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Indian Universities Commission

Government {1903} of Madras.

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G.O., &c., Nos. 216, 217, 15th May 1903.

H. P.

MAY.

Indian Universities Commission.

Directing that the Government of India be informed of the views of this Government on the recommendations of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Simla, 24th October 1902, No. 854.

In continuation of the letter from the Government of India, No. 664–673, dated the 2nd August 1902, forwarding copies of the report of the Indian Universities Commission, I am directed to communicate the following observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the report and to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be furnished at an early date with the views of the Governor in Council on the recommendations of the Commission.

Appointment of the Commission.

2. During the last three years the attention of the Government of India has been specially directed to the problems connected with University education in this country. A consensus of opinion has pronounced that the system adopted experimentally in India nearly half a century ago, while it has been responsible for great strides in higher education, has also developed anomalies and even abuses, arising in the main from too close an adherence to lines of working, which are not altogether suited to the conditions of the present day, and from which the best educational thought of the time has shown an increasing tendency to separate itself. In order to carry the examination of this problem to a practical issue, a Commission was appointed by a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 27th January 1902, to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working; and to recommend to the Governor-General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning.

Its method of inquiry.

3. The Commission travelled and held sittings between the 18th February and the 18th April 1902, and within that period 156 witnesses were examined and many colleges and institutions affiliated to the Universities were visited. The report of the Commission, which has already been published, has been read by the Governor-General in Council with much interest and advantage. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it covers with accuracy and fullness (but with sufficient condensation) the entire ground which they were invited to traverse. It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University education; it outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform; and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the president and his colleagues which His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging. The position occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee and his high authority in educational matters lend great weight, not only to his note of dissent, but also to the many recommendations of the commission in which he agrees.

Attitude of Government towards higher education.

4. In the present communication the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable in the first instance to disclaim emphatically any intention of receding from the policy set forth in the Educational despatch of 1854, and affirmed by the Education Commission of 1882, that it is important to encourage private enterprise in the matter of education, both because to do so shifts a larger proportion of the cost on to the shoulders of those who should properly bear it, and because private enterprise is peculiarly competent to adapt education to the varying needs and conditions of different places and different times. This policy was deliberately accepted at the time by the Government of India, and their adherence to it remains.

5. But the sole condition upon which private enterprise can be encouraged is that the education which it offers is reasonably efficient; by which is meant, not that it follows any prescribed set of rules or courses of study, but that discipline is enforced, good morals inculcated, and adequate provision made for instruction. Inferior education at cheap rates is in all countries a snare to parents, and a danger to their children; and it is especially so in India, where western education is of such recent origin. It is the bounden duty of Government, with regard to schools, and of the Universities (which derive their authority from Government) with regard to colleges, to do all that lies in their power to discourage methods of tuition that sacrifice efficiency to popularity, and that lower, instead of progressively elevating, the educational ideals of the nation.

6. In the existing circumstances of education in India, the standard of efficiency which it is proper and possible to enforce is admittedly not so high as that which is attained in more advanced countries. But it should be the constant endeavour of Government to raise it, not so as to deprive the children of the country of the means of education, but to protect them, so far as may be, against wasting the only years of their lives during which education is possible. The most dangerous enemy to legitimate private enterprise in matters educational is the school or college which reduces expenditure to a point at which efficiency is impossible, and thus tempts parents to take their boys from soundly conducted institutions, and to send them where the training they receive is both inferior and cheap. To discourage such institutions is the most practically effectual method of encouraging all such private enterprise as is deserving of encouragement; and it is to this end that many of the most important changes now proposed are directed.

7. The Government of India confidently anticipate that the majority of the changes recommended by the Commission will have the effect of improving the quality and enlarging the scope of all forms of higher education in India; that they will open to the youth of the country lines of activity and prospects of employment for which their present training fails to equip them; that they will directly promote the intellectual advancement of the upper classes, and will both directly and indirectly lead to the development of the resources and industries of India.

Full criticism invited.

8. In recommending to the Secretary of State and in ordering, with his approval, the publication of the report as soon as possible after its submission, the intention of the Government of India was to evoke the fullest and freest expression of opinion, not only from Governments and officials, but also from individuals, representative bodies, and the public press, so that before arriving at a final decision they might be in possession of the views of all persons interested in the future of education in India. Of the criticisms which have so far come before them, the most numerous and the most vigorous are directed against the proposal to fix a minimum rate of fees to be levied in affiliated colleges, and the proposals in respect of the institutions known as second-grade colleges. I am accordingly, in the first place, to direct attention to these subjects.

The question of minimum fees.

9. The proposals of the Commission in respect of fees are contained in paragraphs 71 and 75 of their report and are examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Banerjee in paragraphs 13 to 15 of his note of dissent. The Government of India are disposed to think that there has been some misapprehension as to the views of the Commission. It seems to have been imagined that one of the objects of their proposals was to exclude poor students as such from the benefits of higher education. But in paragraph 71 of the report they observe that no poor but really able student should be excluded by reason of his poverty from the advantages of the highest education, and in paragraph 73 they lay stress on the necessity, when fixing a minimum rate of fee, of taking into account not only the local circumstances and the demand for higher education, but also the ability of the students to pay adequate fees for the higher forms of instruction. The question is not free from difficulty and will require careful consideration. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the main argument in favour of fixing a minimum scale of fees is to be sought in the facts set forth in paragraph 73 of the report. At some of the unaided colleges it was found that the Professors and teachers were inadequately paid, that the buildings and class-rooms were unsuitable, that the educational appliances for general teaching were inadequate, and that the apparatus and laboratories for science and other special teaching were of the most primitive description, and not even suited to the requirements of an ordinary board or primary school in England, or in Europe generally. In the case of Government and aided schools, the avowed policy of Government is gradually to raise the fee until the student pays a reasonable proportion of the cost of an education which has a high commercial value, due provision being made by means of scholarships for the case of poor but clever students. The minimum scale of fees is fixed somewhat lower in aided than in Government institutions so as to prevent the latter from competing unfairly with the former. Now it will not be contended that aided colleges (a very substantial proportion of the expenditure on which is borne by Government) have in all cases reached an extravagant standard of efficiency. And if this be so, it follows that in colleges, which are unaided and unendowed, which enjoy no Government grant, and which have a lower scale of fees, the efficiency must be still lower. Nor can it be admitted for a moment that unaided colleges as such are entitled to claim unqualified freedom of action in a matter of this kind. By granting them affiliation, and by admitting their students to examinations leading up to degrees, the Universities confer upon such colleges the most valuable of academic privileges, and thus establish their right to impose such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the competitive underselling of educational advantages. That such underselling exists, in a greater or less degree, in several parts of India is beyond dispute, and it is hard to see how it can be prevented without placing some restriction on the undue lowering of fees. It may indeed be argued that efficiency can be insisted on by the threat of disaffiliation. But efficiency is difficult to measure, its estimation is open to dispute, and the principle that, with a fee-scale below a certain limit, efficiency in a college without considerable endowments or subscriptions is impossible, and may therefore be presumed not to be attained, is one for which there is much to be said. In inviting the opinion of the Governor in Council I am to repeat that nothing can be further from the intentions of the Government of India or of the Commission than to initiate a policy which would tend to make education the monopoly of the rich. It is obvious that all education cannot be equally good: some colleges and schools will always be better than others. But there is a certain minimum standard of efficiency with which all institutions ought to conform. The maintenance of that standard involves expenditure which cannot be reduced beyond a certain point and which entails the charging of fees which some of the would-be students may find difficulty in paying. The needs of this class may be met in two ways: (i) by the provision of scholarships for the more able boys; (ii) by means of endowed schools and colleges which will cheapen education for all poor sudents irrespective of their ability. Of the latter form of aid there are numerous examples in Europe, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that one result of the Commission will be to promote the foundation of similar beneficent institutions in this country. India as a country is not rich, but there are many rich men in India, and they can devote their wealth to no more excellent purpose than the provision of some measure of higher education for the poorer students who, from whatever cause, are left behind in the race for scholarships

The question of second grade colleges.

10. In paragraph 77 of their report the Commission explain that the so-called second grade colleges are for the most part only high schools which have added to their course two college classes teaching up to the standard of the F. A. Examination but no further. With the object of marking more clearly the dividing line between school and college life, and securing the generally desirable object that University students should receive their education in colleges properly so called, and that school boys and college students should not receive instruction in the same building and under the same set of rules, the Commission recommend that no new second grade colleges should be affiliated, and that those existing colleges which cannot hope to rise to the first grade by adding classes teaching up to the B. A. degree should revert to the position of high schools. They do not however suggest that the latter change should be made at once. They would leave it to each University to determine a reasonable time within which it can be effected, and they suggest that due regard should be paid to existing interests. In fact they contemplate their policy being carried out very gradually, and after careful consultation with the local authorities.

11. However gradual the process may be, and however cautiously it may be undertaken, the Government of India cannot but recognise that the change proposed will be a large one and that many interests will be affected. No doubt some reform is required. There is abundant evidence that under present conditions great mischief is wrought, especially in Bengal, by rivalry between schools, with the result that in many places the true interests of education suffer and the prospects of students are impaired by the maintenance of several small college departments where there ought to be one good college. But there is something to be said on the other side. The Government of India are not at present convinced that the practice by which a flourishing school extends the scope of its efforts so as to include the F.A., of itself deserves condemnation, provided always that the teaching and equipment of the college classes is thoroughly efficient up to the limits of the course which they teach. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in India such classes may indeed serve a useful purpose in several ways. Not only do they cheapen a particular stage of education which many students are unable to pursue further; they also in many cases defer the separation of a student from his family, a point to which Indian parents rightly attach much importance. It must be borne in mind that the student enters upon his college course at a younger age in India than in England; in the absence of proper hostels no effective supervision is provided for him in strange and trying surroundings; and the anxiety of his parents to postpone the day of his departure for a large town at a distance is therefore reasonable in itself and deserves sympathetic consideration on the part of Government. To enforce with strictness the recommendations of the Commission might in many cases lead to the substitution of an inferior first grade for a good second grade college. And a second grade college is often only an intermediate and necessary step towards the formation of a first grade college. The fact which lies at the root of the matter is, that owing to the special conditions of India, the two years of the First Arts course, which are in other countries the last two years of school life, have been here included in the college course. In time it should be possible to remedy this defect. Meanwhile, the Government of India incline to the opinion that, so long as efficiency is strictly insisted upon, second grade colleges occupy a definite place in the educational machinery of the country, and fulfil a useful function.

12. I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council on this important subject, with special reference to the circumstances of Madras and of particular localities.

Affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges.

13. The question of the retention of second grade colleges really forms part of the larger question of the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges generally. The proposals of the Commission on this important subject may conveniently be brought together here. They recommend that before affiliation is granted, a college should be required to conform to the following tests.

