than twice weekly during that period.

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, routine and special, of public health administration under my personal supervision for a period of six months, three of which were distinct and separate from the period of laboratory instruction.

(Signature)

Health Officer.

.....19 .

I certify that..... has attended a course of practical instruction in drawing and interpretation of plans, consisting of not less than ten meetings of one hour each.

(Signature)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

First Examination in Engineering

Existing certificates.

B.E. Degree Examination

Existing certificates.

Oriental Title Examination

Preliminary

Certificate under existing new Regulations.

Final

Certificate under existing new Regulations.

Examination for Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning

Certificate under existing new Regulations.

Diploma in Economics

Certificate under existing Diploma Regulations.

CHAPTER XXXIII

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

- Existing Regulation 417 (b) and (c).
- Existing Regulation 419 with the following omission :—Delete the first paragraph.
- Existing Regulations 420 and 421.
- Existing Regulation 422 with the following alterations :—

Delete paragraph numbered (i).

In paragraph numbered (ii) delete the words 'may until the year 1918, at their option, take advantage of Transitory Regulation 422 or' Delete paragraph numbered (iv).

- Existing Regulation 423.

7. " " 424.

8. " " 425.

9. Regulation 210 shall remain in force up to and including the year 1921 for the benefit of candidates desiring to qualify for the M.A. Degree in Physical or Natural Science.

10. A graduate in Arts who has qualified for the M.A. Degree under former Regulation 210-B, 1, in Branches of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, may, after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination, proceed without further examination to the degree of Master of Arts on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.

11. Transitory Regulation under B.Sc. Regulations.

12. Transitory Regulations under Oriental Titles.

II

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

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

Dated—the 11th December 1918.

No.—8712.

In continuation of my letter No. 7934, dated the 14th November last, I have the honour, by direction, to submit for the orders of Government the protest lodged, under Regulation 64, by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., against the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26th, 1918, adopting (1), clause (v) of Regulation 11 of chapter VI of the Revised Regulations and (2) Regulation 12 of chapter XV of the same Regulations, together with the Memorandum of reply prepared by the Rev. E. M. Macphail, and Messrs H. J. Allen and R. Littlehailes, the three members of the Senate duly elected for the purpose.

I am to request again that the very early orders of Government be passed upon the revised Regulations submitted for sanction with my letter of the 14th November last.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Protest No. I.

University of Madras.

The following protest lodged by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., under Regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26th, 1918, adopting clause (v) of Regulation 11 of Chapter VI of the Revised Regulations, is, in accordance with the same Regulation, circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a Committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. It is requested that the vote may be returned in the attached form so as to be received by the Registrar not later than Thursday, November 21st, 1918.

(By order)

SENATE HOUSE,
11th November 1918.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Madras.

To—the Registrar, University of Madras.

Dated—the 1st November 1918.

With reference to the notice of my intention to protest conveyed in my letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to lodge my protest against the resolution passed by the Senate on the 26th ultimo, adopting as clause (v), section 11, of Chapter VI of the revised regulations the following:—

“The Syndicate shall have power subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations—

‘to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any University Examination or for a degree, diploma, licence, title or mark of honour, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State college in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination, and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by ach.’”

2. I consider that a proviso should be added to the Regulation in the following terms:—

‘provided that in any case of permanent exclusion from any University examination or any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, or any such exclusion for a period exceeding five years, an appeal shall lie to the Senate, which shall, after consideration of the matter in an ordinary or special meeting, have power to confirm, modify or set aside the order or orders of exclusion.’

This was sought to be moved at the meeting as an amendment to the sub-clause by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, but the Vice-Chancellor, at the instance of Mr. Allen, ruled it as out of order, on the ground that as the executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate by section 15 of the Indian Universities Act, the Senate has no power to frame any regulations which would in anywise interfere with the exercise of such powers of executive government.

3. I beg to be permitted to point out that this ruling is manifestly untenable and has had the effect of rendering the regulation defective and likely to cause hardship by reason of the absence of the proviso above referred to. By the Act of Incorporation 17 of 1857 and the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Senate is legally the Body Corporate of the University and in consequence thereof becomes vested, under section 8 of the Act of Incorporation, viz., 17 of 1857, with the function of ‘management of and supervision’ over the affairs, concerns and property of the University. It seems to me entirely erroneous to contend that the Body Corporate becomes divested of the said powers merely by reason of the fact that the executive authority for the carrying on of the administration of the affairs of the said Body Corporate of the University, viz., the Senate, has been specifically conferred upon a smaller body chosen from within itself.

4. I beg to invite the attention of the Fellows and the Government to the sections of the Act and to the very large number of existing regulations which seek while giving all the normal executive authority to the Syndicate, at the same time subject its exercise to a number of rules, restrictions and other forms of control in the way of previous sanction, subsequent confirmation or general direction. They clearly show that no such absolute and irresponsible authority was either intended to be or has actually become vested in the Syndicate by reason of the provisions of section 15 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904. I beg also to refer to the instances of such supervisory powers actually conferred upon the Senate by means of some of the resolutions passed at the same meeting on the 28th ultimo and referred to in the other protest which I have submitted (in respect of existing Regulation 149) this day.

5. Over and above these specific powers and directions to the Syndicate, enacted by the Senate in the regulations, there is also in existing Regulation 97 a general power of *ex post facto* correction and modification, vested in every member of the Senate in respect of any matter pertaining to the affairs of the University. This existing Regulation 97 was curiously enough re-enacted by the Senate at the last meeting immediately after the amendment complained of was ruled out by the Vice-Chancellor. It is in the following terms:—

‘Any Faculty or member of the Senate shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereon, with a view to its modification or annulment.’

6. Although, as Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar contended in the course of the proceedings, this regulation would, indirectly and in much more general terms, give to the members of the Senate the power which was sought to be denied to them by the ruling given at the meeting, still I consider that, in the interests of good administration, it is much better that a matter of discipline of the kind dealt with by sub-clause (v) of Regulation 11, Chapter VI (comprised in the existing Regulation 96) should not be made a matter of *ex post facto* controversy or correction. At the same time, I am strongly of opinion that in matters of a punitive character, while the Syndicate should have the widest discretion and should be left without minute interference on the part of a body like the Senate, still in cases of such extreme punishment as is involved by the permanent exclusion from any examination or a Convocation or of exclusion extending beyond a period of five years—which is nearly equivalent to a permanent exclusion—it must be possible, and it must be within the powers of the Senate, to review the action of the Syndicate on the motion of the aggrieved party. It is better to do this than to leave cases of real hardship to be raked up in a dilatory way by Fellows resorting to the provisions of regulation 97 so as to dislocate the orderly executive administration of affairs by the Syndicate.

7. In view of the special precautions taken in the Act itself to safeguard the rights of individual students, candidates and others in matters of exemption or punishment by specifically laying down the necessity for direct executive action by the Senate itself in such cases, it seems to me that it will be only carrying out the intentions of the Universities Act and providing a measure alike just and fair to the candidates concerned, to add the proviso referred to, giving a right of appeal in extreme cases of punishment.

8. The power to do this also seems to me to arise directly from the provisions of section 25 of the Act of 1904 which empower the Senate to frame regulations ‘to carry out the purposes of the Act’ and which by clause (m) ‘empowers the Senate to frame regulations,’ ‘providing for

the residence and conduct of students'. By vesting the power to deal with the conduct or misconduct of students reading in colleges or resident in hostels entirely in the Syndicate and by providing itself with no means of regulating the exercise of such delegated power even in extreme cases, it seems to me that the Senate will be abdicating the duties of regulation-making in regard to the 'residence and conduct of students', which has been expressly conferred upon it by section 25 of the Act.

9. I, therefore, beg to protest against the resolution which retains the clause as thus enacted and request that the addition of the proviso I have cited above may be made to the regulation before it is made operative.

(ii)

Protest No. II.

The following protest lodged by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., under regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26, 1918, adopting Regulations 9 to 15 of Chapter XV of the revised regulations, is in accordance with the same regulation, circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. It is requested that the votes may be returned (in the form attached to protest No. I) so as to be received by the Registrar not later than Thursday November 21, 1918.

(By order)

SENATE HOUSE,
November 11th, 1918.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Madras.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras.
Dated—the 1st November 1918.

With reference to the notice of protest given by me on the 28th ultimo in respect of the resolution passed by the Senate on the revised Regulations Nos. 9-15 of Chapter XV of the Committee's draft as adopted by the Senate, I have the honour to lodge the following protest in accordance with regulation 64 of the University.

2. The resolution as passed, repeats in identical terms the existing regulation 149 of the University which is as follows:—

'The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate or of Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.'

3. The necessity for the modification of this regulation so as to give a freer right of access to papers for members, was brought to the notice of the Senate long before the Revising Committee made their report, by a motion brought forward by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar and seconded by Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan at a meeting of the Senate on the 10th of March 1917, in the following terms:—

'An ordinary Fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty and any Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

The competency of the Senate to frame a regulation—to regulate what must be considered to be its inherent right of access to material papers pertaining to its functions—has not been disputed till now. The existence of regulation 149 itself clearly shows that the Senate considered that the right has only to be exercised by the severally constituted bodies from within the Senate, under limitations and restrictions consistent with the interests of the University. On the 10th of March, 1917, the Senate considered that the question as to whether the existing restrictions and conditions should be revised and modified was well worth consideration. It was elicited in the course of the discussions that took place on that date, that the existing rule unduly restricted the Senate, the Faculties, the Board of Studies and the Syndicate respectively by limiting the exercise of the right of access only to the papers connected severally each with its own proceedings.

4. The Senate is the Body Corporate of the University and is vested under section 8 of the Act of Incorporation, viz., 17 of 1857, 'with the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University' . . . and in all cases unprovided for by this Act'. By section 4, clause (iii) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Senate is the said 'Body Corporate so constituted' and it provides that 'all powers vested in the Senate under this Act or the Act of Incorporation', and 'all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation (cited above) shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate', viz., the Senate. In these circumstances, the general and inherent right of this Body Corporate to have access to the papers and proceedings of bodies within the University,

over whose affairs and concerns it has the entire management and superintendence, cannot be a matter of dispute or discussion and was never questioned until the meeting of the 26th October last. In fact, the Senate, the Syndicate as well as the Fellows up to this date, have considered themselves only bound to regulate the manner of exercising the right in the interests of the University, so as to avoid abuses or the evils or risks of the disclosure of confidential communications and the like.

5. Accordingly, at the meeting of the 10th March 1917, above referred to, the Senate appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Mr. Mark Hunter to whom Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar's motion was referred for consideration and report. The Registrar in accordance with the personal request of Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar later on prepared and circulated a statement showing what papers, proceedings and documents of the several bodies concerned should not, in his view, be open to the access of Fellows and what may be, so open—so as to serve as a basis for consideration by the sub-committee.

It seems, therefore, clear from this that the necessity for giving more facilities to the Senate, of access to papers and proceedings, than are available under existing Regulation 149 was already fully made out, and in some respects, the Registrar's statement itself showed that the resolution proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar sought to provide formally in the regulations for a right which as a matter of course was often conceded to the Fellows on many occasions, but which may also be wrongly withheld on other occasions by the orders of the Vice-Chancellor or the Syndicate.

6. The Committee made its report ten months after its appointment and on the eve of the next meeting of the Senate in March 1918, with a minute of dissent added thereunto by Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar including the interesting statement of the Registrar above referred to. I beg to invite the attention of the Fellows as well as of the Government to this minute of dissent with the Registrar's statement, wherein are set forth succinctly the reasons for the alteration of the regulation in the terms in which I desire them to be adopted and promulgated and for which purpose I lodge this protest. I request that the said minute and Registrar's statement may be taken as part of this protest. [Vide Appendix.]

7. Apart from the question of the desirability and advantage of enlarging the right of access to papers by a modification of Regulation 149 in terms of Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar's amendment, which was sought to be moved but was overruled by the Vice-Chancellor on the 26th October last, I feel that the existing Regulation 149 constitutes an undue and unconstitutional infringement of the rights and powers of the ordinary Fellows of the University in the discharge of their duties and should be modified so as to enable the Senate to discharge properly and adequately its statutory functions 'of management and supervision over the affairs and concerns of the University.' The power to frame regulations with the sanction of the Government, now vested in the Senate, is conferred by section 15 of the Universities Act of 1904 and can be exercised only 'consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act,' and in order to provide 'for all matters relating to the University.' The present Regulation 149 is included in part 9 of the existing regulations which deal with the duties and functions of the Registrar and should, therefore, be only construed as a rule for the guidance of the Registrar in arranging for access to papers and not as a limitation of the rights of Fellows which are inherent to the office they hold as members of the Body Corporate. The Senate is competent and, in the course of the administration of the affairs of the University, is justified in framing such rules as are necessary so as to regulate the exercise of their powers and functions by individual members in regard to the affairs and concerns of the University, but not so as to deprive them substantially of their right of access to whatever material papers are reasonably demanded by them for this purpose.

8. As I have stated above, the existence of Regulation 149, and also of Regulation 97 and of other similar regulations, is conclusive proof of the invalidity of the contention on which the Vice-Chancellor ruled out Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar's amendment. The ground taken for this ruling was that, as under section 15 of the Universities Act, the executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, the Senate has no power to frame regulations which would in any way interfere with the power of such executive Government vested in that body. This plea is obviously untenable in the face of the general powers of management and supervision possessed by the Body Corporate of the University, which the Act of 1904 expressly designates as the Senate. The Syndicate itself is not an outside body and nowhere in the statutes relating to the Government of the University is the executive body of the University rendered irresponsible to the University. However undesirable it may be for the Senate or for individual Fellows to interfere in petty details of the administration of the University, neither of them can renounce, nor deprive themselves by regulations or otherwise, of the statutory duties of management and supervision whenever a clear necessity is proved therefor in the interests of the University. To hold that because the executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, the Senate can pass no resolution and frame no regulation whatever to interfere with the discretion of this executive authority, in general or in special cases, would indeed be a startling doctrine and would render invalid the very large number of existing regulations which

now expressly require the Syndicate to obtain the specific sanction of the Senate for its acts of executive Government relating to:—(1) all financial matters, both by way of budget sanction and also by way of special grant; (2) all matter of appointments, salaries, etc., of the Registrar, Assistant Registrar, University Professors, Readers, Research Scholars, Lecturers, special and general, etc.; (3) every specific individual case of students who require exemption from the production of certificates of attendance and the like, required by the regulations for appearing at the examinations of the University; (4) every individual case of punishment by means of deprivation of degrees, scholarships, studentships and the like for misconduct; and (5) many other cases of executive administration in the University which it is unnecessary for me to set out in detail.

9. I, therefore, protest against the revised Regulations Nos. 9-15 of Chapter 15, inasmuch as I consider that they should be modified so as to provide for the right of access to papers by members of the Senate, as under:—

'A member of the Senate shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, any Faculty, and any Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

Appendix to Protest No. II.

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Senate held on 8th March 1917.

VII. The Syndicate presented to the Senate the following report of the Committee of the Senate appointed on March 10, 1917, to consider and report upon the following motion:—

"That Regulation 149 be amended so as to read—'An Ordinary Fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty and any Board of Studies, and to any paper connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'"

The Committee met at the Senate House on February 12, 1918, and resolved to report to the Senate that no change in the existing regulations in the direction indicated in the motion is desirable.

Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar dissented, and have submitted the following Minute of Dissent.

Minute of Dissent.

We are unable to concur in the view of the majority of the Committee appointed by the Senate to report on the question of the access of an ordinary Fellow to University papers. The majority have resolved that there is no need for any change in Regulation 149. The fact that the Senate resolved that Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar's motion of March 10, 1917, should be referred to a committee for their report would indicate that in the view of the Senate some change was necessary.

The regulation as it stands provides only for the members of the Senate having the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate and to any documents connected with such proceeding; and similarly in the case of the members of the Syndicate and of a Faculty, for their right of access to the proceedings of the Syndicate or the Faculty as the case may be. Strictly speaking therefore, a member of the Syndicate, as such, has no right to have access to the proceedings of a Faculty and the connected papers, a conclusion which would hamper the working of the Syndicate, if only the regulation has been worked in practice according to its literal significance. The regulation again provides that in the case of each of the bodies therein mentioned a member of the body has the right of access to the proceedings and the documents connected with such proceedings whatever may be the character of the documents or the purpose for which they may be required by the member seeking access. If the resolution of the Senate for instance bore upon a resolution of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, it will be competent for a member of the Senate to insist upon access to the documents relating to the resolution of the Syndicate or the Faculty as the case may be, even if the documents be confidential. The need therefore for a change in the regulation is obvious.

2. The provisions in the regulations relating to interpellations are hardly relevant to the question now under discussion as these provisions relate to the eliciting of information in the Senate from the Syndicate, which is liable to be published as soon as it is elicited. In fact the question now under discussion relates to a different aspect of the rights and duties of the members of the Senate from what is contemplated by the provisions relating to the interpellations, leaving alone the fact that those provisions relate only to the members of the Senate as such.

3. It is of course natural that the Syndicate should scrutinise carefully any change in the regulation which would allow of its proceedings and the papers connected therewith being made accessible to others who are connected with the University but are not members of the Syndicate. But, it has to be remembered that the Senate has the powers of control and supervision over the Syndicate and that the Body corporate of the University is the Senate,

ultimately responsible for the well-being and proper working of the University. Every member of the Senate, therefore, has not only the right but is under a duty to keep himself fully informed of the doings of the Syndicate and other bodies which do the work or administer the affairs of the University. He cannot be kept out of access to the papers unless he seeks access to the papers with a view to act against the interests of the University. It is wrong to suppose, if such suppositions be made, that a member of the Senate, if he wants any information or wishes to look into certain papers connected with the University, does so with a view to such information or papers being published in the press. He may be trusted to know and discharge his duties in the matter as much as a member of the Syndicate or of a Faculty.

4. It is of course difficult to so define confidential documents as to comprise all possible cases wherein the documents might in actual practice appear confidential. The resolution now referred to the Committee, therefore, provides that ordinarily a member of the Senate or of the other bodies therein mentioned shall have access to the papers therein referred to *except such as are considered confidential by the Vice-Chancellor*. The Vice-Chancellor is the highest executive officer of the University and it will lead to expedition and absence of uncertainty if the discretion be vested in a single individual rather than in a body composed necessarily of heterogeneous elements like the Syndicate. If the Syndicate, and not the Vice-Chancellor, is to be the body to declare what papers are confidential, there is no reason to withhold from the other bodies their right to determine whether any papers shall be given access to or not, relating to their own proceedings. By his experience and presumable detachment of views and his inside knowledge of the affairs of the University, the Vice-Chancellor may be trusted to exercise his judgment properly when he decides that any document is confidential or otherwise.

5. It would also appear from the note which forms an appendix to this Memorandum, which note was kindly prepared by the Registrar, that in the several departments of University activity, there are many papers to which access can be given to the members of the Senate and of the Faculties, without imperilling the interests of the University. We refer to the note as it gives in a compendious form the various departments of the University, and also seeks to differentiate, and we think with some success, between such papers as access may be had to and such others as to which access may not be had. His opinion as an officer of experience of the University work is entitled to weight. We agree with him where he thinks access may be given. Where he thinks access may not be given, we are not agreed that in all cases he is right as for instance when he refers to Government Orders calling for action. But that is a matter of detail which it is not necessary to elaborate in this Memorandum.

18th February 1918.

L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR,

22nd February 1918.

K. V. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,

Annexure to Minute of Dissent.

No. 8843.

SENATE HOUSE,
December 3, 1917.

DEAR MR. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,

I have consulted Mr. Stone as to the date for a meeting of the Senate Committee on access to University papers. He will be in Madras for a meeting on Monday, January 7, 1918, and could attend a meeting of this Committee about that date. I suggest Saturday, January 5, at 11 a.m.

Your motion before the Senate on March 10, 1917, was as follows:—

'An ordinary Fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty, and Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

In accordance with your personal request I furnish below a statement of the proceedings and documents which *prima facie* (a) should not be open to access or (b) might be so open without objection, which may serve as a basis for consideration at the meeting. I am furnishing a copy to each member of the Committee.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

Under regulation 149 access to the above is already given to any member of the Senate.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNDICATE AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

The proceedings of the Syndicate are published annually and furnished to every Fellow in the Volume of Minutes: the Syndicate Annual Report provides each Fellow with a connected statement thereon. The papers connected with these proceedings may be considered under the several heads under which the proceedings are classified in the minutes.

I. Syndicate.

Practically all papers connected with such proceedings consist mainly of instructions to the Registrar for elections and confirmation of minutes.