(*a*) Desirability of the institution to be certified by the Director of Public Instruction.

(*b*) Assurance to be given as to its financial stability.

(*c*) Creation of a properly constituted governing body.

(*d*) Provision of an adequate teaching staff with a common room for their meetings.

(*e*) Provision of suitable and healthy buildings.

(*f*) Where possible (though of course this cannot be made a condition of affiliation) residence of the Principals and Professors in close proximity to the college.

(*g*) Adequate provision for the residence of students in college lodgings or in hostels, and for their supervision by a resident Superintendent.

(*h*) Satisfactory guarantees as to the subjects and courses of study.

(*i*) Introduction of a scale of minimum fees, free-studentships being as a general rule debarred, and State and private scholarships encouraged.

(*j*) Existence and enforcement of proper transfer rules.

(*k*) No new second grade college to be affiliated.

14. On all of these points except one—the introduction of a scale of minimum fees—the recommendations of the Commission are unanimous, and their unanimity carries immense weight. They have laid down in clear and unequivocal terms the standard of efficiency which all Indian colleges may reasonably be expected to maintain. How is conformity with that standard to be secured (*a*) in the case of new institutions, (*b*) in the case of existing colleges? The former case presents no difficulty. The Commission agree that the question of admitting new institutions to affiliation is, in the first instance, one for the Syndicate, who will make the necessary enquiries and will procure an independent report from the Director of Public Instruction or some other competent authority. They will then submit the application to Government with their recommendation and the grounds for it, and Government will pass final orders. The Government of India regard the suggestion that affiliation should in future be granted in specified courses or subjects, as especially valuable. As regards colleges on which the privilege of affiliation nas already been conferred, the Commission are unanimous in recommending that no such institution should be allowed to fall below the standard of efficiency required, and they refer to cases brought before them of colleges which obtained affiliation on statements showing an adequate staff which was afterwards allowed to deteriorate. When once the standard of efficiency has been clearly defined, the question must arise how far existing institutions comply with it in respect of each of the various courses which they teach. The determination of this important question will be an undertaking of some magnitude, and it does not follow that it can be approached in the same manner everywhere. It is possible that in some of the Universities it may most conveniently be dealt with by the Syndicate on the basis of information furnished by the Director of Public Instruction and supplemented by their own inspections and inquiries. This mode of procedure has the advantage of being in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, and with the position which they propose to assign to the Syndicate in future. But it seems probable that the task of examining into the circumstances of all existing institutions will prove too heavy for the Syndicate to accomplish unaided within any reasonable time. In that case it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the best plan will be for the Chancellor of each University to appoint a strong and representative Committee of the Senate to consider and report direct to him what institutions, whether of the first or second grade, are qualified to retain their privilege of affiliation in respect of all or some of the courses which they teach, and to make such recommendations as they consider to be called for in each case as to the improvements which are necessary and the period within which they should be introduced. The mere appointment of such a Committee would of itself exercise great influence and would probably induce most of the institutions which now fall short of the standard to comply with its requirements of their own motion. The remaining cases would be dealt with by the Committee on the merits, and their recommendations would be considered by the Chancellor, and eventually by Government, the fullest allowance being made for the circumstances of each institution, and for the fact that a new

departure is now being taken, and a more exacting standard of efficiency prescribed. The Government of India are above all things anxious that the reforms now proposed should be introduced with the utmost circumspection, and that all reasonable concessions should be made in order to avoid dealing harshly with institutions which have in the past made *bonâ fide* attempts to work up to the standards that have hitherto obtained.

15. The ground having been thus cleared by the enquiries and recommendations of the Syndicate or proposed Committee, and the action taken upon them by the Chancellor, it may be hoped that the question of withdrawing the privilege of affiliation will seldom arise in the future, and that if the Syndicate make wise use of their power of inspection, a warning from them will be sufficient to induce a college to carry out the improvements required. Should it, in an exceptional case, be necessary to resort to extreme measures, the Government of India are disposed to think that the case, with the recommendation of the Syndicate upon it, should be brought before the Senate, and that their opinion should be submitted to Government by the Syndicate, with such further comments and explanations as the latter body may consider to be necessary in order to present a complete view of the case. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Governor in Council on the points discussed above.

Recognition of schools.

16. In paragraph 78 of the report the Commission recommend that, in admitting schools to the privilege of sending up their boys for the Entrance Examination, the Universities should be guided by the Education Department and should recognize only those schools which have obtained the recognition of the department under the rules for the time being in force. Exception has been taken to this proposal in the case of unaided private schools, on the ground that it would amount to an undue interference with their freedom of action and would tend to reduce the school education of each Province to a dead level of uniformity. It is at the same time admitted that before recognizing such schools the University must satisfy itself as to their conduct, efficiency and discipline, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee observes with much force that "the University has no adequate machinery for ascertaining these matters, and even if it were to determine the question of recognition of a school for itself, it must depend upon the Director of Public Instruction for information." This being so, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the objects which the Commission have in view will be sufficiently attained if it is laid down that no school shall be recognized unless the local Education department can certify that it conforms, not with the departmental rules, which may not be in all respects applicable, but with rules framed by the Syndicate for this purpose. Under this arrangement the recognition or non-recognition of a school will be the act of the University, and the functions of the Education Department will be limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable it to exercise its controlling authority. I am to ask whether this suggestion commends itself to the Governor in Council.

The teaching of law.

17. The recommendations of the Commission for the better and more scientific teaching of law are set forth in paragraphs 118—122 of their report and are examined in paragraphs 27—30 of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee's Note of Dissent. They have attracted a good deal of criticism which has not always rested upon a full understanding of the Commission's proposals. It seems to be supposed that the Commission wish to confine the teaching of law to central colleges established in the University towns, and that they recommend the abolition of all independent institutions, and more especially of the various law classes and law departments attached to Arts colleges. This is an entire misapprehension. No such centralization, and no such monopoly were contemplated by the Commission, nor would so sweeping a change commend itself to the Government of India. That some reform is called for in the interest of a branch of education which is of peculiar importance in India will, the Governor-General in Council believes, be generally admitted. No one will attempt to justify a system under which it is possible for the legal education of students to be

entrusted to a single teacher who is supposed to deliver formal lectures on all the subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Law, while no library is provided for the students to consult, and no attempt is made to ascertain by means of essays or exercises how far they have assimilated the modicum of information that the lecturer is capable of imparting. That teaching of this kind is not teaching at all is, indeed, admitted in substance by those who argue in defence of the present system that the students do not go to law lectures to learn law, but in order to obtain the certificate required by the University of having attended so many lectures, and that they can master all their subjects in six months' privite reading.

18. The Government of India are disposed to think that the principles which have been suggested in the case of second-grade colleges may be found to be equally applicable to the case of the law classes and departments. Efficiency should be strictly insisted on up to the point to which they teach, and, that once secured, their teaching should be accepted as part of the course which the candidates must undergo. Institutions which comply with this essential condition will be entitled to be treated as "centres of *bonâ fide* legal teaching" and will be able to obtain affiliation to the University in law. As an illustration of what is meant by *bonâ fide* legal teaching, the Commission refer to the case of the Aligarh college where it is recognized that one teacher cannot do justice to all the subjects comprised in the law course, and the professor is assisted by a small staff of local practitioners, old students of the college. Local teaching of this kind, provided always that it comes up to an approved standard, reduces the cost of a legal education to the students of the locality, and need not be condemned because it necessarily falls short of the higher ideal aimed at in a central college which is intended to serve as a model to all similar institutions in the province. The same principle applies in the main to the colleges affiliated in law which are situated in University towns. Some of these, notably the Calcutta colleges, command the services of teachers who are well qualified in point of learning. The question for them will be whether they will co-operate in the creation of a central college, or will elect to retain their independence and to maintain a *bonâ fide* centre of legal teaching within their own walls. At the same time, the Government of India are inclined to agree that, as in the case of arts, a central law college, with fees pitched at a rate commensurate with the commercial value of the education imparted, should be established at each University centre, and, if necessary, by Government. But its object should be to serve as a model; and it should possess no monopoly other than its own merits may secure to it.

19. I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals of the Commission on this subject and their application to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency. In particular I am to inquire as to the desirability of establishing a central college of law and the possibility of making it self-supporting. Where a law college already exists, the Government of India would be glad to be informed what action should be taken to bring its teaching and equipment up to the standard laid down by the Commission and to make it in every respect a model institution of its kind.

20. In paragraphs 33—43 of the report the Commission refer to the defects in the Senates of the Universities as now constituted and propose a variety of reforms. Their proposals under this head are criticised by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee (paragraphs 2—8 of his note) who expresses entire agreement in the opinion entertained almost unanimously by the witnesses who were examined by the Commission that the present Senates have become unwieldy bodies by reason of their consisting of unduly large numbers of Fellows, all of whom are not qualified or not inclined to take part in the work of a University. But while admitting that the Senates must be reduced to more reasonable dimensions with only qualified members, Mr. Banerjee is unable to accept the method of reduction recommended by his colleagues and puts forward an alternative scheme which is explained at length in his note.

Reform of the Senates.

21. It will be seen from paragraph 33 of the report that academic opinion is practically at one in holding that the existing Senates are too large, and that steps must be taken to reduce the number of Fellows, to raise the standard of qualification,

and to secure more regular attention to University business. The Government of India agree in accepting the principles affirmed by the consensus of so many competent authorities. But in giving effect to these principles they have no desire to enforce compliance with a rigidly uniform plan. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes that the Indian Universities have developed on independent lines and have formed traditions of their own, and that the differences which have thus arisen may properly be taken into consideration in settling the details of their constitution within the limit of the broad principles already accepted. I am accordingly to ask for an expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council (i) as to the adequacy of the number of Fellows proposed by the Commission for the Senate of the Madras University; (ii) as to the proportion of Fellows to be elected in the newly constituted Senate; (iii) as to the persons by whom the privilege of election should be exercised; (iv) as to the period for which a Fellowship should in future be tenable, with special reference to the apprehension, which the Government of India do not share, that a five years' tenure will not be favourable to independence; (v) as to the best method of securing the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate. In this last matter it has been suggested that the precedent of the Indian Museum Act might be followed, and that any Fellow who failed to attend for a year should be liable at the discretion of the Chancellor to be removed from the Senate. All the above are questions upon which the Government of India have no desire or intention to surrender their final responsibility, but upon which they desire fully to consult local opinion before exerting it.

22. The Government of India desire to add some further observations on the important question of the election of Fellows. In 1891 the privilege of election on a limited scale was conceded by Lord Lansdowne to the graduates of the Calcutta University. This was admittedly an experiment; and that phrase was applied to it by Lord Lansdowne both in official letters and in public speech. No pledge of continuance was given, and the exercise of the privilege was subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council to whom the names of the Fellows elected are submitted for final sanction. The same privilege was extended somewhat later under similar conditions to the Universities of Madras and Bombay. In the Universities of Allahabad and Lahore the Act of Incorporation provides for the election of Fellows by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. The Commission propose that the privilege experimentally conferred upon the older Universities should be retained, and that power should further be taken to introduce election by the Senates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and election by graduates at Allahabad and Lahore. The Government of India are prepared to accept the proposals of the Commission, but it must be borne in mind that these involve a very liberal concession and a substantial advance in the direction of popular representation. In the case of the older Universities a privilege hitherto conditional and tentative will now receive statutory recognition, while in the others the constituent authority will be empowered to place the existing practice on a wider and more popular basis.

Election of Fellows.

23. Where the graduates are to elect, the composition of the electorate will require careful consideration. In paragraph 40 of their report the Commission propose that the electors should be graduates of five years' standing. In making this recommendation the Commission seem to have been influenced by the precedent of the English Universities, and the Government of India entertain some doubts whether their proposal would not result in the creation of an electorate of unwieldy dimensions, scattered over a vast area of country, devoid of any common ground of action or opportunities for consultation, and therefore peculiarly liable to be led astray by the arts of the canvasser and the wire-puller. It is doubtless possible that the rule as to registration on payment of an annual fee, suggested in paragraph 55 of the report, would tend to restrict the number of graduates qualified to vote, and that the rules for election might be so framed as to operate in the same direction, while it may also be urged that as election will take place by faculties, the Faculty of Arts is the only one in which an unduly large electorate need be apprehended. But after giving their full weight to these considerations, His Excellency in Council

is still disposed to think that the Commission's proposals go too far, and that the better plan would be to adopt the Bombay system and to restrict the right of voting to the following three classes :—

(*a*) Graduates, of whatever standing, who have obtained the highest existing degree in any faculty;

(*b*) graduates, of whatever standing, who have obtained two degrees, one of which must be in the Faculty of Arts;

(*c*) graduates, of not less than ten years' standing, who have obtained only one degree.

24. The Government of India approve of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept up in each University, that an annual fee should be paid by those whose names and addresses are entered in it, and that persons whose names are not on the register should not be allowed to vote. The amount of the fee might, it is suggested, be fixed at Rs. 2. The Commission make no mention of the method of voting, but it is understood that they are in favour of continuing the existing system of voting papers. This no doubt has grave disadvantages in the opening which it gives for canvassing and organized pressure, but, having regard to the scattered character of the electorate, His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that these disadvantages are on the whole outweighed by the greater evils which would ensue if the right of election became the virtual monopoly of the residents in the capital towns. I am to invite expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council on the suggestions detailed above.

Courses of teaching.

25. I am next to draw attention to the courses in arts and science which are outlined in paragraph 117 of the report. Here it may be explained that in these and their other proposals relating to teaching the Commission must not be understood to recommend that the courses of studies in all Universities should be arranged on a uniform plan. They have rather endeavoured to state the principles by which University authorities should be guided in such matters, to draw attention to the defects which they have observed in methods of teaching, and to indicate the steps which should be taken to simplify and complete the programme of instruction. In pursuance of this view of the matter, which has the cordial assent of the Government of India, it has been suggested that, owing to the metaphysical and introspective bent of the Indian mind, the intellectual discipline which is the object of all University teaching can perhaps be better imparted by substituting history for deductive logic and elementary psychology in the intermediate course, and geography for political economy in the B.A. course. There seems to be positive advantage in a suggestion which will tend to attract the Indian mind to the study of the concrete phenomena of society, politics and the natural world rather than to abstract thought or philosophical investigation. On similar grounds, while recognising the difficulties which at present attend instruction in science, and the unsatisfactory nature of much of the school teaching in the subject, the Government of India are of opinion that it is of the greatest value, as bringing the student into contact with the practical facts which surround him. Moreover, as industrial development by means of native capital advances in India, the demand for scientific training among natives of the country will inevitably increase, and the Government of India would regret any changes which might tend to discourage them from turning their attention to these branches of study, I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council on the subject.

Position of Director of Public Instruction.

26. In paragraph 51 (*b*) of their report the Commission propose that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* a member and Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate. I am to inquire whether the Governor in Council concurs in this proposal, or whether he desires to suggest some alternative arrangement, such as that the Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate should be elected for the year, or should be appointed for the same period by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

Age of matriculation.

27. In paragraphs 163 and 164 of their report the Commission discuss the question of the age limit for matriculation and arrive at the conclusion that on the whole it will be sufficient to fix the minimum limit of age at 15 as has recently been recommended by a committee of the Senate at Calcutta. They consider that this limit should be adopted at all Universities. Their recommendation in favour of a minimum limit of 15 seems to rest to some extent on the ground that if 16 were adopted, a medical student, whose course of study is necessarily a prolonged one, would not be able to obtain his degree or diploma until he was 23.

28. The Government of India are unable to admit that the convenience of the comparatively small class of medical students should be permitted to override the educational interests of the students at large. And it appears to them that the natural precocity of the Indian youth, the deplorable physical and mental consequences of overpressure upon young boys, and the dangers attending their premature entry upon collegiate life, furnish weighty arguments in favour of fixing the minimum age at which a candidate may present himself for examination at 16 rather than 15. The Commission have shown that if a continuous record of a boy's age is maintained from the time when he first goes to school, there will be little difficulty in guarding against the evasion of the rule. It may be added that the inducement to overstate age with the object of matriculating earlier would be greatly reduced if it were made an absolute rule that any declaration of age for public purposes, express or implied, should, in the case of Government servants, be deemed conclusive, and that no revision of such a declaration should be allowed to be made at a later period for any such purpose as avoiding compulsory retirement from the service. I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council on the general question on the minimum age to be adopted and as to the desirability of prohibiting any alteration in the recorded ages of Government servants.

Admission of private students to examinations.

29. In paragraph 78 of the report the Commission point out that their proposals as to the affiliation of colleges and the recognition of schools will involve a revision of the rules in regard to the admission of private students to University Examinations. In paragraphs 166—68 they examine this question more fully. As regards candidates for matriculation, they suggest the general adoption of the rule in force at Calcutta which requires every private student to produce a certificate from the Educational inspector of the circle in which he lives to the effect that it is reasonably probable that he will pass the University Examination. In the case of the Intermediate Examination and the examination for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., the Commission recommend that private students should be admitted only by an order of the Senate, to be justified by reasons recorded in each case at the time of making the order. The Government of India think it clearly desirable that, so far as the Entrance Examination is concerned, some provision should be made for the admission of private students. But they doubt whether it is advisable or convenient to impose on Government Inspectors the duty of testing such students, and they are disposed to think that a certificate from the headmaster of a recognized school of suitable status might be accepted as sufficient. After matriculation students should as far as possible receive their training in the colleges of the Universities, and the Government of India agree in thinking that exemptions from this rule should very rarely be allowed. It seems to them, however, that the proposal to refer all such cases to the Senate is somewhat out of proportion to their importance, and is inconsistent with the position which it is proposed to assign to the Syndicate. I am to invite an expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council on these points.

Question of an Honours' Course.

30. The question of introducing or continuing a separate Honours' Course is one of some difficulty. The Commission discuss it in paragraph 173 and recommend with some hesitation that there should be no separate course for honours but that the examination for the degree of M.A. should be regarded as the Honours' Examination. In arriving at this conclusion they seem to have been mainly influenced by the fact that the introduction of honours' courses at Calcutta has depreciated the pass degree of B.A. The Commission were, it is understood, of opinion that the

Indian colleges do not at present possess the staff and resources requisite to enable them to make adequate arrangements for both Honours' men and pass men. They feared that if the Calcutta system were extended generally, the best teachers in a college would concentrate their efforts on the Honours' men, and that the general standard might be lowered in consequence. The advocates of Honours' courses are found for the most part among those who favour the early specialization of studies, while the Commission consider that an Indian student is not fit to take up a special subject until he has finished his B.A. course. On the other side it may be said that it is possible to attach too much weight to the alleged depreciation of the pass degree. The more that degree declines in value, the more will men resort to the Honours' course, and the greater will be the distinction between the ambitious and the inert or indifferent student which it is the object of all education to accentuate. The suggestion that the M.A. Examination should be regarded as the Honours' course, meets the case only of the small minority who go on to that degree, and the Governor-General in Council sees no reason why the great body of students who do not proceed beyond the B.A. degree should all be included in one and the same category if some of their number desire the opportunity of showing that they have attained a somewhat higher standard. It has been suggested that this legitimate ambition might be satisfied by dividing the B.A. Examination into three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction, while the third class would comprise the large number of students who merely qualify for a pass. The highest rank of Honours would still be reserved for the M.A. Examination. I am to ask for the views of the Governor in Council on these questions.

Financial questions.

31. The question of the effect of the Commission's proposals on the financial resources of the universities and colleges is examined in paragraphs 189—94 of the report. The Government of India agree in thinking that the changes proposed by the Commission, if carried out in anything approaching entirety, will impose upon the Universities fresh burdens, while at the same time they will probably reduce one of their chief sources of revenue by diminishing the number of students who will pay fees for permission to appear at the Entrance Examination. Unless, therefore, the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened by raising the fees for examinations, by contributions from colleges towards the cost of advanced teaching, and by assistance from private benefactors or from Government, the prospect of thorough reforms being effected must be indefinitely postponed. I am accordingly to ask for a full expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council (i) as to the possibility of raising the fees for examination, (ii) as to the likelihood of substantial contributions towards the advancement of higher education being forthcoming from private sources, (iii) as to the extent to which aid can properly be given by Government; the form which it should take, whether that of a direct subsidy of lending the services of Professors, or of Providing equipment; and as to the measure of control which Government should exercise in each of these cases.

32. In the foregoing paragraphs only those recommendations of the Commission have been discussed which the Government of India feel some hesitation about accepting in their entirety, or which, either from their intrinsic importance, or because of the special attention which they have attracted, it seemed undesirable to pass over in silence. Of those that have not been noticed, while some are definite proposals for reform, many are counsels which will no doubt carry that weight with the Universities to which the distinguished qualifications of their authors, and the special attention which they have given to the subject, entitle them. It is enough to say here that they have the general approval and support of the Government of India. There are certain points special to particular provinces with which it has not been thought desirable to encumber this letter; and on these the Local Governments concerned will be separately addressed.

33. I am now to invite the opinion of the Governor in Council upon the various points that have been raised in the present letter, as well as upon the general recommendations of the Commission, in so far as these appear to His Excellency in Council to call for separate or special notice.

Endt. No. 306, Educational, dated 7th October 1902.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

From H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, 13th December 1902, No. 958.