II. Orders of Government.

Under this head are included Orders and Memoranda of all kinds, all of which (other than such as are issued confidentially) are communicated to the Senate in the Syndicate's Annual Report. There seems to be no valid objection to their perusal by the Fellows.

When Government Orders call for action they are referred to Standing or Special Committees of the Syndicate. To the proceedings of these committees and their reports the right of access may be questioned for the reasons set out later when proceedings under the heading 'Committees of the Syndicate' are discussed.

III. Estimates.

These are purely administrative matters. The estimates are furnished for approval by the Public Works Department and are returned after sanction: most of them are annual and purely formal in character.

IV. Examiners.

With the exception of the names of Examiners appointed, which are annually communicated to the Fellows in the Volume of Question Papers set, all papers connected with such proceedings should presumably be kept strictly confidential, for the obvious reason that personal reputations are involved.

V. Boards of Studies.

The Boards of Studies are advisory bodies and are consulted, not only on the course of study and examinations in which they can provide expert opinion, but also upon such other matters as

Examiners,
Ordinary Lectureships,
Special Lectures,
Studentships,

Institutions to be recognized under Oriental Titles Regulations, all of which may call for the expression of personal opinion frequently of a confidential character. If Chairmen and Members of Boards of Studies had on personal matters to frame recommendations and arguments in support which would be open to outside criticism, it is possible that their value as advisory bodies would be destroyed or at least would appreciably diminish.

VI. General University Business.

Except in the case of matters definitely confidential in character, there are few papers disposed of under this heading which could not be made open to access. 'General University business' is mainly composed of formal and administrative matters which are not of importance sufficient to necessitate reference to a committee. They are usually communicated to the Senate in the Syndicate's Annual Report either briefly or in full according to their importance.

VII. Affiliated Institutions.

The papers consist largely of formal returns from colleges, but also of correspondence arising from action taken by the Syndicate under the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. It seems a matter for argument whether, unless publication is ultimately necessitated by proceedings in the Senate, such correspondence ought not to be confidential; this seems implicit in the Act which imposes on the Syndicate and not the Senate the duty of dealing with the affiliated colleges: further the reputation of a college may be as important as that of an individual. The premature disclosure of controversies between the Syndicate and affiliated colleges might be thought likely to prejudice the arrival at a right solution of the difficulties involved. It should be observed that the General reports on inspections—other than the Special reports on individual colleges—are communicated to every member of the Senate.

VIII. Examinations.

Apart from purely administrative matters the only questions included in the above are applications for exemption under section 19 of the Act, which specifically gives to the Syndicate the responsibility of either recommending or refusing them. Refusals may therefore be impliedly confidential and recommendations come before the Senate in the ordinary course.

IX. University Library.

The papers are all administrative and presumably not confidential. The Library is managed by a committee appointed under the provisions of a Government Order which defines its duties.

X. Endowments.

The papers are entirely administrative and presumably not confidential. The endowments and the rules governing them are set out in full in Volume II of the Calendar.

XI. Syndicate Committees.

Under this head appear all reports of committees either Standing or Special. It is the duty of these committees to make all necessary investigations into matters referred to them and to present definite reports thereon to the Syndicate. These reports consequently must contain expressions of opinion which are valuable in proportion to their candour and sincerity and which could be made only as privileged and confidential communications not open to general knowledge or perusal. The necessity for treating them as strictly confidential would seem not open to question.

XII. Miscellaneous.

Petty matters of administration, not confidential, are considered under this head.

XIII. Accounts.

Budget estimates (henceforth to be considered annually by the Senate), monthly and quarterly statements of accounts, investments, and kindred matters are considered under accounts, each having been previously reported upon by the Finance Committee. There would seem to be no special reason for keeping such matters confidential.

To summarize the foregoing statement on the proceedings of the Syndicate and connected papers, there appear to be grounds for assuming that access may be permitted to

- (i) all proceedings of the Syndicate as recorded in printed minutes,
- (ii) papers connected therewith, other than
 - (a) definitely confidential documents,
 - (b) reports and recommendations of the Syndicate Committees,
 - (c) correspondence with affiliated colleges under section 23 of the Act,
 - (d) correspondence relating to refusals of exemptions under section 19 of the Act,
 - (e) reports and recommendations from Boards of Studies and Boards of Examiners relating to selections of persons as Examiners, Lecturers, Research students, etc., and to the performance of their duties as such.

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FACULTIES AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

Apart from elections of Presidents and members of the Syndicate, the powers of the Faculties are confined to those specified in Regulation 103, i.e., to the consideration mainly of regulations on courses of study and examinations. To such proceedings and papers publicity could be given without objection: but as all changes in regulations are made finally by the Senate, the only proceedings of that character which are not now communicated in some form or other to the Senate are those in which proposals for altering regulations are negatived.

IV. PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OF STUDIES.

The proceedings of Boards of Studies are recorded by their Chairmen, not by the Registrar. Boards of Studies frequently meet simultaneously and in different places. Their proceedings are often, and of necessity, informal; a considerable amount of work is being accomplished by correspondence and circulation of papers. Two (and, till recently three) Chairmen of Boards of Studies are not resident in Madras. Considerable difficulties therefore present themselves at the outset in the way of making proceedings of Boards of Studies open to access.

The objections to such access noted under 'Syndicate' above, in the paragraph on Boards of Studies, apply equally here, both in the case of the 'proceedings' and in the case of connected papers. It would seem that by the regulations the various Boards of Studies have been deliberately permitted to act without any prescribed formalities, and are expected to report upon matters which in their nature are confidential. Formality and publicity might wholly destroy their usefulness.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS DEWSBURY.

M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S.

Copy to each member of the Committee for information, with the request that if the time suggested for the meeting (Saturday, January 5, 1918, at 11 a.m.) is inconvenient, intimation will be given to that effect as soon as possible.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY.

Memorandum prepared by the Committee of three members of the Senate elected under regulation 64, in reply to the protests lodged by Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar against the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26, 1918 (i) adopting clause (v) of regulation 11 of Chapter VI of the revised regulations and (2) adopting regulations 9 to 15 of Chapter XV of the same regulations.

The inconvenience or even the absurdity of regulation 64 when used as a weapon for attacking the rulings of the Vice-Chancellor is well illustrated by the present case. On the one hand under the guise of a protest against resolutions passed by the Senate in its October meeting two rulings of the Vice-Chancellor on executive and legislative spheres are attacked by a member whose confusion of thought with regard to the constitution of the University permits him to ask Government to legislate for the University by adding to a regulation passed by the Senate a proviso that has never been considered by the Senate, much less passed. On the other hand these rulings have to be defended by three members who *per se* can have no knowledge of the reasons determining the Vice-Chancellor's decisions. The only person with such knowledge is the Vice-Chancellor. It seems right therefore that his reasons should be stated by himself and incorporated in this reply.

2. On the desirability of the amendments ruled out of order Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar has much to say, and much might be said in rejoinder. We do not, however, propose to say it, for to discuss the expediency of particular propositions when the real question under discussion is one of order, is merely to confuse two different issues.

3. Turning to the question of order we have only to point out that the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum shows that his rulings were influenced by reasons quite other than those that Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar assumes for him.

The Vice-Chancellor's memorandum is as follows:—

"(1) I state shortly the grounds for my rulings, against which these protests are virtually directed, for the information of the members of the Senate entrusted with the duty of preparing memoranda in support of the resolutions in question.

(2) In doing so I do not consider the merits of the amendments I ruled out of order, since, although the protests are largely concerned with them, they have no connexion with the question I had to decide, whether those amendments were out of order as inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act.

(3) I also do not consider the question, which Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar raises, whether the amendments were out of order as involving interference with any right of the Syndicate under section 15 (i) of the Act to conduct the executive government of the University uncontrolled by the Senate, either in matters of discipline or with reference to access to records, the subjects of the two protests respectively. The question of the existence or extent of such a right is large and difficult. If it arises in the future in connexion with any motion on these or other subjects I shall deal with it to the best of my ability. But I have not dealt with it yet and my rulings were not intended to and did not decide it.

(4) The ruling referred to in protest No. 1, relating to the regulation regarding discipline, was based on Mr. Allen's objection in a narrower form than Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar deals with directly:—that the admission and disposal by the Senate of an appeal presented by a person aggrieved by the Syndicate's decision is not a procedure open to a legislative body, such as the former is constituted by the Act and cannot be authorized by its own resolution. According to the judgment of Couts-Trotter, J., in the matter of Natesan (XL Mad., 125 at 138) 'the general scheme of the Act and the regulations to be framed would appear to be this, that the Senate should be the legislative and the Syndicate the executive government of the University'. Vide also the similar *dictum* of Kumaraswami Sastri, J., at page 158. And, without pursuing these citations further or the implications from them regarding the larger question above referred to, I think that they and the distinct language in section 15 (1) justify the conception of the Senate as a legislative body. Such a body, whether or no it possesses the power of *ex post facto* correction of particular decisions of its executive, to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers in his paragraph 5, must, in the absence of any statutory exception, proceed by the method appropriate to its legislative character; that is, not (as an executive body proceeds habitually) on the initiative or appeal of a stranger, but on motions made by one of its members. For such motions regulation 37 to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers, provides. It may be doubtful in view of the judgments above referred to whether that regulation is *intra vires*. But that is not the point at present. That regulation no doubt purports to admit of interference by the Senate with the Syndicate's decision. But the only point now material in connexion with it is that it permits such interference by resolution passed on the motion of a Fellow, consistently with the Senate's legislative character, whilst the amendment ruled out of order proposed a different procedure, which the Senate has never employed and cannot employ, if its legislative character is to be maintained and if it is not, inconsistently with section 15 (1), to adopt executive procedure.

(5) The reason, for which I ruled out the amendment relating to inspection of records, has also been misunderstood by Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar, although it was stated at the time by Mr. Allen and myself. As Mr. Allen put it, the amendment involved the withdrawal from the Syndicate of one of its executive duties or powers; as I put it, it conferred that duty or power on the Vice-Chancellor. The only portion of the amendment, which it was necessary for me to consider in order to disallow it, was that which imposed on the Vice-Chancellor the duty of deciding on the records, of which inspection may be given. This is referred to as a duty appropriate to an executive officer in the penultimate paragraph of the minute of dissent which is printed with the protest and is apparently endorsed by Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar; and in

fact his own description is not compatible with its having any other character. It follows that its performance is part of the executive government of the University which under section 15 (1) is vested in the Syndicate. The amendment, which proposes to withdraw a duty assigned to the Syndicate as a whole and to impose it on one of its members, the Vice-Chancellor, is inconsistent with that section and was therefore out of order. It may perhaps be added that, if the principle of this portion of the amendment were acceptable, it would equally justify the withdrawal from the Syndicate of any or all of its other duties and enable the Senate to reduce it to impotence by imposing all those duties on the Vice-Chancellor, if it so desired."

23th November 1918.

H. J. ALLEN.

R. LITTLEHAILES.

E. M. MACPHAIL.

Order—No. 11, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1919.

Under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government sanction the revised set of regulations of the University submitted with the Registrar's letter No. 7985, dated the 14th November 1918.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 11, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 5TH JANUARY 1919.

[SUBJECT.—*Revised Regulations of the University of Madras.*]

From the Registrar, University of Madras.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the memoranda in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting the revised regulations promised by the Syndicate may be awaited.

Yes please.	The draft revised regulations will,
C.R.—25-11-18.	in the meanwhile, be examined.
	G.N.—22-11-18.
	S.A.—22-11-18.

The Syndicate has forwarded copies of the protests lodged by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal against the adoption of revised Regulations 11 (v) of Chapter VI and 12 of Chapter XV together with the memorandum prepared by three members of the Senate in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting the revised regulations.

2. The difficulties of interpretation of the existing regulations as revealed in the judgments of the High Court on the applications of Messrs. K. B. Ramanathan and G. A. Natesan for writs of mandamus against the Syndicate are said to have necessitated a revision of the existing regulations. The division of the regulations into chapters with appropriate headings is a decided improvement upon the existing system of giving consecutive numbers to the existing regulations.

3. The draft revised regulations have been examined and are for the most part *verbatim* reproductions of existing regulations, rearranged and renumbered under appropriate headings. Such alterations in the regulations as have recently been sanctioned have also been incorporated in the revised regulations. The important modifications made in the existing regulations are referred to in the statement issued by the Syndicate to the Senate and in the Registrar's letter to Government. The revised regulations do not generally seem open to objection.

4. The regulations in respect of which protests have been lodged are examined below :—

Revised Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI.—Even under the existing Regulation 96 (iv) to which this corresponds, the extreme penalty of permanent exclusion from any University examination can be inflicted by the Syndicate on any student whose misconduct is brought to its notice. The proposed Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI empowers the Syndicate not only to exclude such a student from any University

examination or * from any convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees but to cancel any University examination previously passed by him. An amendment by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar providing for an appeal to the Senate in cases of permanent exclusion or exclusion for a period exceeding five years was ruled out of order on the ground that it sought to clothe with appellate powers the Senate which is only a legislative body. In his protest forwarded by the Syndicate, Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar seeks to make out that inasmuch as the general supervision over the affairs of the University is vested in the Senate by the Act of Incorporation as amended by the Indian Universities Act, the throwing out of the amendment on the grounds mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor deprives the Senate of its legitimate function of regulation-making and makes the Syndicate irresponsible to the Senate. Attention is, however, invited to the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum wherein he observes that "such a body, whether or no it possesses the power of *ex post facto* correction of particular decisions of its executive, to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers in his paragraph 5, must, in the absence of any statutory exception, proceed by the method appropriate to its legislative character; that is, not (as an executive body proceeds habitually) on the initiative or appeal of a

* This is an additional power proposed to be conferred on the Syndicate.

Please see the reasons given by Mr. Allen in opposing the amendment, which were accepted by the Vice-Chancellor (column 2, page 4 of the cutting from the *Hindu*).

of Incorporation as amended by the Indian Universities Act, the throwing out of the amendment on the grounds mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor deprives the Senate of its legitimate function of regulation-making and makes the Syndicate irresponsible to the Senate. Attention is, however, invited to the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum wherein he observes that "such a body, whether or no it possesses the power of *ex post facto* correction of particular decisions of its executive, to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers in his paragraph 5, must, in the absence of any statutory exception, proceed by the method appropriate to its legislative character; that is, not (as an executive body proceeds habitually) on the initiative or appeal of a

1918.

House (Education) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper - *The Hindu*
2. Published at - *Madras*
3. Dated - *22-10-18.*

In perusal
CA
20/10/18

University Regulations.

ONE of the most important subjects that will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras on Friday next is the question of the revision of regulations. The Syndicate has revised, on the advice of two committees, all the regulations and re-arranged them in an order which, it is claimed, is more logical and convenient. But the opportunity has also been availed of to introduce some important changes all of which, however, are not mentioned in the explanatory memorandum attached to the agenda paper. We do not know why an exhaustive list of the alterations should not have been prepared, because, the statement occurring in the memorandum, "Few alterations in principle have been proposed, the work of the Committee having been mainly confined to a restatement and rearrangement of the existing regulations" is apt to throw Fellows and the public off their guard and lead them to think that there was nothing of importance in the new proposals. As to what is or what is not important is a question on which differences of opinion may exist, and it was the clear duty of the Syndicate to have indicated all the changes in their perfunctory statement so that attention could be easily focussed on them. It appears to us that a few changes proposed are very objectionable in their nature and should be resisted by Fellows. Some of these are not at all mentioned in the summary published by the Syndicate. Let us indicate the character of a few of these retrograde proposals, only in order to show that the Syndicate has not approached the subject in the proper spirit. At present any ten Fellow may send in a requisition for an extraordinary meeting of the Senate, and this number is now proposed to be raised to 15. One is at a loss to know why this is attempted to be done. With the proportion of nominated fellows at 60 per cent., the obstacles attending the exercise of this right appears to be quite formidable enough and the proposal would only have the effect of rendering such a requisition still further difficult, though it may be welcomed by the authorities. Again the raising of the number of signatures for a requisition for the convening of any Board of Studies is proposed to be raised from 2 to one-third of the strength of each Board. It is easy to imagine cases where this rule will work to the disadvantage of mofussil members of the Boards. The quorum for a meeting of the Senate is now 25, but 30 is suggested, why, it is not clear. In all these cases, there is an unfortunate attempt to curtail existing rights for which we fear no convincing reasons

could be advanced. Side by side with this process, there is evident a pronounced tendency to add to the powers of the Syndicate. For instance, though the Syndicate may bring up motions before the Senate without any notice, amendments to such motions could not be moved at all because all amendments could only be moved with notice and no notice could be obviously given in respect of motions which are sprang on the Senate. Again if part of a member's proposition or amendment is disposed of adversely, the parts not dealt with will automatically drop. Existing regulations give power to the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar in certain circumstances with or without notice as the case may be, and the Registrar has to give six months notice of his intention to resign. In the revised draft this provision has altogether been left out, an omission which should be duly accounted for. The Syndicate has stated that the regulation relating to protests has been simplified. If there is any simplification at all, it has been, we fear, at the risk of rendering such protests as ineffective as possible. Instead of the Senate electing three Fellows to draw up a memorandum in support of the resolution protested against as hitherto, it is proposed to ask the mover of the motion to do so. We see no advantage, so far as enabling the Government to get fresh light thrown on the points in dispute is concerned, in the change. But a far more serious change is the one involved in confining protests to matters on which the orders of Government are required. Ordinarily interference by Government with institutions such as the University is opposed to sound policy; it affects their prestige, curbs their independence, and reduces their enthusiasm for initiative. But where these bodies are not representative, do not respond to public opinion and at times even flout it, and are more or less semi-official in constitution, then the right of appeal is a safeguard which should not be lightly given up. The performances of the Senate in Madras are notorious and on a few occasions, protests even on matters on which Government's sanction is not required, have achieved lasting good by exposing the vagaries of the Senate and educating the Government and the public as to the harm that could be done by a body sixty per cent. of whose members owe their appointments to Government. We think therefore that the proposed restriction is a dangerous move which, if acquiesced in the present circumstances, would work to public disadvantage and be detrimental to the interests of higher education. A curious and glaring omission is regulation 16) regarding the exemption, in the case of female candidates, from producing

1918.

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- *The Hindu*
 2. Published at-- *Madras*
 3. Dated-- *22.10.18.*

certificates required for admission to the University examinations. These are a few of the important alterations that have been suggested against which we think a good deal could be said. It is significant that while such changes have been proposed with a light heart, other desirable modifications of which there are any number, should not have been thought of. The proper procedure that should have been followed in regard to such a very important matter as the revision of regulations is clearly not the one which the Syndicate chose to follow. The Senate should have initiated proceedings, appointed a Committee of its own and asked Fellows to suggest changes, additions and alterations for its consideration.

*M.V.V**25.10.18*

Home (Educ) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The Hindu*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *26-10-18*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SENATE MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Senate was held last evening in the Meeting Chamber of the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Oldfield, Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair when sixty Fellows were present.

SYNDICATE'S REPORT.

The report of the Syndicate for the period extending from August 1st, 1917, to July 31st 1918 was presented to the senate and recorded.

RAMANUJAN SCHOLARSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. James seconded by Mr. C. P. Rameswamy Iyer the Senate accorded its sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 3,375 from the Vacation Lectures Account outside the Budget of 1918-19 in connection with the scholarship in England granted to Mr. S. Ramanujam for another year.

ASSIGNMENT TO FACULTIES.

On the motion of Rev. F. Bertram the newly appointed Ordinary Fellows were assigned to the Faculties as follows:—

Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. D. J. Sloss and Mr. S. E. Ranganatham to Faculty of Arts and Science and Mr. P. N. Lakshmanan to Faculty of Medicine.

EXEMPTION FROM CERTIFICATES.

On the motion of Mr. K. Ramanuni Menon seconded by Mr. G. A. Natesan a large number of candidates were granted exemption from the production of the required attendance certificates in connection with the several University Examinations.

CHANGES IN DATES OF EXAMINATIONS
 The following reports of the Syndicate under Regulation 96 (vi) were accepted by the Senate:—

(1) That it has been arranged to antedate the B.A. (Part II) Examination of 1919 so as to commence on Monday, April 7, 1919, instead of on Tuesday, the 15th idem, with a view to avoid a break in the examination of six days in consequence of Easter Holidays should the examination commence on the latter date.

(2) That, as a necessary consequence of the above change, it has been arranged to antedate the B.A. (Part I) and B.A. (Honours) Preliminary Examinations of 1919 so as to commence on Thursday, April 3, 1919, instead of on Monday, the 7th idem, the date fixed by the Regulations.