In paragraph 32 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 854, dated the 24th October 1902, which discussed the general recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Universities Commission, it was stated that the Local Governments would be addressed separately on certain points in the report which were special to particular provinces. I am now directed to invite the attention of the Governor in Council to paragraphs 89 and 94—96 and paragraph 186 of the report of the Commission which deal respectively with the inclusion of the Vernacular in the B.A. course and the system of examination by compartments which obtains in Madras. I am to state that the Government of India will be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency in Council on the recommendations of the Commission regarding these two points.

2. I am also to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council on the suggestion made in paragraph 27 of the report that the local limits of the Universities should be more accurately defined and that those colleges in Ceylon, which now send up candidates for the examinations held by the Calcutta University, should be transferred to the Madras University.

Endt. No. 413, Educational, dated 23rd December 1902.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report before the 1st February. The Director should, if possible, obtain the opinion of the University on the subject.

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Madras, 31st January 1903, No. Cl.-4.

With reference to Government endorsement No. 306, Educational, dated 7th October 1902, on letter No. 854 from the Government of India, Home department, dealing with the report of the Indian Universities Commission, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. I take the recommendations of the Commission in the order in which they are mentioned in the Government of India letter and finally deal with certain other recommendations on which the Government of India has not made any remarks.

Fees.

3. I have already expressed my opinion that the fixing of a minimum rate of fees is neither desirable in itself nor possible to carry out in practice in any effectual way, and beyond asking the attention of Government to my letter No. Cl.-10, dated 3rd February 1902, on this subject, I have little more to say.

4. It seems to be assumed that "competitive underselling" exists. If this means that some colleges charge lower fees than others in the same neighbourhood, no doubt it exists, and it is recognized as necessary both by the Government of India

and the University Commission. But if it means that fees are arbitrarily reduced in particular cases in order to draw away particular pupils from one college to another I have seen no convincing evidence of the existence of any such practice.

5. It is said that "efficiency is difficult to measure, its estimation is open to dispute". There will be quite as much, and more, difficulty in estimating the "local circumstances, demand for higher education, and ability of students to pay" which it is proposed to take into account in fixing the minimum rate of fees. No difficulty has been found in estimating efficiency in the case of schools, and the enforcement of the conditions of recognition has led to the disappearance or reform of a number of "adventure" schools although we have not interfered with the fees.

6. What is wanted in order to test efficiency is a much more thorough system of inspection of colleges than apparently exists anywhere at present. There should be a separate University inspector of colleges for each branch of instruction, *e.g.*, one for chemical teaching, laboratories, etc., one for natural science teaching and so on. With a proper system of inspection, and well-devised examinations, efficiency should be as easy to test in the case of colleges as it is in the case of schools, and there would be no necessity to enquire whether the cost of efficiency was met from fees, subscriptions, or endowments.

7. The Commissioners do not seem to have given this subject the consideration that it deserves and their recommendations seem to have been made without sufficient care. For instance they recommend that colleges "maintained by rich benefactors on condition that no fees are charged, and others, the promoters of which are induced by religious, patriotic, or philanthropic motives to give their services as teachers free or for very small remuneration, with the express object of reducing the fees payable by students to the lowest point possible" should be specially treated and they say that "provided that the University is satisfied that such an institution is properly furnished with teachers; adequately equipped with teaching apparatus; is in receipt of no grant-in-aid from the State; and that the resources available to the promoters are sufficient to maintain it in full working order for a reasonable period, it should be exempted from the strict operation of the rule" that a minimum fee should be charged. But plainly the University ought to be satisfied on these points (except grant-in-aid) with regard to *all* colleges: they have nothing to do with the rate of fees charged. The Commissioners add that "in the case of such exceptional institutions a limit should be placed on the number of students admitted on payment of no fees or on reduced fees below the minimum fee laid down by the University, such limit to be based on the strength of the teaching staff and the facilities for instruction". Here again it is clear that such a limit should apply to the whole number of pupils in *every* institution whether fees are charged or not.

8. Inefficient colleges such as those mentioned in paragraph 73 of the report should be dealt with on their merits or demerits; their existence should not be made the occasion of a general rule which may affect injuriously the position of students in well-managed colleges.

9. In article 74 the Commissioners state that they are loth to believe that any body of educated men would condescend to attempts at evasion and they prefer to rely on the honour of authorities of colleges. But what I contend is that the rule about minimum fees could be rendered ineffectual without anything that could strictly be called evasion, and without offending any but the most quixotic sense of honour. What indeed is to be considered an evasion of the rule? Are we to require an assurance from every student that his fee has been paid from his own money or from money provided by his parents or guardians? Many students in this country painfully collect the money for their fees by actual begging: is this to be forbidden? Again there are societies of charitable people existing for the express purpose of paying the fees of poor students, and it is difficult to see anything wrong in this, or why or how their operations should be restricted. From this to the case where a Mission Society puts aside a sum of money to assist students of its own colleges to pay their fees is but a small step, and I cannot see anything dishonourable in the practice. And yet the case of such students would be exactly the same as if they were admitted at reduced

rates of fees. Is all public and private charity to be forbidden? Dr. Miller who is one of the most strenuous supporters of a compulsory minimum fee has nevertheless told us that he assists some of his students to pay their fees out of his own pocket. I am informed that certain charitably disposed people in Scotland send out money every year to the authorities of the Madras Christian College to be used in the same way. Is this to be considered a dishonourable evasion of the rules? And if it is not dishonourable on a small scale at what stage does it become dishonourable?

10. The above are only some of the questions and difficulties that are likely to arise, but I think they are sufficient to show that if the proposed rule can be worked at all it will be with so many exceptions and conditions as to make it practically valueless.

Second-grade colleges.

11. I am opposed to the recommendation that second-grade colleges should either raise themselves to the first grade or revert to the position of high schools. There are 41 such colleges affiliated to the Madras University, namely, 30 in this presidency, of which 3 are for women, and 11 in the neighbouring Native States, of which 4 are for women. There are very few if any of them in a position to rise to the first grade, and if they were to abolish their first arts classes and revert to the position of high schools, the work that they do now could hardly be taken over by the existing 15 first-grade colleges. This work is, as noticed in the Government of India's letter, the same kind of work as is done in schools in European countries, and I think it should continue to be done in classes attached to schools. If it is necessary to emphasize the fact that their work is not properly University teaching, they may cease to bear the name of colleges and be called first-grade high schools or something similar. The complete separation between school and college life which the Commissioners desire to see could more effectually be accomplished by the first-grade colleges gradually giving up their first arts classes and so recognising the fact that this kind of teaching properly belongs to the schools.

Affiliation of colleges.

12. The conditions of affiliation proposed by the Commissioners and given in paragraph 13 of the Government of India letter are in substantial agreement with those required by the Madras University. The only conditions that are not now required are (*f*), (*i*) and (*k*), and (*d*) so far as the provision of a common room is required, though I believe all colleges possess such a room. Moreover with regard to (*a*) the Syndicate takes its own measures for assuring itself that an institution is desirable, without necessarily asking for an official report from the Director of Public Instruction. Affiliation is only granted in specified courses of instruction. The weak point of the system is the want of any inspecting agency to see that colleges continue to fulfil the conditions on which they were affiliated. Such inspection can be made by the Director of Public Instruction only in the cases of colleges within his jurisdiction and there are several colleges in Native States not under his control. The question has however not escaped the consideration of the Syndicate and now that they are supported by the opinion of the Commissioners I am hopeful that an efficient system of inspection will be constituted before long. Judging from the inspection reports drawn up by the inspectors of schools in the case of institutions in this province and by what I have myself seen of the colleges I do not believe that an examination by a committee of the Senate such as the Government of India desire to see appointed would reveal any very grave defects. I think the University should have an opportunity of saying whether they consider the appointment of such a committee necessary before any steps are taken.

Recognition of schools.

13. In this province the rules of recognition of the department of Public Instruction have been accepted by the University as sufficient, and all high schools which are recognised as such by the Education department are also recognised by the university as fit to impart instruction up to the standard of the Matriculation examination. Besides these, schools in Native States of Southern India are recognised if they are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organised and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

Under this rule schools in Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkóttai and Pondicherry have been recognised. No objection has been raised to the existing practice and there seems to be no necessity for changing it.

The teaching of law.

14. The account of the Madras Law College given in paragraph 118 of the Commissioners' report is substantially accurate as far as it goes, except that students can now no longer join the college until they have passed the B.A. degree examination. The rules of the Maharaja's College, Trevandrum, which is directly under the Government of Travancore, are practically the same as those of the Madras Law College, except that lower fees are charged in the former institution.

15. Jurisprudence is not an optional subject in any course leading to the B.A. degree.

16. The staff of the Madras Law College consists of two English Professors, both barristers, of whom one is Principal, a special lecturer, and two assistant Professors whose work is mainly class work to test the knowledge acquired by the students from the lectures of the Professors. There is an excellent Law library. I have no reason to suppose that sufficient use is not made of the system of teaching from cases, and a glance at the question papers set for the B.L. degree examination will show that they could hardly be answered successfully without a considerable study of cases.

17. It is with some diffidence that I venture to differ from the opinion of such an eminent lawyer as the President of the Commission, but I consider that the reasons given for the exclusion of Roman law are not sufficient. No difficulty has ever been found in teaching this subject in this University, and those students who cannot acquire the small Latin vocabulary necessary to read original works may study them in translations of which several excellent ones exist. About the necessity of the study of Roman law for every student who desires to have a full knowledge of the history of his subject, and of the way in which modern law has been developed, there can, I imagine, be no two opinions.

18. The Commissioners consider that the Professors of a law school should be judges or practising lawyers and that the instruction should be given in the morning or evening out of court hours, and that this is the only arrangement by which the teaching can be made thoroughly practical. There is something to be said for their view but I am afraid that the inconveniences, the existence of which the Commissioners recognise, outweigh the advantages. Judges and practising lawyers would seldom have the time, and would not often have the inclination, to become teachers of the elements of law. Moreover there is not the same necessity for a thorough knowledge of the practice of law in the case of students for the B.L. degree as there is, for instance, in the case of medical students, whose degree entitles them to practise. A man who has taken the B.L. degree does not thereby become entitled to practise law: he has first to serve a period of apprenticeship in a lawyer's office and it is here that he acquires the necessary knowledge of the practice of the courts. A certain amount of practical knowledge may however be given by requiring students to attend the law courts and to take notes of a certain number of cases. The method of morning and evening lectures given by practising lawyers was tried for many years in the Presidency College law classes and was given up in favour of the present system of a whole-time college, and the legal education given is admittedly in every way more thorough under the new system than it was under the old.