(3) That it has been arranged to antedate the B.A. (Honours) Final Examination of 1919 so as to commence on Monday, March 24, 1919, instead of on Monday, April 7, 1919, the date fixed by the existing Regulations, with a view to hold the examination on the same day as the Intermediate Examination as proposed in the revised Regulations to be recommended to the Senate.

(4) That it has been arranged to alter the time-tables for Branch III—History, Economics and Politics of the M.A. Degree Examination of 1919 so that common papers may be set for the candidates for that examination, and also for those for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Branch V—History, Economics and Politics.

(5) That it has been arranged to antedate the F.E. and B.E. Degree Examinations of 1919 so as to commence on Monday, March 24, 1919, instead of on Monday, the 31st idem, the date fixed by the Regulations, as the Principal, College of Engineering, reports that it will not be possible to hold the examination, as usual, in the college should it commence on the latter date.

(6) That the October Examinations for the M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S. Degrees commenced as originally arranged on Monday, 7th October, 1918, though that day had

been notified as a public holiday, it having been ascertained that a postponement of these examinations was impracticable.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
 The Committee appointed by the Senate on March 9, 1918 to consider and report on the proposals of Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar with regard to certain changes in Regulation 7, met at the Senate House on 9th March and resolved unanimously to report Senate that, in its opinion, no change in the durations proposed was necessary or desirable.

The Senate recorded the opinion of the Committee presented to it by the Syndicate. TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

On the motion of Mr. Kuppuswamy Sastry seconded by Mr. G. Venkata Ranga Rao, certain alterations in and additions to the Regulations for Titles in Oriental Learning recommended by the Committee appointed on March 8, 1918, were accepted by the Senate.

DATE OF APPLICATION.
 Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar moved that the following be added as Regulation 26 A to the Regulations for the "Optional Division for certificates of proficiency in Modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning:—

26 A. Applications for admission to the examination for certificates in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the Examination.

The motion was seconded by Rao Bahadur Ramanujachariar and carried.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.
 Rev. E. M. Macphail moved that the following alterations in the new Regulation for the M. A. Degree Examination be adopted:—

(i) That in Regulation 210 (a) for the words 'three years' the words 'two years' be substituted.

Mr. H. J. Allen seconded the motion.
 Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved the following amendment:—

That the words 'or after the lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination of this University' be inserted after the words 'for that degree' in Regulation 210 (a), amended as proposed.

Mr. K. B. Ramanathan seconded the amendment which was put to vote and lost.

(ii) that the following sentence be added at the end of the same Regulation:—
 'Such Bachelor of Arts when qualified may, upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25, proceed to the Degree of M.A. after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination.'

Mr. Littlehales seconded the motion.
 Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved the following amendment:—

That the words 'including those recommended for the B.A. Degree under Regulation 204' be inserted after the words 'Such Bachelors of Arts.'

The amendment was duly seconded but eventually withdrawn.

(iii) that the following Transitory Regulation be adopted:—

Mr. Littlehales seconded the motion.
 'A graduate in Arts who has qualified for the M.A. Degree under former Regulation 210-B, 1, in Branches of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, may after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination, proceed without further examination to the degree of Master of Arts on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.'

The motion was carried.

REVISED REGULATIONS.
 The Syndicate presented to the Senate for consideration a completely revised set of Regulations of the University.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—*The Hindu*
2. Published at—*Madras*
3. Dated—*26-10-11*

THE STATEMENT OF THE SYNDICATE. CHAPTER I TO 3.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, one of the members of the Committee responsible for the new set of Regulations in moving that Chapter I be adopted said that there had been unanimity of opinion among the members of the Committee as regards any question of principle. The reasons for the changes proposed were clearly stated in the statement issued by the Syndicate. The Committee after a detailed examination of all the Regulations recommended to the Syndicate considerable alterations in the whole body of the Regulations. The recommendations of the Committee consisting of the most experienced members of the Senate, an eminent lawyer and judges of the High Court, were practically unanimous and with the exception of a few verbal alterations were accepted by the Syndicate. The recommendations of the Committee were now before the Senate. Chapter I relating to definitions, notices, addresses etc., might be accepted by the Senate.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer seconded the motion.

Mr. K. B. Ramanathan under Regulation 22 sub. section 7 proposed that the Senate do go into Committee and consider the whole question fully and present the Regulations in their final form for adoption. By so doing, he said, any technical difficulties not contemplated by the committee might be avoided.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar seconded the amendment and said that the Regulations should be discussed fully before its final adoption. There might be a great deal more than what they were able to see then.

Mr. H. J. Allen said that they had a superb committee, containing judges of the High Court, eminent lawyers and most experienced Fellows of the Senate, to consider the whole question carefully and arrive at these conclusions. The personnel of the committee was eminently fitted to deal with the question and its recommendations must be considered sound and perfect. They could not throw the whole thing into a melting pot simply because the recommendations did not satisfy one individual.

The motion that the Senate do go into a committee was put to vote and lost.

The original motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar seconded by Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer chapter 2 relating to rules for the Registration of graduates was adopted.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar moved and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer seconded that Sections 1 to 23 in chapter III relating to the election of Fellows by graduates and faculties, rank, meetings and proceedings, be adopted.

Section 19 Chapter III runs as follows:—
(19. The Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Syndicate, shall on the requisition of not less than fifteen members of the Senate convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Senate. The requisition must be in writing signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting, and also the name of the proposer of each resolution. (5 & 6).

Speaking on Section 19 Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the Senate contained about 93 Fellows excluding ex-officio Fellows. The committee thought that for calling for an extraordinary meeting there should be at least fifteen members who were agreed upon the emergency of a particular resolution. The number 'ten' was therefore raised to 'fifteen'. They could not formulate any principle with regard to the number. Under the circumstances now prevailing the Committee thought it fair to raise the number to 15.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar moved his amendment that in the section the word 'ten' be substituted for the word 'fifteen', said that the number 'ten' was considered a good number when the Senate was a large body. He saw no need for the change proposed. The number 'ten' was intended to safeguard the interests of the minorities. The proposed change was a reactionary measure. No statement had been made with regard to the manner in which the privilege was abused by ten members. No valid ground had been shown for the proposed change. It was deplorable that Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar had come forward with such mischievous and reactionary proposals.

Mr. B. Swaminatha Iyer seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Giffard in opposing the amendment, said that he saw no reason why the Senate should be at the beck and call of ten members. If the interests of the minorities were to be safeguarded, he urged with equal, if not greater, emphasis that the interests of the majorities ought to be protected.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarna in supporting the amendment asked if the committee proposing this change could quote any instance in which the power was abused by ten members.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. The original motion was carried. Sections 20, 21 and 22 relating to notices of Resolution were accepted by the Senate.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS AND AGENDA PAPERS.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved that the following regulation (23) be adopted by the Senate and requested permission of the House to make a certain verbal alteration, namely, to place the proviso at the end of the regulation:—

Not less than fifteen days' notice of every Ordinary or Extraordinary meeting and such previous notice as the circumstances permit of every special meeting shall be given by the Registrar to each member and the day and hour of the meeting shall be specified in the notice. Every notice of the meeting shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the notice or the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting.

Provided that nevertheless the Syndicate may bring any business which in their opinion is urgent before any ordinary or Extraordinary meeting without previous notice and without placing the same on the agenda paper of the meeting.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar in seconding the resolution said that if amendments were also allowed when a motion was brought up by the Syndicate without any notice, the Senate would have no objection to the regulation (23).

Mr. Natesan asked whether it was possible for the Syndicate to hold a meeting when the Senate was transacting its business and referred to the trenchant remarks mandamus case in the made by the learned Judge.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said that it did not imply that the Syndicate was transacting its business at a time when the Senate was transacting its business.

The resolution was carried.

AMENDMENTS TO SYNDICATE'S MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar had given notice that the following sentence be added at the end of Regulation 24, Chapter III, of the proposed revised Regulations:—

1918.

Sectt. II-9-14,308-12-1-17.

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—*The Hindu*
2. Published at—*Madras*
3. Dated—*26-10-18*

"Notwithstanding this rule, any member may move an amendment or amendments to any motion or proposition brought up by the Syndicate, under the proviso contained in the preceding section (23)"

The proposed Revised Regulation 24 runs thus:—

Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any Ordinary or Extraordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar pointed out that Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar's amendment would more legitimately come under the proposed regulation 36 which dealt with motions and amendments without notice. He would add a clause to meet the wishes of Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar and said that the proposed regulation 36 would read thus when amended accordingly:—

At any special meeting of the Senate of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given, any member may move any amendment without previous notice being given and may without previous notice move any amendment to any resolution brought up by the Syndicate under the proviso contained in regulation 23 of this chapter.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar agreed to this suggestion.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar seconded regulation 24. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar withdrew his amendment. Then the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Regulations 25, 26 and 27 were then carried without discussion.

At this stage the electric lights were out owing to some mistake either in the Power House or some where else. Consequently on the motion of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar seconded by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar the meeting was adjourned to 3-30 p. m. to-day.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar withdrew his amendments to regulations 45, 54, and 62.

Regulations 43 to 73 were carried.

PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved the following resolution:—

74. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, upon which the orders of Government are required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting, and within one week from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest, prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum (if any) together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Governor-in-Council.

He said that the language of the regulation was amended so as to confine protests to matters on which the Government could legally act. On other matters the so called protest was so much of waste paper.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in seconding the motion said that this was necessitated by the judgment in the recent 'mandamus' case. A protesting person would be anxious to send in his protest as early as possible.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar withdrew the first part of the following resolution but moved only the second part:—

That in the proposed Revised Regulations, Chapter III, Section 74, the words "upon which the orders of Government are required" "be deleted" and the words "fourteen days" "be substituted" for the words "one week" in line 7.

He said that the regulation gave greatest latitude for the mover of a resolution to file a memorandum than for the person sending up the protest. The mover had the advantage of at least three weeks whereas a protesting person was given only one week. The amendment aimed at equality of treatment.

Mr. G. A. Natesan seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said that if the house would have no objection they could accept 14 days to send in a protest and one week to file a memorandum.

The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended was carried.

Regulations under Chapter IV (Convocation for conferring Degrees) Chapter V (Academic robes) and Regulation 1 to 11 (4) of Chapter VI (constitution, duties, and powers of the Syndicate) were also adopted.

PERMANENT EXCLUSION FROM EXAMINATION.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar moved and Mr. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar seconded the adoption of the following Regulation in Chapter VI:—

11. The Syndicate shall have power subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any University Examination or for a Degree, Diploma, license, title or mark of honour, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by each;

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar moved to insert at the end the following proviso:—

"provided that in any case of permanent exclusion from any University examination or any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, or any such exclusion for a period exceeding five years, an appeal shall lie to the Senate, which shall, after consideration of the matter in an Ordinary or Special meeting, have power to confirm, modify or set aside the order or orders of exclusion."

Mr. Allen said that the amendment was out of order as it endeavoured to give the Senate part of the executive powers vested in the Syndicate. The Senate was not an authority to deal with individual cases.

seconded the adoption of Regulation 11 of Chapter XVI (Matriculation).

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma moved to add at the end of the first paragraph 166 A the following:—

Such rules and directions shall provide that an applicant may be admitted by the head of an affiliated college to a University course of study where the School-leaving Certificate shows that he has obtained 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks though he may have failed to secure more than 30 per cent. of the number of marks in English.

In doing so he said that the regulation 166 (a) gave the discretion to the Syndicate to frame such rules as it pleased as regards the qualifications for entrance to the University. He wanted that the Syndicate should frame rules in the manner indicated in his amendment. If a student showed very great proficiency in any particular subject or any group of subjects so as to secure him 60 per cent. of aggregate number of marks, he should be excused if in English he was somewhat deficient to obtain less than the minimum prescribed and he ought to be allowed admission to the University Course. There were two questions underlying this amendment (1) whether they should accept that in the case of a student who was extremely efficient on the whole any consideration should be shown to him if he was deficient in English, and (2) if any consideration should be shown, then what was the extent to which that consideration should be shown. Every other University in India had recognised the principle and the Madras University also had recognised the principle in some form or other, but the restriction imposed was only in the case of students not obtaining a certain number of marks in English. The rules framed by the Syndicate provided that where a student obtained less than the minimum prescribed in the other subjects if he showed extra proficiency in English he should be allowed admission to the University course. Such a restriction giving preferential treatment to English alone was not observed by the other Universities.

Rev Macphail asked whether the amendment was relevant to the motion before the House.

Mr. Natesan said that the Vice Chancellor having allowed the Senate to raise the discussion Mr. Macphail was not in order to object to that now.

The Vice Chancellor said that he allowed the discussion only if it should meet the sense of the House to treat it as an amendment. He gave the opportunity to the House to express its mind on the matter. Nobody objected to Mr. Sarma moving it as an amendment. Under the circumstances he thought that the amendment was not intrinsically out of order and he allowed Mr. Sarma to go on.

Mr. Sarma continuing said that the existing regulation allowed unlimited discretion to the Syndicate. It should be limited. It was perfectly competent to the Senate to revise the regulation and restrict the powers given to the Syndicate. Calcutta, Allahabad, the Punjab and Bombay Universities gave no such preferential treatment to English alone. Was there any reason why this University should not allow a candidate who showed extreme proficiency in the optional or some other subjects to enter the University Course? This University should not be one for the production of mediocrities. Ramanniam was debarred from entering the University Course, because he failed in English. Some discretion ought to be allowed to authorities to allow students who showed marked proficiency in any subject to go up to higher standards. This University admitted to the University Course matriculates from other Universities. The consideration shown here to Bombay and Calcutta matriculates might be shown to the school final candidates of this Province.

The Vice Chancellor asked Mr. Sarma if he referred to aggregate marks moderated marks or school marks. The motion did not specify anything. Mr. Sarma's references to marks were distinctly ambiguous.

Mr. Sarma said he was referring to the rules of the Syndicate having the force of regulations.

Mr. Allen said that if so Mr. Sarma was referring to marks which were not in existence at the present moment, for the Syndicate issued directions every year.

Mr. Sarma said that his remarks would apply whatever percentage of marks in English might be fixed by the Syndicate in any year.

Mr. F. E. Corley said that Mr. Sarma's amendment would not secure the object he had in view.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the Syndicate was considering the matter. It was not exactly on the lines suggested by Mr. Sarma, but on lines which would confer some benefits on the candidates.

It would be necessary to have a province in which full Responsible Government is simultaneously in working order and its immediate beginning can be made in Bombay with fairest prospects of success. In the appendix to the report where the subjects that may be reserved are detailed it stated that they should be wholly reserved, might more should be wholly reserved, Sarma's amendment, Public Works Department, The Hon'ble Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh seconded Mr. Sarma's amendment on the ground that it would lower the standard.

Mr. Allen said that there was no connection between 25 per cent. in English and 60 per cent. in any other subject. Perhaps there was a mistake in print.

Mr. Corley pointed out that Mr. Sarma's proposal was to allow a brilliant candidate in one subject to get through the whole examination even though he might get 34 per cent. instead of 38 per cent. of the total maximum. The matter should be left in the hands of the Moderation Board.

Mr. Sarma's amendment was lost.

The Vice-Chancellor then ruled that Mr. Sarma's amendment having fallen through, Mr. Venkataranga Row's amendment could not be moved.

At this stage Rev Gardiner moved and Rev Father Quinn seconded that the meeting be adjourned till 4-20 p.m. of the 22nd November, the day after the Convocation.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said that they might get through the Regulations, as there were no controversial points there. Mr. Pittendrigh had informed him that he would ask the House to refer the subject matter of his motion to the Board of Studies.

The motion for adjournment was lost.

Regulations 1 to 4 of Chapter XXIII (B.A. degree, B.A., Honours and M.A. Degrees) were adopted.

Rev Macphail moved and Mr. Littlehales seconded the adoption of Regulation 5 (Existing Regulation 195.)

Rev Pittendrigh said that he could move the proposition of which he had given notice only as an amendment. There were a number of technical difficulties connected with subject. He might move the amendment or the matter might be referred to the Board of Studies. If it went before the Board of Studies the regulation might be altered there. After ascertaining the views of the Senate the subject might go to the Board of Studies. He wanted the permission of the House to move his proposition as an amendment.

The Vice Chancellor said that Mr. Pittendrigh might lose his case if the matter was sent back to the Board of Studies.

Rev Pittendrigh said that it might be sent back to the Board after the general principle of his amendment was approved by the Senate. The Board might then have some idea as to whether that scheme met with the general approval of the Senate.

Messrs. Littlehales and Hodgson objected to that procedure.

As there seemed to be practically no unanimity in the House that the substantive motion might be treated as an amendment, the Vice-Chancellor ruled that Mr. Pittendrigh's motion was not admissible as an amendment.

Rev Pittendrigh then moved and Mr. Hodgson seconded that regulation 5 be referred back to the Board of Studies.

Mr. Littlehales opposed it. Rev. Pittendrigh thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hodgson moved and Mr. K. Ramanniam Menon seconded that the existing regulation 195 section (1) (proposed regulation 11) be referred back to the Board of Studies in English for consideration.

The Vice Chancellor ruled it out of order.

Mr. Hodgson then moved that the same be referred to the English Board of Studies for consideration and report before their March meeting of the Senate.

Ma. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar suggested that the regulations could be passed now and Rev. Pittendrigh could bring forward his resolution at the March meeting.

The amendment was lost.

The substantive motion was carried.

Regulation 6 was next adopted.

Rev. Macphail moved and Mr. Littlehales seconded the adoption of the following regulation:—

Existing Regulation 198 with the following alterations:—After the word 'English' re. 'insert' the words 'during the first year' after the word 'knowledge' insert 'during the three years.'

In the absence of Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved the following amendment to insert at the end of the regulation the following:— "and delete the words 'already studied in the Intermediate Course' in sub-section II (vi) "

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Home (Educ.) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper-- *The Hindu*
2. Published at-- *Madras.*
3. Dated-- *28-10-18*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SENATE MEETING.

The Fellows of the University of Madras met again on Saturday afternoon at 3-39 to consider further items of the agenda.

QUORUM OF SENATE MEETING.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved the following resolution:—

Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees.

No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of members is present except the election, if it be necessary, of a chairman.

Mr. K. Ramunni Menon seconded it.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved the amendment that twenty-five be substituted for thirty. He said that when the strength of the Senate was very much greater the quorum was only 25. The mover of the regulation had not chosen to give reasons for making 25 into 30 though his attention had been drawn to it. In all other Universities 25 was the quorum of the Senate meeting.

Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. Swaminatha Aiyar in supporting the amendment said that this regulation was intended to be one of the obstructions in the way of special meetings being called for.

Rev. Moffat in further supporting the amendment said that often times he had to wait till a quorum was formed. That should not be so.

Mr. Allen said that the Committee had to harmonise two principles. Some thought that matters should be discussed in an adequately representative meeting and that the quorum should be 35. Others thought that they should not pitch upon their conception of adequacy so as to prevent their business from getting through, and that it was sufficient if the quorum was 25. Thirty represented the compromise. Ordinarily 60 to 70 members were present at Senate meetings. Thirty was not an extravagantly high figure. The amendment was lost and the substantive motion was carried.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS WITHOUT NOTICE.

The following Regulation 36 on the Agenda as amended by Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar to meet the wishes of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar was put to the meeting and carried after it was formally moved and seconded:—

At any Special Meeting of the Senate of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given, any member may move any amendment without previous notice being given. Any member may without previous notice move any amendment to any resolution brought up by the Syndicate under the 23 proviso contained in regulation.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar withdrew his amendments to regulations 38 and 39. Regulations 37 to 41 of Chapter III were carried.

RIGHT OF MOTION.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar seconded the following resolution:—

No motion under Regulation 37 (II), (III), (IV), (VII) shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved to insert at the end of the Regulation the following:—

"In connection with the disposal of that particular item of business."

He said that a certain amount of restrictions should be placed upon persons bringing forward blocking motions. Such persons should not be classed with persons who moved that the Senate should resolve itself into a committee.

Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar seconded the motion.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar seconded the following resolution:—

No motion under Regulation 37 (II), (III), (IV), (VII) shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved to insert at the end of the Regulation the following:—

"In connection with the disposal of that particular item of business."

He said that a certain amount of restrictions should be placed upon persons bringing forward blocking motions. Such persons should not be classed with persons who moved that the Senate should resolve itself into a committee.

Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar seconded the motion.

THE BRITISH ATTACK.

FURTHER ADVANCE.

IMPORTANCE OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.—Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says:—We are progressing slowly but surely northeastwards between Scheldt and Oise-Sambre Canal. The enemy is strongly entrenched around Le Quesnoy but our fieldguns are plastering Regulations. The present operations (Facilities) and 1 to 4 of Chapter VIII (Boards of Studies) were next adopted.

MEETINGS OF A BOARD OF STUDIES. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar moved for the adoption of regulation 5, Chapter VIII:—

Meetings of a Board of Studies shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of not less than one-third of the actual number of the members of the Board. [143]

He said that the present regulation was that at the request of two members of any Board of studies a meeting of the Board was to be convened. The proposed regulation was to make it one third. Some Boards of Studies consisted of 6 members. One third of six would be 2. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar wanted to make 2 into 3 in those cases. Other Boards consisted of 12 members. One third of 12 would be 4.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar withdrew his amendment to substitute the word "three" for the words "one third of the actual number of the Board."

The substantive motion was carried. Regulations in chapters IX to XIII dealing with University Professorships, Lectureships and Studentships, Intercollegiate lectures and Finance were adopted.

Regulations relating to the affiliation of colleges (chapter XVI) and regulations 1 to 12 relating to officers and servants of the University (chapter XV) were also adopted.

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE. Rev. Macphail moved and Mr. Littlehales seconded the adoption of regulation 12 chapter XV.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved to substitute the following for regulation 12 (corresponding to regulation 149):—

A member of the Senate shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty, and any Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.

Mr. Allen said that this was another attempt to take executive authority to the Senate. The amendment would throw an unpleasant duty upon the Vice-Chancellor on the one hand and would deprive the Syndicate of executive authority on the other. The amendment seemed to him to be out of order.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar said that in all these matters they should be guided by common practice and by what was conducive to business and maintenance of rules and fairplay.

The Vice-Chancellor in ruling the amendment out of order said that it would deprive the Syndicate of its existing powers and would also impose further duties upon the Vice-Chancellor.

The motion was carried. Regulations 13 to 15 of Chapter XV were adopted.

In S. Africa.

(REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAPETOWN, OCTOBER 14.—Deaths from influenza in Capetown from October 1 to 13 inclusive were approximately 5,000 of which number it is estimated that 75 per cent. were coloured people and natives.

JOHANNESBURG, OCTOBER 15.—There has been a further return towards normal conditions in the gold-mines where the native deathroll from influenza is nearly 600. The position in Transvaal collieries is still critical. Kimberley shows a marked improvement in the mines and in the town. It is estimated that the total deaths from the epidemic are 3,300 including 900 Europeans.

In Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, OCTOBER 26.—Spanish influenza is raging unabatedly in all towns in Norway.

IN TURKEY.

Germans' Position.

(REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.—Reliable news has reached London confirming the profound growing unpopularity of the Germans with the Turks. There have been cases in Asia where the Turks have stripped and dragged German soldiers. At Damascus, many Germans have their throats cut and some only saved their lives by running into the British lines. Austrian soldiers were not included in these attacks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.—In the Commons Lord R. Cecil emphasised the gallant services of the Armenians during the Turkish Campaign and said that the Allies were considerably indebted to the Armenians.

THE REFORMS REPORT.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 25.—The non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council have made their report regarding the question of reserved and transferred subjects. They are of opinion that there should be no reserved subjects and that full Responsible Government should be introduced in this Presidency as soon as the reforms scheme comes in operation. If for any reason the above proposal is not adopted they give a list of subjects which may be reserved. They are emphatically of opinion that all administrative control should be granted to this presidency in the first instance. They base their claims on several grounds. Education has made great advance in this province and the percentage of children particularly of girls attending school is higher than in any other province. The recent enactment of a measure providing for compulsory education in municipal areas marks the first step towards eradication of illiteracy in the province. No less important a ground is the commercial development of Bombay during the last 50 years. Bombay has been long recognised as the politically most advanced Indian province. The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay has been worked since the Morley Minto reforms were introduced with a non-official majority. The efficient working of the Bombay Municipality is also a standing example of Bombay's success in local Self-Government. They also point to the absence of serious communal difficulties. They say that the co-operation of men of all communities in industrial and commercial development has evolved a consciousness of mutual interest which transcends religious and racial differences.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar withdrew his amendments to regulations 48, 54, and 62.

Regulations 43 to 73 were carried.

PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved the following resolution:—

74. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, upon which the orders of Government are required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting, and within one week from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar.

The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest, prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum (if any) together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Governor-in-Council.

He said that the language of the regulation was amended so as to confine protests to matters on which the Government could legally act. On other matters the so called protest was so much of waste paper.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in seconding the motion said that this was necessitated by the judgment in the recent 'mandamus' case. A protesting person would be anxious to send in his protest as early as possible.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar withdrew the first part of the following resolution but moved only the second part:—

That in the proposed Revised Regulations, Chapter III, Section 74, the words "upon which the orders of Government are required" be deleted and the words "fourteen days" be substituted for the words "one week" in line 7.

He said that the regulation gave greatest latitude for the mover of a resolution to file a memorandum than for the person sending up the protest. The mover had the advantage of at least three weeks whereas a protesting person was given only one week. The amendment aimed at equality of treatment.

Mr. G. A. Natesan seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that if the house would have no objection they would accept 14 days to send in a protest and one week to file a memorandum.

The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended was carried.

Regulations under Chapter IV (Convocation for conferring Degrees) Chapter V (Academic robes) and Regulation 1 to 11 (4) of Chapter VI (constitution, duties, and powers of the Syndicate) were also adopted.

PERMANENT EXCLUSION FROM EXAMINATION.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar moved and Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar seconded the adoption of the following Regulation in Chapter VI:—

11. The Syndicate shall have power subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any University Examination or for a Degree, Diploma, license, title or mark of honour, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by each;

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved to insert at the end of the following proviso:—

"provided that in any case of permanent exclusion from any University examination or any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, or any such exclusion for a period exceeding five years, an appeal shall lie to the Senate, which shall, after consideration of the matter in an Ordinary or Special meeting, have power to confirm, modify or set aside the order or orders of exclusion."

Mr. Allen said that the amendment was out of order as it endeavoured to give the Senate part of the executive powers vested in the Syndicate. The Senate was not an authority to deal with individual cases.

Mr. Allen said that if so Mr. Sarma was referring to marks which were not in existence at the present moment, for the Syndicate issued directions every year.

Mr. Sarma said that his remarks would apply whatever percentage of marks in English might be fixed by the Syndicate in any year.

Mr. F. E. Corley said that Mr. Sarma's amendment would not secure the object he had in view.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the Syndicate was considering the matter. It was not exactly on the lines suggested by Mr. Sarma, but on lines which would confer some benefits on the candidates.

seconded the adoption of Regulation 166 of Chapter XVI (Matriculation).

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma moved to add at the end of the first paragraph 166 A the following:—

Such rules and directions shall provide that an applicant may be admitted by the head of an affiliated college to a University course of study where the School-leaving Certificate shows that he has obtained 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks though he may have failed to secure more than 30 per cent. of the number of marks in English.

In doing so he said that the regulation 166 (a) gave the discretion to the Syndicate to frame such rules as it pleased as regards the qualifications for entrance to the University. He wanted that the Syndicate should frame rules in the manner indicated in his amendment. If a student showed very great proficiency in any particular subject or any group of subjects so as to secure him 60 per cent. of aggregate number of marks, he should be excused if in English he was somewhat deficient to obtain less than the minimum prescribed and he ought to be allowed admission to the University Course. There were two questions underlying this amendment (1) whether they should accept that in the case of a student who was extremely efficient on the whole any consideration should be shown to him if he was deficient in English, and (2) if any consideration should be shown, then what was the extent to which that consideration should be shown. Every other University in India had recognised the principle and the Madras University also had recognised the principle in some form or other, but the restriction imposed was only in the case of students not obtaining a certain number of marks in English. The rules framed by the Syndicate provided that where a student obtained less than the minimum prescribed in the other subjects if he showed extra proficiency in English he should be allowed admission to the University course. Such a restriction giving preferential treatment to English alone was not observed by the other Universities.

Rev. Macphail asked whether the amendment was relevant to the motion before the House.

Mr. Natesan said that the Vice Chancellor having allowed the Senate to raise the discussion Mr. Macphail was not in order to object to that now.

The Vice Chancellor said that he allowed the discussion only if it should meet the sense of the House to treat it as an amendment. He gave the opportunity to the House to express its mind on the matter. Nobody objected to Mr. Sarma moving it as an amendment. Under the circumstances he thought that the amendment was not intrinsically out of order and he allowed Mr. Sarma to go on.

Mr. Sarma continuing said that the existing regulation allowed unlimited discretion to the Syndicate. It should be limited. It was perfectly competent to the Senate to revise the regulation and restrict the powers given to the Syndicate. Calcutta, Allahabad, the Punjab and Bombay Universities gave no such preferential treatment to English alone. Was there any reason why this University should not allow a candidate who showed extreme proficiency in the optional or some other subjects to enter the University Course? This University should not be one for the production of mediocrities. Ramanujam was debarred from entering the University Course, because he failed in English. Some discretion ought to be allowed to authorities to allow students who showed marked proficiency in any subject to go up to higher standards. This University admitted to the University Course matriculates from other Universities. The consideration shown here to Bombay and Calcutta matriculates might be shown to the school final candidates of this Province.

The Vice Chancellor asked Mr. Sarma if he referred to aggregate marks moderated marks or school marks. The motion did not specify anything. Mr. Sarma's references to marks were distinctly ambiguous.

Mr. Sarma said he was referring to the rules of the Syndicate having the force of regulations.

Mr. Allen said that if so Mr. Sarma was referring to marks which were not in existence at the present moment, for the Syndicate issued directions every year.

Mr. Sarma said that his remarks would apply whatever percentage of marks in English might be fixed by the Syndicate in any year.

Mr. F. E. Corley said that Mr. Sarma's amendment would not secure the object he had in view.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the Syndicate was considering the matter. It was not exactly on the lines suggested by Mr. Sarma, but on lines which would confer some benefits on the candidates.

it would be necessary to have at the province in which full Responsible Government is simultaneously in working order and its immediate beginning can be made in Bombay with fair prospect of success.

In the appendix to the report where the subjects that may be reserved are detailed it was stated that ecclesiastical and financial might move. Department, Education.

Sarma's amendment—Public Works Department. The Hon'ble Rev. A. Srinivasan seconded Mr. Sarma's amendment on the ground that it would lower the standard.

Mr. Allen said that there was no connection between 25 per cent. in English and 60 per cent. in any other subject. Perhaps there was a mistake in print.

Mr. Corley pointed out that Mr. Sarma's proposal was to allow a brilliant candidate in one subject to get through the whole examination even though he might get 34 per cent. instead of 38 per cent. of the total maximum. The matter should be left in the hands of the Moderation Board.

Mr. Sarma's amendment was lost. The Vice-Chancellor then ruled that Mr. Sarma's amendment having failed through Mr. Venkataranga Row's amendment could not be moved.

At this stage Rev. Gardiner moved and Rev. Father Quinlan seconded that the meeting be adjourned till 4-20 P.M. of the 22nd November, the day after the Convocation.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that they might get through the Regulations, as there were no controversial points there. Mr. Pittendrigh had informed him that he would ask the House to refer the subject matter of his motion to the Board of Studies.

The motion for adjournment was lost. Regulations 1 to 4 of Chapter XXIII (B.A. degree, B.A. Honours and M. A. Degrees) were adopted.

Rev. Macphail moved and Mr. Littlehales seconded the adoption of Regulation 5 (Existing Regulation 195.)

Rev. Pittendrigh said that he could move the proposition of which he had given notice only as an amendment. There were a number of technical difficulties connected with subject. He might move the amendment or the matter might be referred to the Board of Studies. If it went before the Board of Studies the regulation might be altered there. After ascertaining the views of the Senate the subject might go to the Board of Studies. He wanted the permission of the House to move his proposition as an amendment.

The Vice Chancellor said that Mr. Pittendrigh might lose his case if the matter was sent back to the Board of Studies.

Rev. Pittendrigh said that it might be sent back to the Board after the general principle of his amendment was approved by the Senate. The Board might then have some idea as to whether that scheme met with the general approval of the Senate.

Messrs. Littlehales and Hodgson objected to that procedure.

As there seemed to be practically no unanimity in the House that the substantive motion might be treated as an amendment the Vice-Chancellor ruled that Mr. Pittendrigh's motion was not admissible as an amendment.

Rev. Pittendrigh then moved and Mr. Hodgson seconded that regulation 5 be referred back to the Board of Studies.

Mr. Littlehales opposed it. Rev. Pittendrigh thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hodgson moved and Mr. K. Ramunni Menon seconded that the existing regulation 195 section (1) (proposed regulation 5) be referred back to the Board of Studies in English for consideration.

The Vice Chancellor ruled it out of order. Mr. Hodgson then moved that the same be referred to the English Board of Studies for consideration and report before the March meeting of the Senate.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar suggested that the regulations could be passed now and Rev. Pittendrigh could bring forward his resolution at the March meeting.

The amendment was lost. The substantive motion was carried. Regulation 6 was next adopted.

Rev. Macphail moved and Mr. Littlehales seconded the adoption of the following regulation:—

Existing Regulation 198 with the following alterations:—After the word 'English' insert the words 'during the first year' after the word 'knowledge' insert 'during the three years.'

In the absence of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar moved the following amendment to insert at the end of the regulation the following:—

"and delete the words 'already studied in the Intermediate Course' in sub-section II (vi)."

The amendment was carried.

Regulations 37 to 41 of Chapter III were carried.

1918.

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The Hindu*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *28 — 10 — 18*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS BEFORE the meeting of the Madras University Senate on Friday and Saturday last, was the adoption of the Revised Regulations of the University which were placed by the Syndicate before the Senate as a result of the labours of the Special Committee appointed for this purpose. The existing cumbersome Regulations, which have given rise to doubts and difficulties on so many occasions, leading even to law suits against the "executive authority" of the University—the Syndicate—have been sought to be rearranged and the successive amendments and alterations made during the last 12 years have also been sought to be more systematically incorporated and consolidated. Whatever success has attended the latter efforts, it is difficult to say whether in the present attitude and temper of the "executive," the University will, in spite of regulations, and the guidance of plenty of legal talent, avoid, or care to avoid, legal pitfalls of even an obvious character. At Saturday's sitting of the Senate, the new Vice-Chancellor, very early in the proceedings, gave painful evidence of his exaggerated ideas of executive prestige. Things went on smoothly enough at first, and the Vice-Chancellor even extended his indulgence to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma so as to permit him to move his resolutions on the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations as amendments to the Revised Regulations in their proper places, until Chapter VI was reached wherein the duties and powers of the Syndicate are defined. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar then rose to move his amendment for providing an appeal to the Senate from the Syndicate in cases of punitive orders of permanent exclusion from any examination on misconducting students or candidates. Mr. Allen, whose objections and points of order, raised sometimes in joke and at other times in seriousness would do credit to a pettifogging lawyer, rose to a point of order and claimed the amendment as *ultra vires*, on the ground that the Senate can have no power to interfere in the executive administration of the University which was statutorily vested in the Syndicate. The absurdity of this contention was patent, but its novelty appears to have appealed to the Vice-Chancellor so powerfully that he made up his mind to accept Mr. Allen's contention and rule the amendment out of order and put an end to a discussion which every Fellow, European and Indian, was looking forward to as a matter

of course. The sequel, however, to this extraordinary ruling soon came, and Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar had his revenge on the Vice-Chancellor on the motion immediately following. Revised Regulation 12 of Chapter VI which re-declared the general rights and powers of Fellows in respect of the executive administration of the Syndicate existing under the old Regulations all along, was next put and was in the following terms:—

"Any Faculty or Member of the Senate shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereon, with a view to its modification or annulment."

When Mr. Ramaswami Iyer on behalf of the Syndicate proposed it, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar promptly seconded it, observing that that gave to the Senate on all executive matters, a power over the Syndicate which he asked for in only one matter on the previous motion and which the Vice-Chancellor so promptly and surely denied that the Senate could have. Nothing daunted, however, the Vice-Chancellor repeated the same ruling on another matter, much more important to the discharge of their functions by the Fellows of the Senate viz., the right of access to papers relating to the proceedings of the Syndicate, the Faculties, the Board of Studies and the Senate. This was a matter on which the competence of the Senate to frame Regulations has at no time been denied on the ground of the executive omnipotence of the Syndicate. On the other hand, the framing of a Regulation on this matter was so far considered a matter within the Senate's competence that Mr. Allen who has now discovered this extraordinary legal fiction and other Fellows actually acquiesced in referring the question of the desirability and extent of giving this right of access to papers at the meeting of the Senate on the 10th March last year to a Committee of the Senate consisting of Messrs. Stone, Hunter, Macphail, Govindaragavie, and Rangasami Iyengar, for report under Regulation 22 (viii). Neither the Registrar who prepared a valuable note for this Committee showing the different categories of papers which may or may not be rendered accessible, nor the Syndicate of which Mr. Allen is a member, felt oppressed by the existence of a legal incompetency in the Senate to frame a Regulation on the subject. But with the new Vice-Chancellor, none of these considerations weighed for a second and he repeatedly refused to allow any members, except the proposer and the objector, to place before him facts or arguments which might well have helped him. The ruling was in fact always prompt and decisive as any executive officer could desire, and it looked as if the whole business might finish

1918.

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The Hindu*
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3. Dated— *28-10-18.*

very soon at this rate. The infallibility of quick decisions based on executive prestige was, however, soon found embarrassing enough by the Vice-Chancellor when dealing with Mr. Sarma's motions, which being converted into amendments, were found to have had amendments previously notified on them. It was, indeed, after a good deal of confusion, searchings of precedents and suggestions of *via media* and after much indulgence granted by the meeting, that the *impasse* the Vice-Chancellor had landed himself into was got out of. May we hope that this first meeting's experiences will give him pause in his ways of dealing with points of order and getting on with the business of the meetings in the future? Meantime, the decisions on matters ruled out of discussion or consideration, as well as the extraordinary doctrine of the executive autocracy of the Syndicate, are bound to be challenged by every constitutional and legal means and we have no doubt they will be. For the present, we need only point out that to deny to a statutory corporation like the Senate its legal powers of supervision over the executive of the corporate body, is to lay down a fundamentally unsound legal doctrine in general, and a particularly unsound doctrine even under the provisions of the Indian Universities Act of 1904. For what does clause (3) of Section 4 of the Act say:—

"The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act conferred by the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act."

To deny to the Body Corporate its primary rights for discharging its functions and to claim to constitute the Syndicate as an entirely irresponsible executive authority, is a violation of this section and a negation of all principles of Corporation law.

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Proof for copy

G.O. No. 11, 6th January 1919

University Regulations

Sanctioning a revised set of Regulations of the University of Madras.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

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

Dated—Senate House, the 14th November 1918.

No.—7985.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit for the sanction of Government, under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, a revised set of Regulations of the University, which were presented to the Senate at its meetings held in October last and were adopted with some slight modifications. I enclose for the information of Government copies of the printed statement which was furnished by the Syndicate to the Senate in explanation of the revision of the Regulations indicating the main alterations proposed therein. To these main alterations may be added the following :—

(1) the number of signatories required to a requisition for an extraordinary meeting of the Senate has been increased from 10 to 15 ;

(2) the number of members to constitute a quorum for meetings of the Senate has been increased from 25 to 30 ;

(3) the number of members of a Board of Studies on whose written request a meeting shall be convened by the Chairman has been fixed uniformly at one-third of the number of members of the Board.

Volume I of the University Calendar containing the regulations of the University is usually published in the early part of the year so as to be available for members of the Senate before the agenda paper is issued for the meeting of the Senate held on the first Friday in March. The orders of the Government upon the revised Regulations are therefore requested as early as possible.

Protests have been lodged, under Regulation 64, by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., (1) against the adoption of Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI, which corresponds, with some modifications, to existing Regulation 96 (iv), and (2) against the adoption by the Senate of Regulation 12 of Chapter XV exactly corresponding to existing Regulation 149. Copies of these protests are enclosed for the information of Government. The procedure laid down under Regulation 64 is being followed and memoranda in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting these regulations will be forwarded to Government for orders when prepared.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

University of Madras.

Statement issued by the Syndicate to the Senate with the revised Regulations indicating briefly the reasons for the revision and the more important alterations proposed.