19. The Madras Law College does not possess any monopoly of legal education: but it is very unlikely that a new college will be started in any other part of the presidency. After a period of financial depression the college is now self-supporting, and as the fees have lately been raised it is likely to continue so.

Reform of the Senates.

20. The number of members of the Madras University Senate, including *ex-officio* fellows, and sixteen elected fellows, is now exactly 200, according to the list given in the latest University calendar. Of these, 150 belong to the faculty of arts, 41 to law, 21 to medicine and 19 to engineering, while two have not yet been

appointed to any faculty: 31 belong to two faculties and one to three. I have gone carefully through the list of fellows, and think that, if all interests are to be properly represented and all useful men retained, the number cannot very well be reduced to much less than one hundred, which is that suggested by the Commissioners. The Commissioners propose that the constituent authority (*i.e.*, the Governor in Council) should distribute the fellows according to faculties. At present, the distribution is made by the Senate and I see no very good reason for altering the procedure. It should continue to be possible as at present for a fellow to belong to two or more faculties, and I do not think that any limit need be laid down as to numbers; all members of the Senate who are likely to be useful on a faculty may be included in that faculty. Proposals have been made on more than one occasion to introduce a Science degree, but it has not been found possible to obtain an agreement as to details. The most recent proposals were shelved pending the publication of the Commissioners' report. It is to be presumed that the consideration of these proposals will now be resumed, and if the degree of Bachelor of Science is created, the constitution of a Faculty of Science will be a necessary corollary.

21. The list of *ex-officio* fellows is, I think, satisfactory, though it might be made to include the Principals and acting Principals of the Law and Engineering Colleges, institutions which did not exist in their present form when the Act of incorporation was passed. It should also include the acting Director of Public Instruction.

22. The period for which a fellowship is tenable may be five years as suggested, one-fifth of the appointed and one-fifth of the elected fellows retiring each year, but being eligible for reappointment or re-election.

23. I do not think there would be any difficulty about attendance if the travelling expenses of fellows were paid, but there can be no objection to the rule suggested by the Government of India that a fellow who failed to attend meetings of the Senate for a year should be liable to be removed from his office.

Election of Fellows.

24. A certain number of fellows have been elected by a limited class of graduates in the universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; and by the senates in the Universities of Punjab and the United Provinces. In paragraph 37 of their report the Commissioners recommend that power be taken to introduce election by the Senate in the three former Universities or by graduates in the two latter. I do not take this to mean that the Commissioners desire to see two electoral bodies in every University but rather that they desire the method of election, whether by the Senate or by the graduates, to be made uniform for all the Universities. Of the two methods I prefer that which is in force in Madras, namely, election by certain classes of graduates, and I do not think that the Senate as such need have any powers of election. The right of voting in Madras is restricted to Masters of Arts and Law and Doctors of Medicine, of any standing, and graduates, in any faculty, of not less than twenty years' standing. The limit of twenty years is too long, while that of five years suggested by the Commissioners is too short; as suggested in paragraph 23 of the Government of India letter the limit may with propriety be made ten years. I would not give the right of voting to the classes (*a*) and (*b*) in that letter. The highest degree in Engineering is the Bachelor's degree, and I do not think that every B.E. or every B.A., B.L., or B.A., L.T., should have a vote. Members of these classes may very well wait, like ordinary graduates in Arts, until they are of ten years' standing.

25. There is in Madras no restriction in regard to the persons elected, except that, if they are graduates of the University, they must be graduates of twenty years' standing. I am inclined to think that candidates for election should be limited to the same classes as electors. The method of election in this University is by means of voting papers, and in my opinion this method should be continued.

26. The suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept and that only graduates, whose names are on the register should be allowed to vote, is, I think, a good one. The fee for registration would however have to be more than Rs. 2 if, as the Commissioners recommend, each registered graduate is to receive a copy of the University calendar: the price of our calendar is Rs. 3-4-0.

27. A general assent may be given to the courses of study suggested in paragraph 117 of the report, but the whole question will have to be considered and the details worked out by each University for itself.

Courses of teaching.

28. I am entirely in favour of the proposal to omit physics and chemistry from the syllabus of the Matriculation examination and to include them as optional subjects in the First Arts examination. The small amount of knowledge of these subjects that is at present obtained in schools may be acquired in colleges under proper teachers working in well-equipped laboratories with a tenth part of the expenditure of time and energy that is at present wasted on it. The industrial development of the country will never be assisted by making every school boy, willing or unwilling, study physics and chemistry in the very inaccurate and elementary manner in which they are dealt with in the majority of high schools at present: what is wanted is a much more intense study on the part of a few students who are by natural inclination attracted to these subjects. The few schools that are well supplied with apparatus and laboratories and have good teachers may still teach physics and chemistry, and arrangements for examining their pupils may be made in connection with the proposed school final examination.

29. I do not think that the suggestions to substitute history for deductive logic and elementary psychology, and geography for political economy are good. There has been a great change in the treatment of political economy in recent times, and it is now eminently an observational science based on the observed facts of industrial communities. A certain amount of geography must necessarily be studied in connection with history, but it should not be substituted for political economy; the latter deals with concrete facts quite as much as the former, and with facts more within the reach of the untravelled student, while it unquestionably forms a much better intellectual discipline. Again psychology, as now treated, is a science of observation quite as much as physiology, with which indeed it has in certain aspects a close connection, and deductive logic, a simple enough subject, cannot be properly exemplified without appeal to instances drawn from what exists and happens around us. There is nothing metaphysical about either of them. The study of history is doubtless useful and helpful towards getting rid of the prejudices and narrow views that affect the mind of a man who knows nothing of any time or place other than his own; but it is difficult to make the history of past times appear real to the student, and the study can never be anything but a study of books and papers. There is however no objection to the introduction of history as a third optional subject for the First Arts course.

30. I believe the Director of Public Instruction has always been elected a member of the Syndicate in Madras, so that the question of his position has not much practical importance here. I am however on the whole in favour of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Position of the Director of Public Instruction.

31. The candidates for Matriculation, whose ages are returned as under 14, do not form more than ½ per cent. of the total. About 3 per cent. are between 14 and 15 and about 7 per cent. between 15 and 16. The commonest age is 17.

Age of Matriculation.

32. I would not fix any minimum age for Matriculation. I have not noticed any of the deplorable results of over-pressure which the Commissioners say they have observed in the physique of precocious boys. There are plenty of boys of poor physique, but this is not to be attributed to mental pressure. As a rule, the boys who pass into the University while young work more intelligently, and with greater ease and at greater leisure than older boys. If a boy in this country is naturally a precocious fruit, all the more reason for plucking him early.

33. If, however, it is decided to adopt a minimum limit of age, I do not think there will be any great difficulty in guarding against evasion in the case of pupils of recognized schools; private candidates are generally older than the minimum proposed.

34. It is proposed by the Commissioners that every private candidate for the Matriculation examination should produce a certificate from an Inspector of Schools to the effect that there is a reasonable probability that he will pass the examination. I agree with the Government of India that this duty cannot be imposed on Inspectors; and I doubt whether headmasters of recognized schools will be found willing to furnish such certificates to candidates who are not pupils of their schools. The rule may however be tried, it would certainly have the effect of reducing the number of private candidates. This number will, I believe, be reduced much more effectually by the other rule proposed by the Commissioners, namely, that no candidate should be allowed to appear for the Matriculation examination more than three times.

Admission of private students.

35. There is great diversity of opinion among those fellows of the University who have considered the question of the desirability of introducing honours courses. Personally, I think, the arrangement of successful candidates into three classes is enough, and I have no wish to see a lower class of "Poll" men admitted to this University. The best men may still go on to the M.A. degree.

Question of an honours course.

36. If the entrance examination be abolished, the loss of fees may be partly made up by charging an entrance or Matriculation fee; the fees now paid to examiners will also be saved. The fees for other examinations will possibly bear an increase, though not a very large one. Colleges will have large additional expenses to meet and cannot therefore be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the University which will have to depend on direct subsidy from Government. I do not believe that, in this Presidency, there is much likelihood of contributions being received from private persons. The University has a large balance and before any definite scheme of Government assistance is formed we may wait and see what probability there is of producing an equilibrium of income and expenditure by other means.

Financial questions.

37. I have now dealt with all the points raised in Mr. Risley's letter; and as my letter has already extended to a great length I propose to deal with the few remaining points in a subsequent communication.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Madras 31st January 1903, No. Cl. 5.

With reference to endorsement No. 413, Educational, dated 23rd December 1902, on Government of India letter No. 958, I have the honour to remark as follows.

2 *Paragraph* 89 *of the report.*—I consider that our present system does nothing to help towards a knowledge of the vernaculars and am in favour of recognizing only a classical language as the second language for all University examinations. If a boy when leaving school is able to speak, read and write his vernacular without making gross grammatical errors or mistakes in spelling, that is, I consider, enough; this may be assured by a short composition paper and if possible an examination in reading aloud in connection with the proposed school final examination.

3. The study of what is, I believe, called High Tamil, Telugu, etc., is not helpful towards the formation of a good vernacular style, and I would abolish it as a part of the ordinary University course.

4. If it is thought that provision should be made for the continued study of the ancient vernacular authors, this should be done either in connection with the M.A. examination as suggested by the Commission or by constituting a separate branch of the B.A. examination, in which a high degree of knowledge of at least two vernaculars would be required and in which (in conjunction of course with English and a classical language) a degree might be obtained. This would be to place the study of the literature and of the ancient and poetical forms of the vernacular languages on a higher

level and to give it more importance than it possesses at present, while at the same time relieving from this study all except those who felt themselves drawn to it by natural predilection.

5. *Paragraphs* 94—96.—In this University the M.A. degree can be obtained by a thorough knowledge of the South Indian (Dravidian) vernaculars as a whole, or of Hindustani coupled with Persian. English forms a separate branch, and it should, I think, be kept separate.

6. At every stage of the B.A. course there is at present a translation paper from the student's vernacular into English which is treated as part of the English examination.

7. If, as I have suggested, a vernacular is not allowed to be brought up as second language, there may also be a translation paper from easy modern English into the vernacular. This would, I think, be a better test in vernacular composition than the writing of a vernacular essay. Perhaps, however, an essay might be prescribed at the final examination for the B.A. degree.

8. *Paragraph* 96 calls for no remark, but an expression of agreement.

9. *Paragraph* 186.—I cannot see that the Commission has indicated any disadvantages attached to the Madras system of "examination by compartments." The system is well known in other Universities and works well enough. At Cambridge a classical student gets rid of his mathematics and a mathematical student gets rid of his classics when he passes the "previous examination" and the Madras system, by which a candidate is enabled to get rid of the language branches so as to give him a clear year for science, is a similar arrangement and a beneficial one.