The judgments delivered by Coutts-Trotter and Kumaraswami Sastri, JJ., in the High Court, Madras, on the applications for writs of mandamus against the Syndicate by Messrs. G. A. Natesan and K. B. Ramanathan, clearly demonstrated the necessity for a revision of the

From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield,
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone,
The Rev. E. M. Macphail,
M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, and
Mark Hunter, Esq.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the Regulations of the University of Madras, which were passed by the Senate at its meeting held in October last and were adopted with some slight modifications, are now being printed and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

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In In Law

No. 11, HOME (EDUCATION), 6TH JANUARY 1919

Regulations of the University so as to remove, as far as possible, existing difficulties of interpretation. The Syndicate accordingly decided upon a general revision of all the Regulations other than those dealing with courses of study and examinations, and in December 1916 appointed for this purpose a committee consisting of

- The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield,
- The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone,
- The Rev. E. M. Macphail,
- M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, and
- Mark Hunter, Esq.

This committee, after a detailed examination of all the Regulations through subcommittees, met at frequent intervals and recommended to the Syndicate considerable alterations throughout the whole body of the Regulations.

In March 1917 the Syndicate presented to the Senate for adoption new Regulations relating to finance and revised Regulations relating to University Professorships, University Lectureships and Studentships, all of which Regulations had been recommended by this committee.

The committee continued its work after the period of vacation and submitted its final report before the close of the year. The Regulations in Chapters I, II and III now before the Senate were accepted by the Syndicate at a special meeting held in January 1918, and the remaining Regulations were accepted at special meetings held in July 1918. During the year difficulties of interpretation and ambiguities in the Regulations were from time to time submitted to this Committee for consideration, and in March 1918 the Senate referred the proposal for the amendment of Regulation 4 also to the same Committee.

The recommendations of the committee were practically unanimous and, with the exception of a few verbal alterations, were accepted by the Syndicate. After this committee had finished its labours, the Syndicate appointed a committee of its own members to consider the whole question of the academic year, the attendance required by students and the form of certificates to be produced by them. The recommendations of this committee are incorporated in the body of the Regulations now presented to the Senate. Few alterations in principle have been proposed, the work of the committee having been mainly confined to a restatement and rearrangement of the existing Regulations. The principal changes recommended are as follows:—

1. The Regulations are to be divided into chapters in the order set out, each chapter being separately numbered so that additions to, or deletions from, the Regulations may be made at any time without disturbing the numbering of Regulations in other chapters;
2. For the purpose of interpretation a preliminary chapter (Chapter I) has been added relating to definitions, notices and addresses.
3. The rules for the registration of graduates (Chapter II) have been simplified and the fees and penalties connected with registration have been reduced.
4. The rules relating to the Senate (Chapter III) have been rearranged showing the constitution of the Senate by the election of Fellows by graduates and faculties, rank, meetings and proceedings, the latter being set out in chronological order. The Regulations relating to the Senate have been recast; the only alterations of special importance, however, are the following:—

(i) The date for the submission of resolutions for the October meeting has been changed from the 1st to the 15th September so as to make it correspond with the date for the submission of resolutions for the March meeting.

(ii) A new regulation (III. 22) has been inserted to provide (a) that resolutions for the modification of existing Regulations shall be proposed in a certain form clearly indicating the intention of the mover to lay before the Senate a Regulation or change in one and not an ordinary resolution, (b) that the Syndicate shall consider all such resolutions with power to report on the form of the resolution, the effect of its adoption and consequential alterations rendered necessary and present alternative proposals to similar effect and thus to avoid the difficulties that have so frequently arisen in connexion with private motions which have been incomplete or unfortunately worded.

(iii) Provision has been made for amendments being moved without notice (III. 38 ii) when they have been rendered necessary in the opinion of the Chairman by previous decisions of the Senate at the same meeting.

(iv) The Regulation relating to protests (III. 74) has been restated. In the proposed Regulation protests are permitted only against motions passed upon which the orders of Government are required, and the previous cumbersome procedure for the preparation of a memorandum in support of the Senate's decision has been replaced by a provision for a memorandum prepared by the mover of the motion.

5. *Chapter IV.*—The fee for taking degrees *in absentia* has been reduced from twenty-five rupees to ten rupees with a view to relieving congestion in the Senate Hall on Convocation days and shortening the ceremony.

6. *Chapter VI.*—Among the duties of the Syndicate have been included the appointment of Chairmen of Examiners. Amongst its powers a provision as to recommendations regarding University Professors and Lecturers has been reinserted and the cognizance of misconduct has been extended to the cases of candidates for degrees, etc.

7. *Chapter VIII.*—Provision has been made for University Professors being *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Studies, and the number of members entitled to requisition a meeting of the Board has been increased to one-third of the members of the Board.

8. *Chapter XVIII* includes new general Regulations for the registration of candidates for examinations, the production of evidence of having passed qualifying examinations, the production of attendance certificates, the presentation of certificates and diplomas to successful candidates, etc. All references to these matters have been deleted from the regulations dealing with courses and examinations. The publication of results of examinations has been regularized by new Regulation 13.

9. Chapter XIX states the fees payable for examinations and degrees.

10. Chapter XX gives in a consolidated form the dates for payment of examination fees, for submitting certificates and for the commencement of examinations, all references relating to these matters as well as to fees being deleted from other Regulations.

11. In *Chapters XXI to XXX* dealing with examinations it is provided that in the case of successful candidates, instead of the use of the words 'no candidate shall be declared to have passed unless' the words 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed if' have been substituted.

12. Chapter XXXI contains full time-tables for all examinations.

13. *Chapter XXXII.*—Regulation 385 has been simplified and Regulation 386 has been deleted. The academic year now relates to the college and not to particular University courses of study, and the requirement as to attendance from students relates to the courses of instruction followed in individual colleges. Previous anomalies in these Regulations, such as having an academic year ending not earlier than a date long after certificates of attendance have to be submitted, have thus been removed.

A new Regulation has been inserted providing for the report to parents or guardians and to the Syndicate of each case of expulsion of a student from a college.

It is intended, if the revised Regulations are accepted by the Senate, that they shall be published with marginal headings and sub-headings in addition to ordinary headings and a complete index. Reference to Regulations will in future be made by quoting the chapter and the number in the chapter of the Regulation referred to, e.g., Regulation 36 relating to the Senate would be Regulation III. 36. Throughout the Regulations, as now printed, reference is made to the number of the corresponding existing Regulation, which is given in square brackets. These numbers do not form part of the proposed Regulations.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., I.L.B.,
Registrar.

(2)

Revised Regulations adopted by the Senate at the October Meeting 1918.

[The numbers of the corresponding existing regulations are given in square brackets at the end of each regulation.]

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

1. In these Regulations unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, 'The Act' means the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

'Clear days' means that the time is to be reckoned exclusive of both the first and last days.

'The Gazette' means *The Fort St. George Gazette*.
'The Regulations' means the Regulations of the University of Madras for the time being in force.

'The University' means the University of Madras.
'Resolution' means 'original proposition.'

'Motion' means anything moved either by way of resolution or amendment.
All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall have the meanings so defined.

2 (a) Any notice, intimation or information required to be given, and any paper, minutes, or proceedings required to be sent, to any person by the Regulations shall, unless otherwise provided, be given or sent, by the same being posted to the address of that person.

In In. favor

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

(a) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or
(b) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,
shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained subject to the following provisions:—

CHAPTER III.

Constitution.

1. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by registered graduates, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hours between which votes may be recorded, and the number of such vacancies. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed. [131].

3. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter, forward to each registered graduate a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. The Registrar shall at the same time forward a numbered voting paper to each registered graduate not resident in Madras. [133].

5. Voters resident in the City of Madras shall receive, fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 2 of this chapter, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter

6. Voters not resident in the City of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a village magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, Judge, District Munsifs, Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Principal of a college, or Headmaster of a high school, who shall authenticate the voting paper with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of

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the ballot in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election [136.]

7. On the day notified in accordance with Regulation 1 of this chapter the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 2 of this chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of Regulations 4, 5 and 6 of this chapter, and shall count the votes recorded. They shall thereupon communicate the results of their scrutiny to the Syndicate with a list of the candidates arranged in the order of the number of votes obtained. The Syndicate shall submit to the Chancellor for approval the names of as many candidates at the head of the list as there are vacancies to be filled up. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest. [137.]

8. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the registered graduates is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the registered graduates shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election, any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected. [138.]

Election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties.

9. The Faculties of Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall be entitled to elect four, two, two, and two persons respectively as Fellows of the University. [116.]

10. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by Faculties, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the gazette, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election and the hour up to which votes may be received. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed. [118.]

11. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 10 of this chapter, forward to each member of each Faculty which is entitled to elect a Fellow or Fellows a voting paper, together with a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. Should it be necessary to secure that the vacancy (or one or more of them if there be more vacancies than one) be filled by a person following the profession of education, or should the Chancellor have given any directions in accordance with section 9 (2) of the Act, the same shall be notified in the said notice. [119.]

12. The number of persons for whom each member of a Faculty may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies to be filled up by the Faculty and any voting paper which contains votes for any number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies shall be treated as invalid. [120.]

13. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election. [121.]

14. The voting papers when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 10 of this chapter. The two members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 13 of this chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the condition laid down in Regulation 12 of this chapter and the foregoing provisions of this regulation and shall count the votes recorded. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. If any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes the President of the Faculty in each case where necessary shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be communicated to the Syndicate for submission to the Chancellor for approval. [122.]

15. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Faculties is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Faculties shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected. [123.]

RANK.

16. The members of the Senate shall rank in the following order: The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the ex-officio Fellows in the order in which their respective offices are named in the First Schedule to the Act, the Ordinary Fellows according to the date and order of the first publication of their names as Ordinary Fellows in the gazette under the Act. [1.]

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Ordinary, Special and Extraordinary Meetings.

17. There shall be two ordinary meetings of the Senate each year, one on about the first Friday in March and the other on or about the third Friday in October. [2 & 3.]

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18. The Vice-Chancellor shall on the requisition of the Syndicate or, in his absence, the Syndicate may convene a special meeting of the Senate for the disposal of business which the Syndicate deems urgent. [4]

19. The Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Syndicate, shall on the requisition of not less than fifteen members of the Senate convene an extraordinary meeting of the Senate. The requisition must be in writing signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting, and also the name of the proposer of each resolution. [5 & 6.]

Notices of resolution.

20. Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st February if it is to be moved at the March meeting and not later than the 15th September if it is to be moved at the October meeting. [6.]

21. The Syndicate shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulations 19 and 20 of this chapter to be placed in the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved; provided that the Syndicate may exclude from the agenda paper any proposed resolution which is inconsistent in whole or in part with a decision of the Senate arrived at in any meeting held within one year previous to that at which such proposed resolution is intended to be moved.

The Registrar shall inform the proposer in each such case of exclusion and the Syndicate shall report the fact of exclusion at the meeting at which the resolution was to be moved, or if there be no other business at that meeting, at the next meeting of the Senate. [7.]

2. Any resolution which prescribes a general rule for the conduct of University business or any portion of it or proposes the alteration or abolition of any Regulation, shall be proposed in the form 'That it be a Regulation that . . . ' or 'That Regulation . . . be altered as follows' or 'That Regulation . . . be rescinded'.

The Syndicate shall consider all such resolutions and shall have power.

- (a) to report to the Senate upon
 - (i) the form of the resolution;
 - (ii) the effect of the adoption of the resolution;
 - (iii) the provision made for necessary consequential alterations in the regulations; and
- (b) to present to the Senate alternative proposals to give effect, in whole or in part, to the intention of the mover of the resolution.

Notices of Meetings and Agenda Papers.

23. Not less than fifteen days' notice of every ordinary or extraordinary meeting and such previous notice as the circumstances permit of every Special Meeting shall be given by the Registrar to each member, and the day and the hour of the meeting shall be specified in the notice; every notice of the meeting shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting; but the non-receipt of the notice or the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting;

provided that the Syndicate may bring any business which in their opinion is urgent before any ordinary or extraordinary meeting without previous notice and without placing the same on the agenda paper. [9, 10 & 11.]

24. Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved. [12.]

25. The Registrar shall, not less than three days before each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member an amended agenda paper, showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper issued in accordance with Regulation 23 of this chapter and also showing all amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulation 24 of this chapter provided that, if no notice has been received under such Regulation 24 of any amendment, no such amended agenda paper need be issued. [13.]

26. If there be no business to be brought before an ordinary meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall issue a notice to that effect to each member not less than fifteen days before the date of such ordinary meeting. [10.]

Constitution of Meeting.

27. Honorary Fellows shall be entitled to be present at any meeting of the Senate but are not entitled to take part in the business of any meeting except as otherwise provided by the Act, or by the regulations. [17.]

28. Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees.

10

1. The Senate shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Syndicate, and such other members as may be appointed by the Senate.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate for a term of years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate, and shall hold office for a term of years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

4. The Syndicate shall consist of such members as may be appointed by the Senate, and shall hold office for a term of years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

5. The Senate shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by the Senate.

6. The Senate shall have power to make regulations for the conduct of its business, and to amend or repeal any regulations made by it.

7. The Senate shall have power to elect or appoint such officers and committees as may be necessary for the conduct of its business.

8. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any petition or memorial presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

9. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

10. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

11. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

12. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

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16. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

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18. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

19. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

20. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

21. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

22. The Senate shall have power to receive and consider any report or account presented to it, and to make such order thereon as may seem to it just.

No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of members is present except the election, if it be necessary, of a Chairman. [16.]

29. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves. [15.]

30. If at the time appointed for a meeting, or within fifteen minutes thereafter a quorum of members is not present the meeting shall be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman. [18.]

31. The Chairman shall if so directed by a meeting at which a quorum is present adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place; but, subject to the provisions of the other regulations, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting. [31.]

Business of Meeting.

32. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman:—

- (i) The answering of questions, if any.
- (ii) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.
- (iii) The election, if such be part of the agenda, of any official of the University.
- (iv) Business brought forward by the Syndicate.
- (v) Business brought forward by the Faculties, taken in the following order:—Arts and Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering.
- (vi) Business brought forward by members of the Senate. [19.]

33. At an ordinary meeting of the Senate any member may ask any question on subjects usually dealt with by the Syndicate and upon every other matter within the cognisance of the Senate provided that

- (a) no question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—
- (i) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.
- (ii) It shall not contain arguments, or inferences, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official capacity.
- (iii) It shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or for the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

(b) any member who wishes to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with a copy of the questions to be asked, so as to reach him on or before the third Friday in February if the question is to be put at the March meeting, or on or before the first Friday in October if the question is to be put at the October meeting, provided that the Syndicate may, if it thinks fit, allow a question to be put at a shorter notice;

(c) the Syndicate may disallow any question on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University. The decision of the Syndicate shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate. [6A.]

34. The Syndicate shall make arrangements for the answering of the questions that may be put at the meetings of the Senate. [6A.]

35. Any question standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting at which it is to be put or who declines to put it may be asked by any other member. [6A.]

Motions and Amendments without notice.

36. At any special meeting of the Senate of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given, any member may move any amendment without previous notice being given.

Any member may, without previous notice, move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate under the proviso contained in Regulation 23 of this chapter. [14.]

37. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice:—

- (i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.
- (ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate.
- (iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.
- (iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.
- (v) A motion directing the Syndicate to review its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate.

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies for its views or recommendations and report. [22].

38. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice:—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper which, in the opinion of the Chairman, have been rendered necessary by, and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion.

(v) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation.

(vi) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it.

(vii) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies. [40.]

39. No resolution or amendment which is not placed on the agenda paper shall, subject to the exceptions contained in Regulations 36, 37 and 38 of this Chapter, be moved at the meeting. [87]

Procedure on Motions.

40. Any motion made under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this chapter shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question. [35].

41. When any motion under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii), of this chapter has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time : nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question. [36].

42. No motion under Regulation 37 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this chapter shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions [34].

43. A motion substantially identical with one already moved and decided upon at a meeting shall not be moved at the same or at any adjourned meeting; a motion substantially identical in part only with one already moved at a meeting may be moved at the same or any adjourned meeting with the omission of such part. [27].

44. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour. [29].

45. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of a meeting be carried, the meeting shall adjourn to the time specified in the motion. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived, the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed. [28].

46. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop. [32].

47. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now dissolve,' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved. [33].

48. A motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be referred to the Syndicate or the Faculty for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include an instruction that the Syndicate or the Faculty, through the Syndicate or otherwise, shall report to the Senate by a specified date. [37].

49. A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in Committee. [38].

50. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener. [39].

Procedure on amendments.

51. Amendments to a resolution shall be—

(i) by leaving out a word or words.

(ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words.

(iii) by adding or inserting a word or words. [41].

52. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution and that the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted.' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted. [42].

53. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a resolution to its negative or opposite form. [43].

54. Every amendment must be relevant to the resolution to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. [44].

55. No amendment shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of a meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour. [30].

56. The order in which amendments to a resolution are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman. [47].

Resolutions, Amendments and Motions in general.

57. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion' and may reserve his speech. When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman. [24].

58. Not more than one resolution and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time. [26].

59. Any resolution or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member. [52].

60. No resolution or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent: but this consent shall be presumed if the mover state his wish to withdraw the resolution or amendment and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announce that it is withdrawn. [51].

Debate.

61. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes in duration, provided that the mover of a resolution or of an amendment, when moving the same, may speak for twenty minutes.

The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting. [53].

62. Except as hereinafter provided, a member having spoken to a motion is not at liberty to speak again to such motion. [54].

63. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a resolution or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment. [57].

64. Any member may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation. [58].

65. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. [59].

66. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision. [60].

Conclusion of Debate.

67. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the resolution may reply upon the whole debate, provided that the mover of a resolution of the kind specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Regulation 37 of this chapter shall have no right of reply. The mover of an amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has entered on his reply. [56].

68. When the debate on a resolution is concluded, or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by saying 'The question is,' followed by the words of the resolution, and the Senate shall then divide, unless the Chairman ascertain that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the resolution: then he shall say 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment' followed by the words of the amendment: and then, if the amendment be one of the kind specified in clause (i) of Regulation 51 of this chapter he shall put the question by saying 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (ii) of the same Regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following words or word . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following words or word . . . ?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (iii) of the same Regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be negative the original resolution shall be again stated from the chair, and any other amendments, if any, thereto may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the resolution as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive resolution to which the further amendments, if any, to the original resolution may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment. [50].

Voting.

69. All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present unless a particular majority is required by the Act or the Regulations. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. [20].

70. On any motion being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide and the vote of each member voting shall be recorded, if any member desire that this should be done. In that case the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman. [21].

Senate in Committee.

71. At meetings of the Senate in Committee the proceedings shall be governed by the foregoing regulations for debate except that no notice need be given of resolutions or amendments, that no resolution or amendment need be seconded and that every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses. [61].

72. The motions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar to be laid before the Senate at a subsequent meeting, but shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate. [62].

Minutes.

73. The minutes of all proceedings of each meeting of the Senate shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar within three weeks after a meeting shall send a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting so signed by the Chairman to each member of the Senate.

If no exception is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes, they shall be deemed to be correct.

If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer. [63].

Protests.

74. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, upon which the orders of Government are required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting, and within fourteen days

the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which the names of members abstaining from voting shall be left to the discretion and direction of the chairman. [31.]

It is suggested that the minutes be taken by a member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the reading of the minutes, they shall be deemed to be correct.

Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination, and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by each;

(vi) to dispense with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in so far as relates to the time, place, and manner of examinations, or to the time and manner of conducting any election: provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from recognized procedure shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted;

(vii) to refer any matter to a Faculty or Board of Studies for consideration and to call upon the Faculty or Board for a report thereon;

(viii) to draft such regulations as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for approval;

(ix) to make its own standing orders and, subject to the regulations of the University, to regulate the disposal of its own business;

(x) to do all such other acts as the Syndicate is empowered to do. [96]

12-13. Existing Regulations 97 and 98.

CHAPTER VII.

FACULTIES.

1-2. Existing Regulations 99 and 100.

3. Every member of the Senate shall be assigned by order of the Senate to one or other of the Faculties at the meeting of the Senate next after his becoming a Fellow. [101]

4. Each Faculty shall elect one of its members to be President of the Faculty. Within one month after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of President of a Faculty, the Registrar shall send to each member of the Faculty an intimation of the vacancy and also a voting paper. The voting paper shall be returned by the member so as to reach the Registrar not later than the fourteenth day after the date of posting the intimation. The Vice-Chancellor shall declare the member who has the highest number of votes to be the President. In the event of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor shall have a casting vote. The Registrar shall communicate the result of the election to the members of the Faculty. [102]

5-13. Existing Regulations 103 to 111, with the following alteration:—

In Regulation 107 (revised Regulation 9) for the words 'Regulation 105' substitute the words 'Regulation 7 of this Chapter'.

14. When a Faculty remits any matter to a Board or Boards of Studies, it may request the Board or Boards to communicate its or their report or decision directly to the Syndicate. [112]

15-17. Existing Regulations 113 to 115.

CHAPTER VIII.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1. Existing Regulation 139.

2. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate and shall consist of Fellows and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The Syndicate shall also appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall ordinarily be a Fellow. The members of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained every University Professor shall *ex officio* be a member of the Board of Studies concerned with the subject of his chair. [140]

3. Existing Regulation 141.

4. Each Board shall have power to recommend to the Syndicate persons to be members of the Board or to be Examiners or Assistant Examiners in the subjects with which it deals; to recommend text-books when necessary; to consult specialists who are not members of the Board; to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subjects with which it deals; and to lay such recommendations before the Syndicate. [142]

CHAPTER XVII.

EXAMINATION BOARDS.

1. There shall be Examination Boards, for each of which the Syndicate shall appoint a chairman, for the following subjects or groups of subjects:—

(i) English.	(xiv) Kanarese.
(ii) Greek and Latin.	(xv) Malayalam.
(iii) French.	(xvi) Mathematics.
(iv) German.	(xvii) Physical Science.
(v) Sanskrit.	(xviii) Natural Science.
(vi) Marathi.	(xix) Mental and Moral Science.
(vii) Uriya.	(xx) History, Economics and Politics.
(viii) Burmese.	(xxi) Teaching.
(ix) Sinhalese.	(xxii) Law.
(x) Hebrew.	(xxiii) Medicine.
(xi) Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	(xxiv) Sanitary Science.
(xii) Tamil.	(xxv) Engineering.
(xiii) Telugu.	

Special Boards shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Syndicate shall report annually to the Senate the names of the Examiners appointed under regulation 10 (iv) of Chapter VI. [153]

2. The Boards of Examiners shall forward to the Syndicate the names of persons recommended by them as Assistant Examiners when so required. The Syndicate shall consider the recommendations so made together with those made by the Boards of Studies. [154.]

3. Existing regulation 155.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL.

Existing regulation 162.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to any examination until he has been registered. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination. No candidate shall be registered for any examination until he has paid the fee prescribed.

3. Existing regulation 164.

4. Each candidate for an examination shall produce such evidence as the Syndicate may direct of having previously passed the qualifying examination prescribed by the regulations (if any).

5. Existing regulation 163.

6. Each candidate for an examination shall be required to produce a certificate or certificates in the forms hereinafter prescribed

in the case of the Matriculation Examination from the headmaster of a recognized high school,

in the case of examinations in Arts and Science from the head of a college affiliated in the subjects in which he proposes to appear,

in the case of examinations in Law, Medicine or Engineering from the head of a college affiliated in Law, Medicine or Engineering respectively,

in the case of examinations for Oriental Titles from the head of an approved institution,

in the case of examinations for the Diploma in Economics from the University Professor of Indian Economics,

to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for that examination and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

7. Existing regulation 159.

8. All examinations shall be held in Madras and at such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate. A list of centres at which examinations will be held shall be published annually in the Gazette in the preceding April.

9. Existing regulation ... 165

10. " " ... 157

11. " " ... 158

12. All examinations, except practical and *viva voce* shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein. They shall be given out to candidates on the same day and at the same hour at all examination centres. [161.]

13. The Examination Boards shall report to the Syndicate the results of all examinations conducted or supervised by them, and the Syndicate shall publish lists of those candidates who have passed the examinations in accordance with the regulations.

14. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree. The certificate shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

Applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination or the Intermediate Examination in Arts shall reach the registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of 3 rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications received after that date [167].

15. A diploma under the seal of the University shall be presented at a Convocation to each successful candidate at an examination for a degree or title. The diploma shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

CHAPTER XIX.

FEES.

Candidates for examinations and degrees shall pay the following fees.—

	RS.
Matriculation examination	12
Intermediate	24
Part I only	16
Part II only	16
B.A. Degree Examination—	
First appearance—	
Whole examination or either part	36
Subsequent appearance—	
Whole examination	36
Either part	22
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Preliminary	10
Final	50
M.A. Degree	25
M.A. Degree Examination	50
B.Sc. Degree Examination—	
Part I	10
Part II	36
B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Part I	10
Part II—	
Natural Science—	
Subsidiary subjects	25
Main subject	25
Each other branch	50
M.Sc. Degree Examination	100
L.T.	15
B.L. Degree Examination—	
First Examination	30
Degree Examination	30
M.L. Degree Examination	100
LL.D. Degree	100
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree—	
First Examination	25
One subject only	10
Second Examination	25
Separate subjects each	10
Third Examination	40
Final Examination taken in parts or as a whole	50
Separate subjects after previous failure—	
Midwifery or Ophthalmology or Medical Jurisprudence	10
Medicine or Surgery	15
M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination	100
B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—	

CHAPTER XX.

The latest dates on which fee for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates may be submitted to the Registrar in the forms prescribed, and the dates on which examinations shall begin, shall be:—

Provided that

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non*.

(3) The dates for the commencement of (i) the examinations in the various optional groups of the B.A. Degree Examination for the B.Sc Degree and (ii) the examinations in Group (vi)

(4) The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the Vidvan Preliminary and Final Examinations, as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

CHAPTER XXI

- CHAPTER XXII.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

- CHAPTER XXIII

1. Existing Regulation 187 with the following alteration:—*After the words 'courses of study' insert 'in an affiliated college.'*

A. Courses of Study.

- Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours).*

A. Courses of Study.

(A candidate who is not permitted to sit for Part II may be registered in a subsequent year for that part without further fee.)

CHAPTER XX.

DATE OF COMMITMENT OF EXAMINATION.

The latest dates for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates may be submitted to the Registrar in the forms prescribed, and the dates on which examinations shall begin, shall be:—

Examinations.	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications.	Last day for submitting certificates.	Date of commencement of examination.
Matriculation	December 20	March 18	4th Monday in March
D. A.	Do.	March 9	1st
Part I	January 20	March 10	1st Monday in April
Part II	Do.	Do.	2nd Monday in April
D. A. (Honours)	January 20	March 10	1st Monday in April
Examinations	October 1	Do.	4th Monday in March
Final	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. A.	January 20	March 10	1st Monday in April
B. Sc. Part I	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April
B. Sc. Part II	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April
B. Sc. (Honours)	October 1	March 10	1st Monday in April
Part I	Do.	Do.	4th Monday in March
Part II	February 1	March 10	2nd Monday in April
Law	February 1 or July 12	Second Monday in April or	2nd Monday in April or
B. A. & B. L.	October 1	1st Monday in September	4th Monday in April
M. L.	February 1 or August 12	Monday of the week preceding	4th Monday in March and
M. B. & B. S. and L. M. & B.	Do.	for the examination	1st Monday in October
Is and the Examinations	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April or
Is and Final Examinations	February 1	February 1	4th Monday in April
M. T. or M. S.	Do.	The first Monday of the	4th Monday in March
B. Sc.	Do.	fortnight preceding the	2nd Monday in April
Part I	January 10	examination	4th Monday in March
Part II	December 20	March 21	2nd Monday in April
Engineering	Do.	Do.	4th Monday in April
General	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April
Examinations	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April
Final	February 1	March 10	2nd Monday in April

Provided that

(1) If the fourth Monday in March falls in the week preceding Easter Day, the Matriculation Examination shall commence on the previous Saturday, the Intermediate Examination, M.A. Degree Examination and the examinations in Engineering shall commence on the previous Tuesday.

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be days new.

(3) The dates for the commencement of (i) the examinations in the various optional groups of the B.A. Degree Examination for the B.Sc. Degree and (ii) the examinations in Group (v) shall be as follows:

B. Examinations.

8. Existing Regulation 200 with the following alterations: In paragraph (c) delete 'each candidate . . . accepted certificate'; delete paragraphs (d) and (e).

9. Existing Regulation 201 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence after the words 'two years' course' insert 'in an affiliated college'; delete the sentence 'each such candidate . . . satisfactory.'

10. Existing Regulation 202.

11. Do. 203.

12. Do. 204.

13. Do. 205.

14. Existing Regulation 207 with the following addition:—Insert before 'i-Mathematics' the words 'The courses in each Optional Branch of knowledge shall be as follows'.—

15. Existing Regulation 209 with the following alterations:—For the word 'No' substitute the word 'A'; for the word 'unless' substitute 'if'; at the end of the first sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.'

Degree of Master of Arts.

16. Existing Regulation 210, with the following alterations:—For 'Intermediate Examination in Arts' read 'Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.'

17. Existing Regulation 210 (a), with the following alterations:—

(1) For the words 'three years' substitute the words 'two years.'

(2) For 'History and Economics' read 'History, Economics and Politics.'

(3) Add at the end of the Regulation:—Such Bachelor of Arts when qualified may, upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25, proceed to the Degree of M.A. after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination.

(4) Under 'VII—Two Languages' for the words 'Regulation 198' substitute the words 'Regulation 7 of this Chapter.'

18. Existing Regulation 210 (e) with the following alterations:—For 'III. History and Economics' read 'III. History, Economics and Politics'; for 'Regulation 207' read 'Regulation 14 of this Chapter'; for '210 (a)' read 'Regulation 17 of this Chapter.'

19. Existing Regulation 210 (f): omit all the words after 'viva voce examination.'

20. Existing Regulation 210 (g) with the following alterations:—For the word 'No' substitute the word 'A'; for the word 'unless' substitute 'if'; at the end of the first sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) AND MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. Existing Regulation 1.

Degree of Bachelor of Science.
A. Courses of Study.

2. Existing Regulation 2.
3. Do. 3.

B. Examinations.

4. Existing Regulation 5 with the following alteration:—In paragraph (b) delete the second sentence.

5. Existing Regulation 6.
6. Do. 7.

7. Existing Regulation 11 with the following alterations:—For 'No' candidate shall be declared . . . unless' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared . . . if'; add at the end of the first paragraph 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours).
A. Courses of Study.

8. Existing Regulation 1.
9. Do. 2.

B. Examinations.

10. Existing Regulation 3 with the following deletion:—Delete the first paragraph.

11. Do. 4, first paragraph.
12. Do. 4 (a) with the following alteration:—Delete the second sentence.
13. Do. 5 with the following alteration:—Delete the last sentence.
14. Do. 6.
15. Do. 9.

1. Existing Regulation 200 with the following alterations:—In paragraph (c) delete 'each' and insert 'separately'.

2. Existing Regulation 201 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence after the words 'two years' course' insert 'in an affiliated college'; delete the sentence 'each candidate'.

3. Existing Regulation 202 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

4. Existing Regulation 203 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

5. Existing Regulation 204 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

6. Existing Regulation 205 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

7. Existing Regulation 206 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

8. Existing Regulation 207 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

9. Existing Regulation 208 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

10. Existing Regulation 209 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

11. Existing Regulation 210 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

12. Existing Regulation 211 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

13. Existing Regulation 212 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

14. Existing Regulation 213 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

15. Existing Regulation 214 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

16. Existing Regulation 215 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

17. Existing Regulation 216 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

18. Existing Regulation 217 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

19. Existing Regulation 218 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

20. Existing Regulation 219 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

21. Existing Regulation 220 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

22. Existing Regulation 221 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

23. Existing Regulation 222 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

24. Existing Regulation 223 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

25. Existing Regulation 224 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

26. Existing Regulation 225 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

27. Existing Regulation 226 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

28. Existing Regulation 227 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

29. Existing Regulation 228 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

30. Existing Regulation 229 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

31. Existing Regulation 230 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

32. Existing Regulation 231 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

33. Existing Regulation 232 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

34. Existing Regulation 233 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

35. Existing Regulation 234 with the following alterations:—Delete the first sentence.

16. Existing Regulation 10 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence after the words 'two years' course' insert the words 'in an affiliated college'; delete the second sentence.

17. Existing Regulation 11.

18. Do. 12.

19. Do. 13.

20. Do. 14.

21. Existing Regulation 15 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed' unless 'substitute' 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed' if; at the end of the first paragraph insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; delete the time-tables and the paragraph preceding.

Degree of Master of Science.

22. Existing Regulation.

Transition from Arts to Science and from Science to Arts.

23. Existing additional Regulation with the following alterations:—Insert 'in an affiliated college' after the words 'years course' wherever the latter occurs; delete paragraph (iii); in the first paragraph of clause (ii) insert the words 'within four years of passing the Intermediate Examination' after the word 'examination'.

CHAPTER XXV.

DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

1. Existing Regulation 211 with the following alteration:—Delete all the words after 'examination'.

2. Existing Regulation 212, first paragraph.

3. Do. 214.

4. Do. 215.

5. Existing Regulation 217 with the following alterations:—In the first sentence before the word 'eligible' insert the word 'declared'; in the second sentence for the word 'such' substitute the word 'successful'; at the end of the first sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed'.

In the second paragraph for 'D¹' and 'D²' substitute 'D (1)' and 'D (2)' respectively; delete 'and this fact shall be recorded in the diploma awarded to them'.

CHAPTER XXVI

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, MASTER OF LAWS AND DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Existing Regulation 218.

First Examination in Law.

2. First 4 lines of existing Regulation 222 ending with the word 'degree.'

3. 'Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the first Examination in Law in May 1902, according to the by-laws in force in May 1902, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First Examination in Law.'

4. Existing Regulation 222—last sentence with the following alteration:—For the words 'above mentioned' substitute 'prescribed.'

5. Existing Regulation 223.

6. Existing Regulation 225 with the following alterations:—For the words 'To qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain' substitute 'Candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain'; at the end of the same paragraph insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

7. In existing Regulation 229, end the first sentence at 'First Examination in Law' (line 3).

8. 'Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B. L. Degree Examination in January 1903, according to the by-laws in force in January 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. Degree Examination.'

9. Last sentence of existing Regulation 229 with the following alteration:—For the words 'above-mentioned' substitute 'the word 'prescribed.'

10. Existing Regulation 230.

11. Existing Regulation 232 with the following alterations:—For the words 'to qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain' substitute 'Candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain'; at the end of the same paragraph insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Master of Laws.

12. Existing Regulation 234.

13. Do. 233.

14. Existing Regulation 240 with the following amendments:—For the words 'candidates failing to' and 'shall not pass' substitute respectively the words 'candidates who' and 'shall be declared to have passed the examination'; at the end of the same paragraph insert the words 'all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.'

Degree of Doctor of Laws.

15. Existing Regulation 241.
16. Do. 242.
17. Do. 243.
18. Do. 244.
19. Existing Regulation 246 with the following alterations:—For '242' and '243' read '16 of this Chapter' and '17 of this Chapter' respectively.
20. Existing Regulation 247.
21. Do. 249.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, MASTER OF SURGERY, AND BACHELOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

1. Existing Regulation 250.
2. Do. 251.
3. Existing Regulation 252 with the following alterations:—For '266-A' and '276-A' substitute '12 of this Chapter' and '18 of this Chapter' respectively.
4. Existing Regulation 253.
5. Do. 254.
6. Existing Regulation 255 with the following alteration:—For 'Regulation 253' substitute 'Regulation 4 of this chapter.'

First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination

7. Existing Regulation 261 with the following alterations:—substitute for the words 'certificates required by Regulation 259' the words 'prescribed certificates'; last but one paragraph.—for the words 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 259' substitute the words 'prescribed certificates'; last paragraph for the words 'the certificates of attendance prescribed by Regulation 259' substitute 'the prescribed certificates'; for 'Regulation 252' substitute 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter.'

8. Existing Regulation 262.
9. Do. 263.
10. Do. 264.

11. Existing Regulation 266 with the following alterations:—For the words 'no candidate shall be declared . . . who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . shall be declared . . . if he obtains'; at the end of the second sentence insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; for 'Regulation 251' substitute 'Regulation 2 of this Chapter'.

12. Existing Regulation 266-A.
13. Do. 267.

Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

14. Existing Regulation 272 with the following alteration:—Omit all the words after 'thereto' in line 5.
15. Existing Regulation 273 with the following alterations:—First paragraph.—For the words 'certificates required by the foregoing regulations' substitute 'prescribed certificates'; Second paragraph.—For 'Regulation 252' read 'Regulation 3 of this Chapter'. Fourth paragraph.—For the words 'their certificates in accordance with Regulation 272' substitute the prescribed certificates. Last paragraph.—For 'Regulation 272' read 'Regulation 14 of this Chapter'.

16. Existing Regulation 274.
17. Existing Regulation 276 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate shall be declared to have passed . . . if he obtains'; at the end of the paragraph insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

18. Existing Regulation 276-A.
19. Do. 277.

20. Existing Regulation 278 with the following alterations:—For the words 'No candidate who fails to obtain' substitute 'A candidate . . . if he obtains'; at the end insert 'All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

Third M. B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

21. Existing Regulation 283, with the following alterations:—Delete all the words after the word 'certificates' in line 4; before the word 'certificates' insert the words 'the prescribed'.

47. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he produces the prescribed certificates.

48. Last paragraph of Regulation 316.

49. Last paragraph but one of Regulation 316.

50. Existing Regulation 317.

51. Existing Regulation 319 with the following alterations:—For 'candidates failing to get one-half of the marks in any subject shall not pass' substitute 'candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed and all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'; in the second paragraph, for 'the candidates' substitute 'successful candidates'.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

1. Existing Regulation 320.

First Examination in Engineering.

2. Existing Regulation 325.

3. Existing Regulation 327. Delete the second paragraph; for the first paragraph substitute 'Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each'.

Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination.

4. Existing Regulation 331.

5. " " 333.

6. " " 334.

7. " " 336.

8. For existing Regulation 338 substitute 'Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each'.

9. Existing Regulation 339.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TITLES AND CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Titles in Oriental Learning.

1. Existing Regulation 1.

(i) Compulsory Division for Titles.

2—11. Existing Regulation 2—11, with the following alterations:—

(i) In revised Regulation 3, at the end of the first paragraph, after 'putting a semicolon after the word 'Uriya', add the words 'or (c) any two of the Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam'.

(ii) Modify revised Regulation 7 as follows:—

7-A Vidvan with Sanskrit.

(i)
(ii)
and
(iii) } The whole matter to be retained without any change;

and at the end the following to be added as B:—

B. Vidvan—two Dravidian languages without Sanskrit.

The course in each Dravidian language, the text-books prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for the same language when offered along with Sanskrit for the Vidvan title; provided that a candidate who offers two Dravidian languages shall, at the end of the second year of his course, take his preliminary examination in one of the two Dravidian languages by answering all the three question papers in that language as set forth under 7-A (iii) *supra* for the preliminary and final examinations, and that he shall, at the end of the fourth year of his course, take his final examination in the other Dravidian language by adopting a similar procedure'.

12. Existing Regulation 18.

13. Existing Regulation 19 with the following alterations.—For 'the certificate mentioned in Regulations 16 and 17' substitute 'the prescribed certificates'.

14. Existing Regulation 20 with the following alterations.—In the first two sentences for 'no candidate . . . unless' substitute 'a candidate . . . if'; at the end of the second sentence add 'all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination'.

(i) Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.

15. Existing Regulation 23.
16. " " 24.
17. " " 25.
18. Existing Regulation 26 with the following alteration:—*Omit* the words 'shall be held in Madras' and 'and'.
19. Existing Regulation 28.
20. " " 30.
21. Existing Regulation 31 with the following alteration:—*For* 'regulation 30' read 'regulation 20'.
22. Existing Regulation 32.
23. " " 33.

CHAPTER XXX.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS.

- 1-5. Existing Regulations 1-5.
6. Existing Regulation 6 with the following alterations:—*For* the words 'a certificate' substitute the words 'the prescribed certificate'; *delete* the rest of the clause.
7. Existing Regulation 7.
8. " " 13.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TIME-TABLES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

The order of time and subjects in which the several examinations shall be conducted shall be as set forth in the following tables and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Provided always

- (1) that, in the event of no candidate appearing for any paper in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the time-tables for that examination may be altered by the Syndicate, but the order of the papers shall, so far as possible, be maintained;
 - (2) that, in the case of Part II of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, the first day of the examination in each of the optional groups or branches shall be determined annually by the Syndicate and shall be notified in the *Gazette* in the month of February;
 - (3) that, unless otherwise determined by the Syndicate, the practical, clinical and oral examinations shall follow the written examinations;
 - (4) that the time-tables for the Vidvan examination, as may be annually determined by the Syndicate, shall be duly notified in the *Gazette* in the preceding February.
- [Here follow existing time-tables, for all examinations in the order of preceding chapters including time-tables for examinations in Oriental Learning accepted by the Senate and awaiting the sanction of the Government.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

TRANSFER AND ANNUAL CERTIFICATES.