10. I demur altogether to the statement that "the object of an examination is to ascertain whether the candidate possesses all the knowledge which may fairly be expected of him at the stage which he has reached", and I see no objection to examinations being held in special subjects only.

11. If any change is to be made in our system I think it should be in the direction of not allowing a candidate to pass in the Science division only until he has passed both language divisions. I would also be quite prepared to support a proposal for preventing candidates from even *appearing* for the Science division until they had passed the language divisions.

12. *Paragraph* 27.—I agree that colleges in Ceylon, if affiliated to an Indian University at all, should be affiliated to Madras.

13. The University has expressed its agreement with the opinion given in the preceding paragraph about the affiliation of Ceylon schools and colleges, but has not yet given an opinion on the other matters dealt with in this letter.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, 30th January 1903, No. 69, Education.

Please see our letter 854, dated 24th October 1902, on Universities Commission report. Have you consulted University and, if so, what papers and what questions have you referred to them for opinion. What procedure has University adopted in dealing with the reference?

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, 2nd February 1903, No. 73, Education.

My telegram of 30th January, Universities Commission. Kindly expedite reply especially as regards procedure followed by University, if consulted, as information on this point [is] urgently needed.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, Calcutta, dated Madras, 3rd February 1903, No. 4.

Your telegrams 69 and 73, Education. Have not consulted University on your letter 854 [of] 24th October last. Reference was [however] made on letter 958 of thirteenth December. Regarding affiliation [of] Ceylon institutions Senate think affiliation to Madras more natural. [The] questions about vernaculars and examination by compartments will be considered at [an] adjourned meeting fixed for [the] 11th instant. Meanwhile [a] committee [of the] Senate has been appointed [to] frame resolutions on [the] report [of the] Commission as a whole which will probably be considered in [the] course of [the] month.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, 9th February 1903, No. 87, Education.

Your telegram, dated 3rd February. Government of India understand that in appointing special committee to consider report University Commission Senate have acted on their own initiative and not at instance of Madras Government and have limited their reference to the Commission's report. Government of India would be glad if they could be induced to include in the reference my letter of 24th October which qualifies the report in some material respects and should be considered with it.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 27th February 1903, Ref. on Cur. No 9181.

With reference to Government endorsement No. 413, Educational, dated 23rd December 1902, on letter No. 958 of the Government of India, I have the honour to forward ten copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the points mentioned in paragraphs 27, 89, 94, 95, 96 and 186 of the report of the Universities Commission.

2. The Registrar of the University reports that the remaining paragraphs of the report are at present under consideration and that the resolutions of the Senate on the points mentioned in them will be forwarded at an early date.

Enclosure.

Resolution adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras regarding the points mentioned in paragraphs 27, 89, 94, 95, 96 and 186 of the report of the Universities Commission, referred to the Senate for an expression of opinion at the instance of the Government of Madras in letter No. 9181, dated 19th January 1903, from the Director of Public Instruction to the Registrar of the University.

A.—*Resolution adopted by the Senate on 28th January* 1903.

That while the Senate considers that the affiliation of the Colleges of Ceylon to this University would raise many difficulties, it is of opinion that, unless the Colonial authorities are prepared to make some more suitable provision for their needs, it would be more natural that they should be affiliated to the Madras University than to the Calcutta University.

B.—*Resolutions adopted by the Senate on 11th February* 1903, *after considering a report by a large Committee of the Senate appointed to consider the points referred to the Senate and to draft resolutions thereon for submission to the Senate.*

I.—The Senate disapproves of the recommendation of the Universities Commission that the system of "examination by compartments," as it has been described in the report of the Commission, should be abandoned.

The reasons advanced against the system in section 186 of the Universities Commission report are:

(i) that it "works badly, in so far as it tempts men to try their chance in all three divisions, the hope of securing a pass in one or two;"

(ii) that "the object of an examination is to ascertain whether the candidate possesses all the knowledge which may fairly be expected of him at the stage which he has reached;"

(iii) that "a man who passes in all his subjects at one time gives better evidence of the soundness of his general education than the man who can only pass in the subjects taken separately."

In reply to these arguments, the Senate wishes to state emphatically that the experience of the working of the system in this University does not justify the inference that "it works badly," and that even if it be admitted that, in some cases, men are tempted to try their chances in all three divisions, the evil is to be ascribed, not to any inherent vice in the system, but to a laxity of control or an injudicious leniency on the part of the authorities in the colleges sending up students for examination. It is perhaps not unnecessary to point out that if the recommendations of the Commissioners were adopted men would have no option but to try their chances in all three divisions, and many of them would have to do so with no higher expectation than that of obtaining a bare pass in each of the three. In the second place, the Senate cannot accept the view expressed by the Commission in respect to "the object of an examination," for neither in theory nor in practice is it the end of an examination "to ascertain whether a candidate possesses all the knowledge which may be fairly expected from him" at a given time. Further, the Senate is of opinion that while it may be accepted as a self-evident truth that a candidate who passes in all his subjects at one time is possessed of greater capacity of a certain kind than one can who pass his examination only by taking the divisions separately, it is by no means true that "the general education" of a candidate of the class first described is "sounder" than the general education of a candidate who, of his own motion or at the suggestion of the authorities of his college, elects to take his divisions separately.

The principle underlying the so-called "compartment system" is operative in many of the examinations of the Universities of Great Britain and America, in which the subjects prescribed for a degree examination are divided into groups of subjects in which candidates are examined at different stages in their University course. The special application of this principle which has, for several years, been in operation in the B.A examination of this University has been found to work satisfactorily. The system has the distinct advantage of allowing students to specialize in one or more of the divisions of the B.A. examination. In the present circumstances of this Presidency, not many students can be expected to read for the M.A. degree, and it seems therefore wise and prudent to encourage a system which makes it possible for a student to obtain a more thorough training, while he is still attending a college and is reading for his B.A. degree.

II.—That the Senate cannot accept the recommendations of the Universities Commission in paragraphs 89 and 94, 95, 96, but is prepared to reconsider the whole question of the position of the second languages in the University curricula.

C. A. PATERSON,
Registrar.

Senate House,
17*th February* 1903.

From C. A. PATERSON, Esq., Registrar of the University of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Senate House, 26th March 1903, No. 1265.

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of Government, copies of the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meetings on the 28th January and the 11th February last on the questions referred to in Government memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 413, dated the 23rd December 1902, and of the resolutions of the Senate passed at its meeting on the 12th instant regarding some of the other questions referred to it by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 852, dated the 11th February 1902, and also of the resolutions of the Syndicate on the question of the reconstitution of the Senate.

I may mention that the Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 9181, dated the 14th January last, asked for the opinion of the Syndicate on certain questions. Accordingly, the Syndicate itself considered the question of the constitution of the Senate.

Copies of all the foregoing documents have already been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for transmission to Government in the usual course.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Madras, 27th March 1903, R. C. No. 9181/02.

I have the honour to forward herewith eight copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the 12th instant at a meeting called to consider the report of the Universities Commission.

2. The Senate is still considering the recommendations of the Commission regarding the constitution of the Senate, and a copy of their resolutions on this subject will be submitted as soon as it is received from the Registrar.

3. The Syndicate considered it advisable to express its opinion separately on the reconstitution of the Senate, and I enclose eight copies of their resolutions on this subject.

Enclosures.

Resolutions adopted on 12*th March* 1903 *by the Senate of the University of Madras regarding some of the questions raised in the report of the Universities Commission other than those already disposed of by the Senate.*

The Senate is of opinion that a scheme for a "Teaching University" might be attempted as an experimental measure in connection with post-graduate education, but that no scheme for higher teaching or scientific research can be successfully carried out by the University, unless adequate funds are placed at its disposal in the shape either of private benefactions or of subsidies from Government.

Teaching Universities, paragraphs 21—26.

In this connection, the proposals of the Commission in paragraph 192 of the report and the questions raised thereon in paragraph 31 of the Government of India Circular letter of the 24th October 1902 have to be considered.

(i) *The possibility of raising examination fees.*—Little can be done in raising examination fees, as these, in some cases, are already high. As the School Final examination, when instituted, will draw away candidates who would otherwise appear for the Matriculation examination, and as some of the proposals of the Commission, if carried into effect, will reduce the number of candidates for the same examination, it is evident that the University must be prepared to face a very considerable fall in the large income it derives from the fees for this examination. The University can hardly expect to make good this loss of income by an enhancement of its examination fees, and it is not, therefore, likely that, after meeting all expenditure on its examinations, it will find itself in possession of a credit balance sufficient to enable it to make provision for University Teaching.

(ii) *Private benefactions.*—It is impossible to form any estimate of the potentialities of liberal-mindedness among the people in this Presidency, but so far there have been few signs of any general tendency directing benevolence into channels which would supply the requirements of the higher education. Little can be expected from the chiefs of Native States, as the revenues of these States are in every case burdened with the expense of maintaining first grade or second grade colleges. Moreover, in this Presidency there are not many wealthy men interested in the extension of University education.

(iii) *College assistance.*—It would be idle to expect any material contribution towards the maintenance of a "Teaching University" from individual colleges, as the colleges affiliated to the University are in need of help and certainly cannot afford to give any.

(iv) *Government aid and control.*—For the present, the University can look only to Government to obtain the necessary aid to develop itself into a "Teaching University." Four ways in which aid might be provided by Government have been indicated in the report of the Commission. It has been suggested that Government might (1) lend the services of Government professors, (2) give grants to enable the University to obtain the services of professors in private colleges, (3) provide the necessary equipment, (4) grant direct subventions. The first and second of these suggestions, if not impracticable, could scarcely be carried out without causing inconvenience and confusion. It seems hardly reasonable to expect that a large portion of the time and the energies of a professor whose services have been specially engaged for a particular college should be devoted to other purposes, and even if arrangements could be arrived at by which the services of a professor, whether of a State or Private college, could be lent to the University, there would always be the danger of friction and disorganisation arising from the fact that he would have

to serve two masters whose interests cannot always be identical. Mere half measures are seldom likely to succeed, least of all in the field of the higher education. It would thus appear that if the scheme of maintaining a "Teaching University" is to be seriously undertaken, the best course would be for the State to provide the necessary buildings and equipment and to grant liberal subventions.

In respect to the measure of control which Government should exercise in the matter, it appears to the Senate that it would be more in keeping with the character and dignity of a University, if Government were to allow the Senate considerable freedom of action in the organisation and management of University Teaching. If this were conceded, Government would still be in a position to exercise a considerable measure of indirect control, in virtue of the provisions of section VIII of the Act of Incorporation.

Faculties, paragraphs 44—47.

The Senate approves of the recommendation of the Universities Commission, contained in paragraph 44, in respect to the separation of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science.