1. Existing Regulation 383.
2. Existing Regulation 384 with the following alterations:—
Insert the word 'college' before the word 'term' wherever the latter occurs.
3. If any student is expelled from an affiliated college, intimation of the fact of expulsion, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be given forthwith by the Principal (a) to the parent or guardian of the student, (b) to the Syndicate; the intimation to the Syndicate shall be accompanied by the transfer certificate of the student. The Syndicate, on the application of the student or his parent or guardian, may, after making such enquiry as it deems proper, deliver the certificate to the student with any necessary endorsement or withhold it temporarily or permanently.
4. The academic year for an Arts College shall consist of not less than 150 working days [385].
5. Existing regulation 387.
6. Existing regulation 388 with the following alterations:—
In paragraph numbered (1) (a) *for* the words 'has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in the years' substitute the words 'has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college in the course of instruction followed by him during the year.'
(b) at the end of the paragraph *for* the words 'unless he has attended three-fourths of the working days of the term' substitute 'unless he has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college'.

Delete the sub-paragraph: 'In the case of a student . . . required by Regulation 386.'
7. Existing Regulation 389 with the following alterations:—

Insert

Matriculation Examination.

I hereby certify that.....has kept attendance for not less than 120 days of the previous school year before 10th March in.....School.....that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

Head Master.

For the existing forms of certificates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts substitute the following:—

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College..... in the course of instruction followed by him during the year..... and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

Principal.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in physics.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attend the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)
(2)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College..... in the course of instruction followed by him during the year.....that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

Principal.

I certify that.....has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Physics.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)
(2)

Professor or Lecturer.

For the existing forms of certificates for the B.A. Degree Examination substitute the following:—

B.A. Degree Examination.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College.....in the course of instruction in.....during the year.....and that his conduct and progress has been satisfactory.

Principal.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College.....in the course of instruction in.....during the year.....that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination.

Principal.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the B.A. Degree Examination at the.....during the year.....

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the B.A. Degree Examination at the.....during the year.....and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

Professor or Lecturer.

For the existing forms of certificates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination substitute the following:—

B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.
Preliminary Examination.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in.....that his progress and conduct
have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary
Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree.
.....19

Principal.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in.....and that his progress and conduct
have been satisfactory.
.....19

Principal.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in.....and that his progress and conduct
have been satisfactory.
.....19

Principal.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in.....that his progress and conduct have
been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours)
Degree Examination.
.....19

Principal.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the.....during the year.....
.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the.....during the year.....
.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the.....during the year.....and that he has
satisfactorily completed the course.
.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.....has attended and has satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in
Ethics/Psychology required of candidates selecting Psychology/Ethics in the B.A. (Honours) Degree
Examination, at the.....during the year.....
.....19

Professor or Lecturer.

B.Sc. Degree Examination.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in English during the year.....and that his
conduct and progress have been satisfactory.
.....19

(Signature)

Principal.

I hereby certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the
.....College.....in the course of instruction in.....during the year.....
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.
.....19

(Signature)

Principal.

I hereby certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the
.....College.....in the course of instruction in.....during the year.....
that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of
study prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree Examination.
.....19

(Signature)

Principal.

[Here follow the last three certificates printed under existing B.Sc. regulations.]

B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination.
Preliminary Examination.

I certify that.....has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.....
College.....in the course of instruction in English, during the year.....that his
progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed
for the Preliminary Examination in English for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree.
.....19

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College,..... in the course of instruction in..... during the year..... and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

.....19.....
I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College,..... in the course of instruction in..... during the year..... and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

.....19.....
I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College,..... in the course of instruction in..... that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examinations.

(Signature)

Principal.

[Here follow the last three certificates under the existing B.Sc. (Honours) regulations.]
L.T. Degree Examination.

I certify that..... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..... College,..... in the course of instruction and practical training in teaching during the year..... that he has completed the course prescribed for the L.T. Degree, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

First Examination in Law.

I certify that..... after passing the..... Degree Examination, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the Law College,..... that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

B.L. Degree Examination.

I certify that..... after completing and receiving the certificate for the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the Law College,..... that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the B.L. Degree Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

Existing certificates with the following addition :—
Certificate of Revision Study.

I certify that subsequently to his appearance in¹..... for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination in²..... has undergone a revision course in that subject.

(Signature)

Principal.

Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

Existing certificates with the following addition :—

I certify that subsequently to his appearance in¹..... for the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination in²..... has undergone a revision course in that subject.

(Signature)

Principal.

Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.

Existing Certificates.

Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, Part I.

I certify that..... has been engaged in medical studies at the.....³ for not less than one year subsequently to passing or after completing or receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that..... has attended a course of lectures on Medicine, including Therapeutics.

(Signature)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that..... has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

¹Subject.
²The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.
³Date and name.

I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and Diseases special¹ to women and the new-born child.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signature)

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

.....19 .
I certify that has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.

(Signature)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

.....19 .
I certify that has attended the medical practice of the² Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(Signature)

Surgeon.....¹ Hospital.

.....19 .
I certify that..... has attended the surgical practice of the.....² Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

(Signature)

² Surgeon.....Hospital.

.....19 .
I certify that..... has attended the practice of the¹ Hospital for three months and is competent to attend cases of labour.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended the practice of the.....² Hospital for three months.

(Signature)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

.....19 .
I certify that..... has been engaged in postmortem-room-clerking for a period of two months.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

.....19 .
Part II.
I certify that.....has been engaged in medical studies at the.....³for an additional year subsequently to passing or after completing or receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of College of Medicine.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Mental Diseases.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended a series of eight Clinical Demonstrations in Mental Diseases at an Lunatic Asylum of not less than fifty beds.

(Signature)

Superintendent

⁴Lunatic Asylum.

.....19 .
I certify that.....is qualified to perform Vaccination⁵

(Signature)

Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

.....19 .
I certify that.....has attended a course of practical instruction in the administration of anæsthetics and has personally administered a general anæsthetic in at least six cases.

(Signature)

Physician

²Hospital.

¹ The name of the Asylum must be entered here.

⁵ The certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

I certify that in addition to the periods prescribed for Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of the¹ Hospital during the fifth year of the course for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree, for a period of six months.

(Signature)

Senior Medical Officer.....¹ Hospital.

I certify that¹⁹ has worked in the out-patient department of the¹ Hospital for a period of three months.

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

(Here follow forms of additional certificates.)

B.S.Sc. Degree Examination.

I certify that has been engaged in the course of study required for the B.S.Sc. Degree Examination at the for not less than nine calendar months subsequently to passing the examination for the Degree of the University and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal, Madras Medical College.

I certify that has attended an advanced course of lectures in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

(Signature)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

I certify that has attended an advanced course of lectures in Public Health and Hygiene, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Tropical Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.

I certify that has attended the Laboratory courses in Chemistry, Bacteriology, Parasitology and the Pathology of the diseases of animals transmissible to man, that the instruction given has embraced the subjects enumerated under Synopsis of laboratory instruction, that the attendance has extended to 240 hours of which not more than half have been devoted to practical Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.

I certify that has attended the practice of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases during a period of three months and that he has attended not less than twice weekly during that period.

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

I certify that has been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, routine and special, of public health administration under my personal supervision for a period of six months, three of which were distinct and separate from the period of laboratory instruction.

(Signature)

Health Officer.

I certify that has attended a course of practical instruction in drawing and interpretation of plans, consisting of not less than ten meetings of one hour each.

(Signature)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

First Examination in Engineering

Existing certificates.

B.E. Degree Examination

Existing certificates.

Oriental Title Examination

Preliminary

Certificate under existing new Regulations.

Final

Certificate under existing new Regulations.

¹ The name of the hospital should be entered here.

Examination for Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning
Certificate under existing new Regulations.

Diploma in Economics

Certificate under existing Diploma Regulations.

CHAPTER XXXIII

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

1. Existing Regulation 417 (b) and (c).
2. Existing Regulation 419 with the following omission:—Delete the first paragraph.
- 3-4. Existing Regulations 420 and 421.
5. Existing Regulation 422 with the following alterations:—
Delete paragraph numbered (i).
In paragraph numbered (ii) delete the words 'may until the year 1918, at their option, take advantage of Transitory Regulation 422 or' Delete paragraph numbered (iv).
6. Existing Regulation 423.
7. " " 424.
8. " " 425.
9. Regulation 210 shall remain in force up to and including the year 1921 for the benefit of candidates desiring to qualify for the M.A. Degree in Physical or Natural Science.
10. A graduate in Arts who has qualified for the M.A. Degree under former Regulation 210-B, 1, in Branches of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, may, after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination, proceed without further examination to the degree of Master of Arts on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.
11. Transitory Regulation under B.Sc. Regulations.
12. Transitory Regulations under Oriental Titles.

II

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

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

Dated—the 11th December 1918.

No.—8712.

In continuation of my letter No. 7934, dated the 14th November last, I have the honour, by direction, to submit for the orders of Government the protest lodged, under Regulation 64, by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., against the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26th, 1918, adopting (1), clause (v) of Regulation 11 of chapter VI of the Revised Regulations and (2) Regulation 12 of chapter XV of the same Regulations, together with the Memorandum of reply prepared by the Rev. E. M. Macphail, and Messrs H. J. Allen and R. Littlehailes, the three members of the Senate duly elected for the purpose.

I am to request again that the very early orders of Government be passed upon the revised Regulations submitted for sanction with my letter of the 14th November last.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Protest No. I.

University of Madras.

The following protest lodged by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., under Regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26th, 1918, adopting clause (v) of Regulation 11 of Chapter VI of the Revised Regulations, is in accordance with the same Regulation, circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a Committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. It is requested that the vote may be returned in the attached form so as to be received by the Registrar not later than Thursday, November 21st, 1918.

(By order)

SENATE HOUSE,
11th November 1918.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

6. Although, as Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar contended in the course of the proceedings, this regulation would, indirectly and in much more general terms, give to the members of the Senate the power which was sought to be denied to them by the ruling given at the meeting, still I consider that, in the interests of good administration, it is much better that a matter of discipline of the kind dealt with by sub-clause (v) of Regulation 11, Chapter VI (comprised in the existing Regulation 96) should not be made a matter of *ex post facto* controversy or correction. At the same time, I am strongly of opinion that in matters of a punitive character, while the Syndicate should have the widest discretion and should be left without minute interference on the part of a body like the Senate, still in cases of such extreme punishment as is involved by the permanent exclusion from any examination or a Convocation or of exclusion extending beyond a period of five years—which is nearly equivalent to a permanent exclusion—it must be possible, and it must be within the powers of the Senate, to review the action of the Syndicate on the motion of the aggrieved party. It is better to do this than to leave cases of real hardship to be raked up in a dilatory way by Fellows resorting to the provisions of regulation 97 so as to dislocate the orderly executive administration of affairs by the Syndicate.

7. In view of the special precautions taken in the Act itself to safeguard the rights of individual students, candidates and others in matters of exemption or punishment by specifically laying down the necessity for direct executive action by the Senate itself in such cases, it seems to me that it will be only carrying out the intentions of the Universities Act and providing a measure alike just and fair to the candidates concerned, to add the proviso referred to, giving a right of appeal in extreme cases of punishment.

8. The power to do this also seems to me to arise directly from the provisions of section 25 of the Act of 1904 which empower the Senate to frame regulations 'to carry out the purposes of the Act' and which by clause (m) 'empowers the Senate to frame regulations, 'providing for the residence and conduct of students'. By vesting the power to deal with the conduct or misconduct of students [reading in colleges or resident in hostels entirely in the Syndicate and by providing itself with no means of regulating the exercise of such delegated power even in extreme cases, it seems to me that the Senate will be abdicating the duties of regulation-making in regard to the 'residence and conduct of students', which has been expressly conferred upon it by section 25 of the Act.

9. I, therefore, beg to protest against the resolution which retains the clause as thus enacted and request that the addition of the proviso I have cited above may be made to the regulation before it is made operative.

(ii)

Protest No. II.

The following protest lodged by M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., under regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26, 1918, adopting Regulations 9 to 15 of Chapter XV of the revised regulations, is in accordance with the same regulation, circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. It is requested that the votes may be returned (in the form attached to protest No. I) so as to be received by the Registrar not later than Thursday November 21, 1918.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.SENATE HOUSE,
November 11th, 1918.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Madras.

To—the Registrar, University of Madras.

Dated—the 1st November 1918.

With reference to the notice of protest given by me on the 28th ultimo in respect of the resolution passed by the Senate on the revised Regulations Nos. 9-15 of Chapter XV of the Committee's draft as adopted by the Senate, I have the honour to lodge the following protest in accordance with regulation 64 of the University.

2. The resolution as passed, repeats in identical terms the existing regulation 149 of the University which is as follows:—

'The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate or of Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.'

3. The necessity for the modification of this regulation so as to give a freer right of access to papers for members, was brought to the notice of the Senate long before the Revising Committee made their report, by a motion brought forward by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar and seconded by Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan at a meeting of the Senate on the 10th of March 1917, in the following terms:—

'An ordinary Fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty and any Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

The competency of the Senate to frame a regulation—to regulate what must be considered to be its inherent right of access to material papers pertaining to its functions—has not been disputed till now. The existence of regulation 149 itself clearly shows that the Senate considered that the right has only to be exercised by the severally constituted bodies from within the Senate, under limitations and restrictions consistent with the interests of the University. On the 10th of March, 1917, the Senate considered that the question as to whether the existing restrictions and conditions should be revised and modified was well worth consideration. It was elicited in the course of the discussions that took place on that date, that the existing rule unduly restricted the Senate, the Faculties, the Board of Studies and the Syndicate respectively by limiting the exercise of the right of access only to the papers connected severally each with its own proceedings.

4. The Senate is the Body Corporate of the University and is vested under section 8 of the Act of Incorporation, viz., 17 of 1857, 'with the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University . . . and in all cases unprovided for by this Act'. By section 4, clause (iii) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Senate is the said 'Body Corporate' so constituted' and it provides that 'all powers vested in the Senate under this Act or the Act of Incorporation', and 'all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation (cited above) shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate', viz., the Senate. In these circumstances, the general and inherent right of this Body Corporate to have access to the papers and proceedings of bodies within the University, over whose affairs and concerns it has the entire management and superintendence, cannot be a matter of dispute or discussion and was never questioned until the meeting of the 26th October last. In fact, the Senate, the Syndicate as well as the Fellows up to this date, have considered themselves only bound to regulate the manner of exercising the right in the interests of the University, so as to avoid abuses or the evils or risks of the disclosure of confidential communications and the like.

5. Accordingly, at the meeting of the 10th March 1917, above referred to, the Senate appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Mr. Mark Hunter to whom Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar's motion was referred for consideration and report. The Registrar in accordance with the personal request of Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar later on prepared and circulated a statement showing what papers, proceedings and documents of the several bodies concerned should not, in his views, be open to the access of Fellows and what may be, so open—so as to serve as a basis for consideration by the sub-committee.

It seems, therefore, clear from this that the necessity for giving more facilities to the Senate, of access to papers and proceedings, than are available under existing Regulation 149 was already fully made out, and in some respects, the Registrar's statement itself showed that the resolution proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar sought to provide formally in the regulations for a right which as a matter of course was often conceded to the Fellows on many occasions, but which may also be wrongly withheld on other occasions by the orders of the Vice-Chancellor or the Syndicate.

6. The Committee made its report ten months after its appointment and on the eve of the next meeting of the Senate in March 1918, with a minute of dissent added thereto by Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar including the interesting statement of the Registrar above referred to. I beg to invite the attention of the Fellows as well as of the Government to this minute of dissent with the Registrar's statement, wherein are set forth succinctly the reasons for the alteration of the regulation in the terms in which I desire them to be adopted and promulgated and for which purpose I lodge this protest. I request that the said minute and Registrar's statement may be taken as part of this protest. [Vide Appendix.]

It seems therefore clear from this that the necessity for giving more facilities to the Senate of access to papers and proceedings, than are available under existing legislation, is a fact which is not in dispute. In some respects, the legislator's statement itself showed that the air of a fair fight was out, and in some respects, the legislator sought to provide formally in the resolution proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami & Company, that the regulations for access to the records of the Commission should be such as to be as wide as possible, and in some respects, the legislator sought to provide formally in the resolution proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami & Company, that the regulations for access to the records of the Commission should be such as to be as wide as possible, and in some respects, the legislator sought to provide formally in the resolution proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami & Company, that the regulations for access to the records of the Commission should be such as to be as wide as possible.

8. The Committee made its report ten months after its appointment and on the eve of the next meeting of the Senate in March 1918, with a minute of dissent added thereto by Dewan Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyar and also Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyar, in a letter to the Registrar above referred to. I beg to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Registrar above referred to, in his minute of dissent with the Registrar's statement, wherein are set forth succinctly the reasons for the alteration of the regulation in the terms in which I have been asked to be adopted and promulgated and for which purpose I lodge this protest. I request that the said minute and Registrar's statement may be taken as part of this protest. (With a flourish)

7. Apart from the question of the desirability and advantage of enlarging the right of access to papers by a modification of Regulation 149 in terms of Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar's amendment, which was sought to be moved but was overruled by the Vice-Chancellor on the 26th October last, I feel that the existing Regulation 149 constitutes an undue and unconstitutional infraction of the rights and powers of the ordinary Fellows of the University in the discharge of their duties and should be modified so as to enable the Senate to discharge properly and adequately its statutory functions 'of management and supervision over the affairs and concerns of the University.' The power to frame regulations with the sanction of the Government, now vested in the Senate, is conferred by section 15 of the Universities Act of 1904 and can be exercised only 'consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act,' and in order to provide 'for all matters relating to the University.' The present Regulation 149 is included in part 9 of the existing regulations which deal with the duties and functions of the Registrar and should, therefore, be only construed as a rule for the guidance of the Registrar in arranging for access to papers and not as a limitation of the rights of Fellows which are inherent to the office they hold as members of the Body Corporate. The Senate is competent and, in the course of the administration of the affairs of the University, is justified in framing such rules as are necessary so as to regulate the exercise of their powers and functions by individual members in regard to the affairs and concerns of the University, but not so as to deprive them substantially of their right of access to whatever material papers are reasonably demanded by them for this purpose.

8. As I have stated above, the existence of Regulation 149, and also of Regulation 97 and of other similar regulations, is conclusive proof of the invalidity of the contention on which the Vice-Chancellor ruled out Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar's amendment. The ground taken for this ruling was that, as under section 15 of the Universities Act, the executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, the Senate has no power to frame regulations which would in any way interfere with the power of such executive Government vested in that body. This plea is obviously untenable in the face of the general powers of management and supervision possessed by the Body Corporate of the University, which the Act of 1904 expressly designates as the Senate. The Syndicate itself is not an outside body and nowhere in the statutes relating to the Government of the University is the executive body of the University rendered irresponsible to the University. However undesirable it may be for the Senate or for individual Fellows to interfere in petty details of the administration of the University, neither of them can renounce, nor deprive themselves by regulations or otherwise, of the statutory duties of management and supervision whenever a clear necessity is proved therefor in the interests of the University. To hold that because the executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, the Senate can pass no resolution and frame no regulation whatever to interfere with the discretion of this executive authority, in general or in special cases, would indeed be a startling doctrine and would render invalid the very large number of existing regulations which now expressly require the Syndicate to obtain the specific sanction of the Senate for its acts of executive Government relating to:—(1) all financial matters, both by way of budget sanction and also by way of special grant; (2) all matter of appointments, salaries, etc., of the Registrar, Assistant Registrar, University Professors, Readers, Research Scholars, Lecturers, special and general, etc.; (3) every specific individual case of students who require exemption from the production of certificates of attendance and the like, required by the regulations for appearing at the examinations of the University; (4) every individual case of punishment by means of deprivation of degrees, scholarships, studentships and the like for misconduct; and (5) many other cases of executive administration in the University which it is unnecessary for me to set out in detail.

9. I, therefore, protest against the revised Regulations Nos. 9-15 of Chapter 15, inasmuch as I consider that they should be modified so as to provide for the right of access to papers by members of the Senate, as under :—

'A member of the Senate shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, any Faculty, and any Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

officer of the University and it will lead to expedition and absence of uncertainty if the discretion be vested in a single individual rather than in a body composed necessarily of heterogeneous elements like the Syndicate. If the Syndicate, and not the Vice-Chancellor, is to be the body to declare what papers are confidential, there is no reason to withhold from the other bodies their right to determine whether any papers shall be given access to or not, relating to their own proceedings. By his experience and presumable detachment of views and his inside knowledge of the affairs of the University, the Vice-Chancellor may be trusted to exercise his judgment properly when he decides that any document is confidential or otherwise.