The proposal in the latter part of paragraph 36 in respect to the distribution of Fellows among the Faculties is unsatisfactory and impracticable. Sufficient allowance has not been made for the preponderant interest of the Faculty of Arts. This Faculty, according to the proposals of the Commission, is to represent Languages, Philosophy and History (see paragraph 36) and also Teaching (see paragraph 44); and it will necessarily have the largest share in the supervision of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations. Moreover, the Commission has apparently overlooked the fact that of the colleges affiliated to this University, there are 39 second-grade colleges and 15 first-grade colleges—or 54 colleges in all—affiliated in the Faculty of Arts, while only 2 colleges are affiliated in the Faculty of Law and *one* each in the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Engineering. Of the 54 colleges affiliated in Arts, only *nine* are affiliated in the Physical or Natural Sciences.

Syndicate, paragraphs 50, 51.

The Senate is of opinion—

(1) that Fellows not resident in Madras should be eligible for appointment to the Syndicate, but that unless a non-resident Fellow can undertake to attend the meetings of the Syndicate regularly, he should not be appointed a Member of the Syndicate;

(2) that the Syndicate should not be a large body;

(3) that there should not be any rule defining the proportion of the "teaching element" in the Syndicate.

The report of the Commission neither assigns any reason for the suggestion relating to the appointment of a Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate, nor attempts to define the duties of the office. The Senate sees no reason for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman.

Registrar and staff, paragraphs 52, 53.

The Senate sees no reason for departing from its present practice in respect to the appointment of a Registrar. This officer is appointed by the Syndicate subject to confirmation by the Senate; he may be dismissed by the Syndicate; he is appointed for a term of five years, but is eligible for re-election. The Senate does not approve of the suggestion that the appointment should of necessity be pensionable.

Graduates of the University, paragraphs 55, 56.

The Senate approves of the suggestions in paragraph 55 that a register of graduate members of the University should be maintained, and that an annual fee for registration should be leviable, but it does not think it necessary that each registered graduate should be supplied with a copy of the calendar, unless a sufficiently high fee be levied.

The Senate is of opinion that only those graduates whose names are on the register should be regarded as members of the University, and that only these graduate members of the University should be allowed to vote at the election of Fellows.

The Senate approves of the suggestion that the Senate should be empowered to remove from the register the name of any graduate convicted of an offence which renders him unfit to be a member of the University.

Affiliated colleges and institutions, paragraphs 57—64.

The Senate is of opinion that as the provisions of the existing by-laws relating to affiliation cover almost the whole ground of the Commissioners' recommendations, and as these by-laws have on the whole worked satisfactorily, there is no present necessity for modifying them.

In reference to the remarks in the report on the subject of hostels, the Senate observes that some of the hostels in this presidency, by the conditions of their foundation, are open to students of different colleges and are therefore not attached to any particular college.

Fees, paragraphs 71—75.

The Senate observes that the recommendation of the Commission that each University should be called upon to fix rates of minimum fees for different localities is hardly applicable to the case of this University, as the recommendation has apparently been made with the object of raising

the standard of fees leviable in institutions which receive no grants-in-aid from the State. The only colleges affiliated to this University which are not in receipt of State aid are the colleges maintained in Native States or by rajas and wealthy zamindars.

College and school, paragraphs 77, 78.

The Senate endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Government of India Circular letter of the 24th October 1902. The Senate is of opinion that while it is eminently desirable that a first-grade college should be organised as a distinct institution, it would be inexpedient, in the present circumstances of this presidency, to insist on an immediate separation of the school and college departments in the institutions affiliated to the University in which these departments are at present under one roof.

Teaching, paragraphs 81—117.

In view of the statement, in paragraph 25 of the Government of India Circular letter of 24th October 1902, that in respect to the "proposals relating to teaching, the Commission must not be understood to recommend that the courses of studies in all Universities should be arranged on an uniform plan," and in the belief that in these words the Government of India is giving expression to a recognition of the principle that a University is a responsible body with a prescriptive right to manage its own affairs, the Senate does not consider it necessary to record an expression of its views on all the different recommendations of the Commission, some of which appear to be unsound in principle, or impracticable, or of little practical value.

Matriculation.—In respect to the recommendations relating to the Matriculation examination, the Senate can express no definite opinion in the absence of information as to the details of the proposed school final examination, and this remark must be held to apply to the proposal of the Commission, in paragraph 109 of the report, that "examination in Science should form no part of the test for admission to the University course."

Intermediate examination.—The Senate has already expressed an opinion (*vide* Resolution II of the meeting held on the 11th February) on the question of substituting a classical language for a vernacular. It considers that in view of the present circumstances of even the best equipped colleges in the presidency in respect to laboratory accommodation and teaching staff, it would be impossible to give effect to the proposal of the Commission, in paragraph 111, that candidates for the intermediate examination in *Physics* and *Chemistry* should be made to undergo a prescribed practical course in the college laboratories.

The Senate agrees with the suggestion recorded in paragraph 25 of the Government of India letter of the 24th October 1902 that *History* should find a place in the curricula for the intermediate examination.

B.A. and B.Sc. examinations.—(1) The Senate approves of the institution of a B.Sc. examination, but is not satisfied that the proposals of the Commission in respect of the course for the B.Sc. degree are the best that can be devised.

(2) It would deprecate the exclusion from the B.A. course of the Physical and Natural sciences as optional subjects.

(3) In respect to the proposal in paragraph 115, the Senate is of opinion that, if Science should continue to form part of the B.A. course, special facilities should be conceded to candidates who, having taken their B.A. degree in a Science branch of the examination, wish to take a B.Sc. degree as well.

(4) It is of opinion that Philosophy should not be made compulsory in the B.A. course.

(5) It has already expressed its opinion on the question of substituting a classical language for a vernacular (*viae* Resolution II of the meeting held on the 11th February).

(6) It does not approve of the suggestion made in paragraph 25 of the Government of India Circular letter of the 24th October 1903 that *Political Economy* should give place to *Geography* in the History course.

M.A. examination.—The Senate does not approve of the proposals of the Commission in respect to the courses of study for the M.A. degree.

Law, paragraphs 118—122.

The Senate is of opinion that Roman Law should be retained as part of the course of study required for the Law degree, and that it can be satisfactorily studied without a knowledge of Latin.

The Senate is satisfied with the provision at present existing for the teaching of law in the institutions affiliated to the University of Madras.

Medicine, paragraphs 123—140.

The course of instruction in Medicine has only recently been revised and is in substantial accordance with that recommended by the Commission. The Senate does not think that any change is called for at present.

Engineering, paragraphs 141—145.

Under present conditions the Senate gives its general approval to the recommendations in regard to Engineering.

The suggestion as to raising the standard of Matriculation does not appear to apply to Madras, as the standard for a pass recommended in paragraph 172 of the report, viz., 40 per cent. in English and 35 per cent. in each of the other subjects, is already operative in this University.

General scheme of examinations, paragraphs 157—159.

The statement, in paragraph 162 of the report, that "of those who qualify for Matriculation, a considerable proportion do not appear at any of the subsequent University examinations," cannot be accepted as a true description of facts in this University, as nearly 90 per cent. of its Matriculates continue their studies for the First examination in Arts.

Matriculation, paragraphs 160—162.

The Senate approves of the proposal to fix a minimum age limit for Matriculation, but it is inclined to agree with the Commission rather than with the Government of India (*vide* paragraph 27 of the Circular letter) that the age limit should be fixed at 15, for the reason that the policy now proposed is a new one and the sudden imposition of an age limit might operate with considerable hardship in many cases.

Age limit for Matriculation, paragraphs 163—165.

The Senate endorses the suggestion that a continuous record of a student's age should be maintained in schools and colleges, and that when a student leaves one institution for another, his age should be stated in the acquittance certificate.

The Senate approves of the principle of placing some limitation on the number of times a candidate may be allowed to appear for the Matriculation examination as an entrance to a University course.

The remarks in paragraphs 166 and 168 of the report in respect to the admission of "private candidates" to the examinations of this University appear to have been made under considerable misconception of the facts. According to the practice of this University, all candidates for the Matriculation examination, the First examination in Arts and the B.A. examination who are unable to produce the certificates required under the by-laws but have been permitted to appear for an examination, are entered on the registers as "private candidates," even though they may have been reading in some school or college up to the time of the examination to which they are admitted. As a matter of fact, almost all the so-called "private candidates" for the Matriculation examination have at one time been pupils of recognised schools. It is true that most of these candidates have small chance of passing the Matriculation examination, for which perhaps they have appeared several times. That such candidates have not been excluded from the examination—as perhaps they should have been—is in consequence of the uncertainty that exists as to the correct interpretation of the Act of Incorporation which, in the opinion of some, does not empower the Senate absolutely to refuse admission to the Matriculation examination. Again in respect to the "private candidates" at the higher examinations, it is to be observed that, under the by-laws in operation until the end of 1901, the Syndicate was empowered to exempt candidates from the production of the certificates required for the F.A. and B.A. examinations, and that in the large majority of cases in which exemptions were conceded, the applicants for exemption were students of colleges who, through one cause or another, were not able to produce all the *four* term-certificates required under the by-laws.

Private students, paragraphs 166—168.

It may here be added that, under the new by-laws which came into operation in 1902, the power of exemption formerly given to the Syndicate has been withdrawn or restricted, and the rules as to exemptions from the production of certificates, in large measure, work automatically (*vide* Calendar 1903, by-laws 129, 131, 140, 141, 150).

The Senate observes that the procedure suggested in paragraph 29 of the Government of India Circular letter in respect to certificates to be produced by candidates for the Matriculation examination is practically identical with the procedure now in operation in this University (*vide* Calendar 1903, by-laws 129—131). The special provision in by-law 131 by which candidates who can be certified to be over 20 years of age are exempted from the production of certificates of attendance at a recognised school was adopted in consequence of the opinion generally held that it is not desirable, in the interests of high school education, to compel young men of 20 and upwards to go back to school.

The Senate approves of the suggestion, referred to in the end of paragraph 30 of the Government of India Circular letter, that candidates passing the B.A. examination should be arranged in three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction. This is practically the system in operation in this University which requires $\frac{7}{12}$ of the total number of marks for a first class and $\frac{5}{12}$ for a second, while $\frac{1}{3}$ is required for a pass.

Examinations for honours, paragraph 173.

This University is ready to recognise the examinations of other Indian Universities, when there is evidence of an equivalence of standard. The Senate deprecates a general rule on this subject, as whatever attempt may be made to secure any outward uniformity, divergencies in standards must exist in view of the diverse conditions of the various Universities in India.

Mutual Recognition of Examinations by Indian Universities, paragraph 174.

The Senate approves of the suggestion in paragraph 180 of the Report that a high percentage of marks should not be assigned to "*book-work*" in the Mathematical papers.

Methods of Examination, paragraphs 180—185.