5. It would also appear from the note which forms an appendix to this Memorandum, which note was kindly prepared by the Registrar, that in the several departments of University activity, there are many papers to which access can be given to the members of the Senate and of the Faculties, without imperilling the interests of the University. We refer to the note as it gives in a compendious form the various departments of the University, and also seeks to differentiate, and we think with some success, between such papers as access may be had to and such others as to which access may not be had. His opinion as an officer of experience of the University work is entitled to weight. We agree with him where he thinks access may be given. Where he thinks access may not be given, we are not agreed that in all cases he is right as for instance when he refers to Government Orders calling for action. But that is a matter of detail which it is not necessary to elaborate in this Memorandum.

18th February 1918.
22nd February 1918.

L. A. GOVINDARAGHVA AYYAR.
K. V. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR.

Annexure to Minute of Dissent.

No. 843.

SENATE HOUSE,
December 3, 1917.

DEAR MR. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,

I have consulted Mr. Stone as to the date for a meeting of the Senate Committee on access to University papers. He will be in Madras for a meeting on Monday, January 7, 1918, and could attend a meeting of this Committee about that date. I suggest Saturday, January 5, at 11 a.m.

Your motion before the Senate on March 10, 1917, was as follows:—

'An ordinary Fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty, and Board of Studies, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for such access.'

In accordance with your personal request I furnish below a statement of the proceedings and documents which *prima facie* (a) should not be open to access or (b) might be so open without objection, which may serve as a basis for consideration at the meeting. I am furnishing a copy to each member of the Committee.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

Under regulation 149 access to the above is already given to any member of the Senate.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNDICATE AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

The proceedings of the Syndicate are published annually and furnished to every Fellow in the Volume of Minutes: the Syndicate Annual Report provides each Fellow with a connected statement thereon. The papers connected with these proceedings may be considered under the several heads under which the proceedings are classified in the minutes.

I. Syndicate.

Practically all papers connected with such proceedings consist mainly of instructions to the Registrar for elections and confirmation of minutes.

II. Orders of Government

Under this head are included Orders and Memoranda of all kinds, all of which (other than such as are issued confidentially) are communicated to the Senate in the Syndicate's Annual Report. There seems to be no valid objection to their perusal by the Fellows.

When Government Orders call for action they are referred to Standing or Special Committees of the Syndicate. To the proceedings of these committees and their reports the right of access may be questioned for the reasons set out later when proceedings under the heading 'Committees of the Syndicate' are discussed.

III. Estimates.

These are purely administrative matters. The estimates are furnished for approval by the Public Works Department and are returned after sanction: most of them are annual and purely normal in character.

as for instance when he refers to Government Orders calling for action. But that is a matter in detail which it is not necessary to discuss in this Memorandum.

22nd February 1918
21st February 1918

Annexure to Minute of Disposal.

10-13-13

December 8, 1871
S. W. H. H. H.

I have contacted Mr. Stone as to the date for a meeting of the Senate Committee on Education. He will be in Malibu for a meeting on Monday, January 7, 1918, and would attend a meeting of this Committee about that date. I suggest Saturday.

An ordinary fellow shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Executive and Legislative branches, and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may deem to be confidential. And the Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange for

In accordance with your personal request I furnish below a statement of the proceedings and documents which have been (a) should not be open to access or (b) might be so open with- out objection, which may serve as a basis for consideration at the meeting. I am furnishing a copy to each member of the Committee.

Under regulation 140 notice to the above is already given to any member of the Senate.

11. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNDICATE AND CONNECTED PARTIES

The proceedings of the Syndicate are published annually and furnished to every Fellow of the Senate. The Syndicate's Annual Report provides each Fellow with a connected statement thereon. The papers connected with these proceedings may be consulted under the several heads and with which the proceedings are classified in the minutes.

Procedural for election and confirmation of minutes.

Under this head are included Orders and Memoranda of all kinds all of which (other than those used as evidence in the House) are communicated to the Senate in the President's Annual Message. There seems to be no valid objection to their being so by the House.

Committee of the Syndicate' are discussed. Accounts may be questioned for the reasons set out later when proceedings under the heading 'Proceedings of the Committee of the Syndicate'. To the proceedings of these committees and their reports the right of access is granted to the public. When Government Orders call for action they are referred to Standing or Special Committees.

These are purely administrative matters. The estimates are furnished for approval by the House of Representatives and are returned after sanction; most of them are annual and are furnished in the winter.

IV. Examiners

V. Boards of Studies.

Examiners,
Ordinary Lectureships,
Special Lectures,
Studentships,

Institutions to be recognized under Oriental Titles Regulations.

all of which may call for the expression of personal opinion frequently of a confidential character. If Chairmen and Members of Boards of Studies had on personal matters to frame recommendations and arguments in support which would be open to outside criticism, it is possible that their value as advisory bodies would be destroyed or at least would appreciably diminish.

VI. General University Business.

Except in the case of matters definitely confidential in character, there are few papers disposed of under this heading which could not be made open to access. 'General University business' is mainly composed of formal and administrative matters which are not of importance sufficient to necessitate reference to a committee. They are usually communicated to the Senate in the Syndicate's Annual Report either briefly or in full according to their importance.

VII. *Affiliated Institutions.*

The papers consist largely of formal returns from colleges, but also of correspondence arising from action taken by the Syndicate under the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. It seems a matter for argument whether, unless publication is ultimately necessitated by proceedings in the Senate, such correspondence ought not to be confidential; this seems implicit in the Act which imposes on the Syndicate and not the Senate the duty of dealing with the affiliated colleges: further the reputation of a college may be as important as that of an individual. The premature disclosure of controversies between the Syndicate and affiliated colleges might be thought likely to prejudice the arrival at a right solution of the difficulties involved. It should be observed that the General reports on inspections—other than the Special reports on individual colleges—are communicated to every member of the Senate.

VIII. Examinations.

Apart from purely administrative matters the only questions included in the above are applications for exemption under section 19 of the Act, which specifically gives to the Syndicate the responsibility of either recommending or refusing them. Refusals may therefore be impliedly confidential and recommendations come before the Senate in the ordinary course.

IX. University Library.

The papers are all administrative and presumably not confidential. The Library is managed by a committee appointed under the provisions of a Government Order which defines its duties.

X. Endowments.

The papers are entirely administrative and presumably not confidential. The endowments and the rules governing them are set out in full in Volume II of the Calendar.

XI. *Syndicate Committees.*

Under this head appear all reports of committees either Standing or Special. It is the duty of these committees to make all necessary investigations into matters referred to them and to present definite reports thereon to the Syndicate. These reports consequently must contain expressions of opinion which are valuable in proportion to their candour and sincerity and which could be made only as privileged and confidential communications not open to general knowledge or perusal. The necessity for treating them as strictly confidential would seem not open to question.

XII. Miscellaneous.

Petty matters of administration, not confidential, are considered under this head.

XIII. Accounts.

Budget estimates (henceforth to be considered annually by the Senate), monthly and quarterly statements of accounts, investments, and kindred matters are considered under accounts, each having been previously reported upon by the Finance Committee. There would seem to be no special reason for keeping such matters confidential.

To summarize the foregoing statement on the proceedings of the Syndicate and connected papers, there appear to be grounds for assuming that access may be permitted to

- (i) all proceedings of the Syndicate as recorded in printed minutes,
- (ii) papers connected therewith, other than,
 - (a) definitely confidential documents,
 - (b) reports and recommendations of the Syndicate Committees,
 - (c) correspondence with affiliated colleges under section 23 of the Act,
 - (d) correspondence relating to refusals of exemptions under section 19 of the Act,
 - (e) reports and recommendations from Boards of Studies and Boards of Examiners relating to selections of persons as Examiners, Lecturers, Research students, etc., and to the performance of their duties as such.

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FACULTIES AND CONNECTED PAPERS.

Apart from elections of Presidents and members of the Syndicate, the powers of the Faculties are confined to those specified in Regulation 103, i.e., to the consideration mainly of regulations on courses of study and examinations. To such proceedings and papers publicity could be given without objection: but as all changes in regulations are made finally by the Senate, the only proceedings of that character which are not now communicated in some form or other to the Senate are those in which proposals for altering regulations are negated.

IV. PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OF STUDIES.

The proceedings of Boards of Studies are recorded by their Chairmen, not by the Registrar. Boards of Studies frequently meet simultaneously and in different places. Their proceedings are often, and of necessity, informal; a considerable amount of work is being accomplished by correspondence and circulation of papers. Two (and, till recently three) Chairmen of Boards of Studies are not resident in Madras. Considerable difficulties therefore present themselves at the outset in the way of making proceedings of Boards of Studies open to access.

The objections to such access noted under 'Syndicate' above, in the paragraph on Boards of Studies, apply equally here, both in the case of the 'proceedings' and in the case of connected papers. It would seem that by the regulations the various Boards of Studies have been deliberately permitted to act without any prescribed formalities, and are expected to report upon matters which in their nature are confidential. Formality and publicity might wholly destroy their usefulness.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS DEWSBURY.

M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., F.R.S.S.
Copy to each member of the Committee for information, with the request that if the time suggested for the meeting (Saturday, January 5, 1918, at 11 a.m.) is inconvenient, intimation will be given to that effect as soon as possible.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY.

Memorandum prepared by the Committee of three members of the Senate elected under regulation 64, in reply to the protests lodged by Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar against the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meeting held on October 26, 1918 (i) adopting clause (v) of regulation 11 of Chapter VI of the revised regulations and (2) adopting regulations 9 to 15 of Chapter XV of the same regulations.

The inconvenience or even the absurdity of regulation 64 when used as a weapon for attacking the rulings of the Vice-Chancellor is well illustrated by the present case. On the one hand under the guise of a protest against resolutions passed by the Senate in its October meeting two rulings of the Vice-Chancellor on executive and legislative spheres are attacked by a member whose confusion of thought with regard to the constitution of the University permits him to ask Government to legislate for the University by adding to a regulation passed by the Senate a proviso that has never been considered by the Senate, much less passed. On the other hand these rulings have to be defended by three members who *per se* can have no knowledge of the reasons determining the Vice-Chancellor's decisions. The only person with such knowledge is the Vice-Chancellor. It seems right therefore that his reasons should be stated by himself and incorporated in this reply.

2. On the desirability of the amendments ruled out of order Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar has much to say, and much might be said in rejoinder. We do not, however, propose to say it, for to discuss the expediency of particular propositions when the real question under discussion is one of order, is merely to confuse two different issues.

3. Turning to the question of order we have only to point out that the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum shows that his rulings were influenced by reasons quite other than those that Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar assumes for him.

The Vice-Chancellor's memorandum is as follows:—

"(1) I state shortly the grounds for my rulings, against which these protests are virtually directed, for the information of the members of the Senate entrusted with the duty of preparing memoranda in support of the resolutions in question.

R/R

(2) In doing so I do not consider the merits of the amendments I ruled out of order, since, although the protests are largely concerned with them, they have no connexion with the question I had to decide, whether those amendments were out of order as inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act.

(3) I also do not consider the question, which Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar raises, whether the amendments were out of order as involving interference with any right of the Syndicate under section 15 (i) of the Act to conduct the executive government of the University controlled by the Senate, either in matters of discipline or with reference to access to records, the subjects of the two protests respectively. The question of the existence or extent of such a right is large and difficult. If it arises in the future in connexion with any motion on these or other subjects I shall deal with it to the best of my ability. But I have not dealt with it yet and my rulings were not intended to and did not decide it.

(4) The ruling referred to in protest No. 1, relating to the regulation regarding discipline, was based on Mr. Allen's objection in a narrower form than Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar deals with directly:—that the admission and disposal by the Senate of an appeal presented by a person aggrieved by the Syndicate's decision is not a procedure open to a legislative body, such as the former is constituted by the Act and cannot be authorized by its own resolution. According to the judgment of Coutts-Trotter, J., in the matter of Natesan (XL Mad., 125 at 138) 'the general scheme of the Act and the regulations to be framed would appear to be this, that the Senate should be the legislative and the Syndicate the executive government of the University'. Vide also the similar dictum of Kumaraswami Sastri, J., at page 158. And, without pursuing these citations further or the implications from them regarding the larger question above referred to, I think that they and the distinct language in section 15 (1) justify the conception of the Senate as a legislative body. Such a body, whether or no it possesses the power of *ex post facto* correction of particular decisions of its executive, to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers in his paragraph 5, must, in the absence of any statutory exception, proceed by the method appropriate to its legislative character; that is, not (as an executive body proceeds habitually) on the initiative or appeal of a stranger, but on motions made by one of its members. For such motions regulation 97 to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers, provides. It may be doubtful in view of the judgments above referred to whether that regulation is *intra vires*. But that is not the point at present. That regulation no doubt purports to admit of interference by the Senate with the Syndicate's decision. But the only point now material in connexion with it is that it permits such interference by resolution passed on the motion of a Fellow, consistently with the Senate's legislative character, whilst the amendment ruled out of order proposed a different procedure, which the Senate has never employed and cannot employ, if its legislative character is to be maintained and if it is not, inconsistently with section 15 (1), to adopt executive procedure.

(5) The reason, for which I ruled out the amendment relating to inspection of records, has also been misunderstood by Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar, although it was stated at the time by Mr. Allen and myself. As Mr. Allen put it, the amendment involved the withdrawal from the Syndicate of one of its executive duties or powers; as I put it, it conferred that duty or power on the Vice-Chancellor. The only portion of the amendment, which it was necessary for me to consider in order to disallow it, was that which imposed on the Vice-Chancellor the duty of deciding on the records, of which inspection may be given. This is referred to as a duty appropriate to an executive officer in the penultimate paragraph of the minute of dissent which is printed with the protest and is apparently endorsed by Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar; and in fact his own description is not compatible with its having any other character. It follows that its performance is part of the executive government of the University which under section 15 (1) is vested in the Syndicate. The amendment, which proposes to withdraw a duty assigned to the Syndicate as a whole and to impose it on one of its members, the Vice-Chancellor, is inconsistent with that section and was therefore out of order. It may perhaps be added that, if the principle of this portion of the amendment were acceptable, it would equally justify the withdrawal from the Syndicate of any or all of its other duties and enable the Senate to reduce it to impotence by imposing all those duties on the Vice-Chancellor, if it so desired."

23th November 1918.

H. J. ALLEN.
R. LITTLEHAILES.
E. M. MACPHAIL.

Order—No. 11, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1919.

Under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government sanction the revised set of regulations of the University submitted with the Registrar's letter No. 7985, dated the 14th November 1918.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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

No. 11, HOME (EDUCATION), 6TH JANUARY 1919

To the Registrar, University of Madras,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th November 1918, and in reply to inform you that the Government have sanctioned the revised set of regulations of the University submitted with the Registrar's letter No. 7985, dated the 14th November 1918.

The regulations are as follows:—

(1) The regulations regarding discipline, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(2) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(3) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Registrar, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(4) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Librarian, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(5) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Bursar, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(6) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Medical Officer, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(7) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Chaplain, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(8) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Secretary, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(9) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Treasurer, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(10) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Librarian, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(11) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Bursar, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(12) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Medical Officer, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

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(14) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Secretary, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

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(99) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Treasurer, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

(100) The regulations regarding the appointment of the Librarian, which were the subject of the protest, are hereby sanctioned.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 11, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 6TH JANUARY 1919.

[SUBJECT.—Revised Regulations of the University of Madras.]

From the Registrar, University of Madras.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the memoranda in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting the revised regulations promised by the Syndicate may be awaited.

Yes please.

C.R.—25-11-18.

The draft revised regulations will, in the meanwhile, be examined.

A.V.—22-11-18.

S.A.—22-11-18.

The Syndicate has forwarded copies of the protests lodged by M.R. Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar against the adoption of revised Regulations 11 (v) of Chapter VI and 12 of Chapter XV together with the memorandum prepared by three members of the Senate in support of the resolutions of the Senate adopting the revised regulations.

2. The difficulties of interpretation of the existing regulations as revealed in the judgments of the High Court and the applications of Messrs. K. B. Ramanathan and G. A. Natesan for writs of mandamus against the Syndicate are said to have necessitated a revision of the existing regulations. The division of the regulations into chapters with appropriate headings is a decided improvement upon the existing system of giving consecutive numbers to the existing regulations.

3. The draft revised regulations have been examined and are for the most part *verbatim* reproductions of existing regulations, rearranged and renumbered under appropriate headings. Such alterations in the regulations as have recently been sanctioned have also been incorporated in the revised regulations. The important modifications made in the existing regulations are referred to in the statement issued by the Syndicate to the Senate and in the Registrar's letter to Government. The revised regulations do not generally seem open to objection.

4. The regulations in respect of which protests have been lodged are examined below :—

Revised Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI.—Even under the existing Regulation 96 (iv) to which this corresponds, the extreme penalty of permanent exclusion from any University examination can be inflicted by the Syndicate on any student whose misconduct is brought to its notice. The proposed Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI empowers the Syndicate not only to exclude such a student from any University

*This is an additional power proposed to be conferred on the Syndicate.

examination or * from any convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees but to cancel any University examination previously passed by him. An amendment by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar providing for an appeal to the Senate in cases of permanent exclusion or exclusion for a period exceeding five years was ruled out of order on the ground that it sought to clothe with appellate powers the Senate which is only a legislative body. In his

protest forwarded by the Syndicate, Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar seeks to make out that inasmuch as the general supervision over the affairs of the University is vested in the Senate, by the Act

of Incorporation as amended by the Indian Universities Act, the throwing out of the amendment on the grounds mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor deprives the Senate of its legitimate functions of regulation-making and makes the Syndicate irresponsible to the Senate. Attention is, however, invited to the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum wherein he observes that "such a body, whether or no it possesses the power of *ex post facto* correction of particular decisions of its executive, to which Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar refers in his paragraph 5, must, in the absence of any statutory exception, proceed by the method appropriate to its legislative character; that is,

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not (as an executive body proceeds habitually) on the initiative or appeal of a stranger, but on motions made by one of its members." This position seems correct and in view of the fact that it is open to students who are aggrieved by any action of the Syndicate under the proposed Regulation 11 (v) of Chapter VI, to move any member of the Senate to champion their cause, the draft regulation does not seem to call for revision.

5. Revised Regulation 12 of Chapter XV.—This is a reproduction of the existing Regulation 149 and runs as follows:—

"The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of the Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings." The regulation proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar in substitution of Regulation 149 is extracted below:—

"A member of the Senate shall have the right of access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate, any Faculty and any Board of Studies and to any papers connected with such proceedings, except such as the Vice-Chancellor may declare to be confidential."

Whereas, under the existing regulation the right of access of members of the Senate, the Syndicate, or Faculty is restricted to the proceedings of the particular body of which they are members and the documents connected therewith, the proposed regulation seeks to extend that right to the proceedings of all the bodies. Further, under the existing regulation, the members of any body can have access to all the proceedings of that body. The proposed regulation restricts the right of access to documents other than those declared to be confidential by the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar contends that to deny the right of access of members of the Senate, Syndicate, etc., to the proceedings of all these bodies is an infraction of their fundamental rights and that Regulation 149 should be construed as a rule for the guidance of the Registrar in arranging for access to papers and not as a limitation of the rights of Fellows. The Vice-Chancellor's reason for over-ruling the modification proposed was that it involved the withdrawal from the Syndicate of one of its executive duties or powers and conferred that duty or power on the Vice-Chancellor. The performance of the duty of deciding the nature of documents was considered by him to be part of the executive government of the University which under section 15 (1) of the Universities Act, is vested in the Syndicate and the amendment which proposed to withdraw a duty assigned to the Syndicate as a whole and to impose it on one of its members, the Vice-Chancellor, was inconsistent with that section and was therefore out of order." This ruling appears to be correct and it does not seem necessary that Government should interfere with it.

6. Submitted that Government may approve the draft revised regulations, but before doing so, the file may be sent u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

A.V.—18-12-18.

S.A.—18-12-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-12-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—20-12-18.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I have no remarks to offer.

H. S. DUNCAN—26-12-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order sanctioning the revised set of regulations is submitted for approval.

S.A.—2-1-19.

C.R.—3-1-19.

L.D.S.—3-1-19.

P[ENTLAND]—4-1-19.

Issue.

L.D.S.—4-1-19.

[G.O. No. 11, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1919.]

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

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[P.T.O.]

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Clerk.

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Clerk.

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Supdt.

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