The Senate does not approve of the recommendation in paragraph 185 of the Report to abolish the *order of merit* in the University pass-lists, so far as the *first* class in the Matriculation and First in Arts examinations, and the *first* and *second* classes in the B.A. examination are concerned, inasmuch as many of the University prizes, under the deeds of endowment, are awarded to students according to the places occupied by them in the pass-lists. According to the existing practice, the names of students passing in the *second* class in the two first mentioned examinations, and in the *third* class in the B.A. examination, are published in alphabetical order.

In reference to the recommendations relating to Legislation, it is observed (*a*) that it is proposed to pass a single General Universities Act supplementing and amending the existing Acts of Incorporation in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the reconstitution of the Universities; (*b*) that it is also proposed to give power in the new Act to the Governor-General in Council to frame new Regulations for each University, for the purpose of carrying out in all the Universities other recommendations of the Commission. If the object of this proposal is to enable the Government of India to dictate rules and regulations to the several local Universities and to intervene in the administration of the affairs of these Universities, the Senate desires to place on record a most emphatic protest against the adoption of such a policy.

Legislation, paragraph 195.

The Senate knows of no precedent for a policy which appears to be directed towards centralising the administration of the higher education and the "standardising" of the methods or machinery by which the work of a University is carried on, nor can the Senate discover any justification for the adoption of such a policy in the recorded results of the enquiry conducted by the Universities Commission. If Universities are to establish themselves on Indian soil, it seems axiomatic that their Senates should be composed of the best and most suitable material available in the country, both European and Native, and that a Senate, once it has been satisfactorily constituted, should be allowed considerable freedom of action in the administration of the affairs of the University. Not to concede this freedom would be to weaken the individual sense of responsibility among the Fellows, and to lower the dignity of the Senate by reducing it to the position of a mere Board whose duty it would be to carry out the orders of some higher authority. The Senate fully recognises that, in the interests of good Government generally and of the higher education in particular, it is necessary that Government should retain a considerable measure of control in the administration of the affairs of a University. If, in any case, a Senate should prove itself unworthy of the trust that has been reposed in it, it should be open to Government to abolish or reconstitute the University, but, on the other hand, an attitude of suspicion or mistrust on the part of Government and a disposition unduly to assert its right to interfere would be prejudicial to a healthy growth of a University. A careful consideration of the report makes it evident that, so far as this University is concerned, the Commission could have found little to blame in the administration of its affairs, while, on the other hand, it has been shown that, in some cases, the criticisms or strictures that have been pronounced by the Commission on this University have been made under a misconception of facts and are beside the mark. The Senate, moreover, is of opinion that, in view of the different circumstances of the various provinces, and of the varying needs and resources of the Universities in these provinces, any attempt to obtain uniformity in standards, methods and courses of study in the universities is doomed to failure.

In view of these considerations, the policy of imposing regulations from outside on this University and of forcing it to adopt courses of study and methods of administration of which it does not and cannot approve, is, in the opinion of the Senate, a policy that is at once unjust and unwise.

The Senate, moreover, is of opinion that if new Legislation is to be undertaken as the result of the enquiry conducted by the Commission, the University should be allowed the opportunity of considering the draft Bill it may be proposed to pass.

Senate House,
24*th March* 1903.

C. A. PATERSON,
Registrar.

Resolutions of the Syndicate of the University of Madras on the recommendations of the Universities Commission regarding the constitution of the Senate and on the questions raised in paragraphs 21—23 *of the Government of India Circular letter of the* 24*th October* 1902.

The Syndicate is of opinion that, if it be determined to reconstitute the Senate, it would be inexpedient to fix on any less number than 100 for the maximum strength of the Senate, inasmuch as a lower maximum will greatly restrict the field from which experts could be selected to serve on the Boards of Studies. Moreover the larger the maximum, the smaller would be the number of existing Fellows to be relegated to the *limbo* of Honorary Fellowships.

The Syndicate approves of the proposal in paragraph 36 of the Report of the Commission that "the constituent authority" should, when appointing a Fellow, also indicate the Faculty to which he is to be appointed.

The proposal in the latter part of paragraph 36 of the Report in respect to the distribution of Fellows among the Faculties seems to be unsatisfactory. Sufficient allowance does not appear to have been made for the preponderant interest of the Faculty of Arts. This Faculty, according to the proposals of the Commission, is to represent Languages, Philosophy, and History (paragraph 36) and also Teaching (paragraph 44); and it will necessarily have the largest share in the supervision of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations. On the other hand, the voting power at meetings of the Senate given to the Faculties of Law, Science and Medicine seems to be disproportionate to the interests represented by these Faculties. Moreover, if the right of election of Fellows is to be conceded to graduates of the University, and if the privilege of voting for a member of a particular Faculty is to be restricted only to those who have graduated in this Faculty, it is obvious that, with the distribution of Fellows among the Faculties proposed by the Commission, the position both of a representative and of an elector would be very different, when the electorate is a very large one as in the case of Arts, or a very small one as in the case of Medicine or Engineering. In view of these considerations, the numerical strength of the Faculty of Arts should bear a much larger proportion to the strength of the other Faculties than that indicated by the Commission.

The recommendation in paragraph 37 of the Universities Commission Report—also specifically referred to in paragraph 22 of the Government of India Circular letter of the 24th October 1902—that power should "be taken to introduce election by the Senate in the older Universities or ('and' in the Government of India letter) election by graduates at Allahabad and Lahore," is not understood. It is not clear whether the intention is (1) that the right of electing Fellows in this University should be given only to the Senate, or (2) that the Senate and graduates should both participate in the right of election. In view of the different circumstances of the various Universities and of the possibility of change in the circumstances of individual Universities, the Syndicate is of opinion that it would answer all requirements, if a clause were introduced into the Act giving power to each local Government to make such regulations in regard to the election of Fellows as may be deemed advisable, and also, if necessary, to alter such regulations from time to time.

The Syndicate approves of the recommendation that appointments to Fellowships should be for a period of five years. It does not share the apprehension that a five years' tenure will not be favourable to independence; on the other hand, it is not improbable that such limitation of tenure might call out some self-assertion on the part of an energetic and ambitious man.

If the privilege of election be conceded to graduates, the Syndicate is of opinion that the right of voting should be restricted to graduates of the Madras University who are

(1) Masters of Arts,
(2) Masters of Laws,
(3) Doctors of Medicine,
(4) Bachelors of not less than ten years' standing.

It is unnecessary to demand similar qualifications from persons who wish to stand for election to Fellowships.

Some of the questions raised in paragraphs 21, 22, 23 of the Government of India Circular letter of the 24th October 1902 have been answered above. There remain for consideration the questions

(1) as to the proportion of Fellows to be elected in the newly-constituted Senate,

(2) as to the best method of securing the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate.

In reference to the former of these questions, the Syndicate is of opinion that *twenty* Fellowships out of a maximum of a *hundred* might be reserved as open to election.

In regard to the second question, the Syndicate inclines to the suggestion made in paragraph 21 of the Government of India Circular letter. A rule to the effect that any Fellow who failed for a period of a year to attend meetings of the Senate or of Committees or of Boards of Studies should be liable, at the discretion of the Chancellor, to be removed from the Senate, would, in the opinion of the Syndicate, suffice to meet the case. The suggestion that the travelling expenses of Fellows who come from a distance to attend meetings of the Senate should be paid by the University is one that might be left to be dealt with by individual Senates.

In conclusion, the Syndicate desires to state emphatically that it is of opinion that in the matter of making regulations for the election of Fellows and in the matter of distributing Fellows among the Faculties, considerable freedom of action should be given to the local authority, with whom presumably lies the responsibility of forming the Senate and exercising a watchful supervision over the affairs of the University.

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From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 14th April 1903, Ref. on C. No. 9181.

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter Ref. on C. No. 9181 of 1902, dated 27th March 1903, I have the honour to forward herewith eight copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the 4th instant with reference to the recommendations of the Universities Commission on the subject of the reconstitution of the Senates of the Universities.

Enclosure.

Resolutions adopted on 4th April 1903 by the Senate of the University of Madras with reference to the recommendations of the Universities Commission regarding the reconstitution of the Senates of the Universities.

I. The Senate, believing that the administration of the affairs of the University has been on the whole efficient, is of opinion that no general reconstitution of the Senate is at present necessary.

II. The Senate fully endorses the opinion expressed in paragraph 42 of the report of the Commission that, in future, no Fellowships should be conferred merely by way of compliment, and that, in the case of every appointment made, there should be some good academic reason for it. From a careful selection of the persons appointed to Fellowships rather than from any change in the strength or the constitution of the Senate is increased efficiency in the administration of the University to be looked for.

III. If, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that the size of the Madras Senate has never been found to be an impediment to the speedy and efficient transaction of business, it is determined to reconstitute the Senate, the Senate is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to fix the numerical strength at less than 150, exclusive of *ex-officio* Fellows, inasmuch as a lower number will greatly restrict the field from which experts could be selected to serve on the Boards of Studies and will fail to secure a fair and adequate representation of the various interests and classes referred to in paragraph 42 of the Universities Commission Report.

IV. The Senate is of opinion that, if the existing number of Fellows should exceed the maximum fixed in any scheme of reconstitution, the necessary reduction should be effected, until the prescribed limit is reached in course of time, by the constituencies refraining from making any appointment or by filling up one out of every two vacancies for a number of years and not by a dissolution of the existing Senate.

V. The Senate approves of the recommendation of the Commission that the system of election of Fellows by graduates should be retained and confirmed by Statute, and is of opinion that power should be taken as suggested by the Commission to introduce election by the Senate also.

VI. If the recommendations contained in the preceding resolutions are accepted by Government, the Senate is of opinion that, out of every five fellows appointed to the Senate, two should be elected Fellows, one being nominated by the Graduates of the University and one by the Senate.

VII. The Senate approves of the proposal in paragraph 23 of the letter of the Government of India that, with regard to the election of Fellows by Graduates, the electorate should be composed of (1) Graduates of whatever standing who have obtained the highest existing degree in any Faculty, (2) Graduates of whatever standing who have obtained two degrees, and (3) Graduates of not less than 10 years' standing who have obtained only one degree.

VIII. In regard to candidates for election the Senate is of opinion that, in the case of election by Graduates, the candidates should be Graduates of the Madras University of not less than 15 years' standing, but that in the case of election by the Senate no statutory qualification need be prescribed.

IX. The Senate disapproves of the proposal that Fellowships should be tenable for five years, but is of opinion that Government should have the power of cancelling the appointment of any Fellow for sufficient reasons.

X. The Senate disapproves of the proposal in paragraph 36 of the Report of the Commission in respect of the appointment of Fellows to the Faculties, and is of opinion that the appointment of Fellows to the various Faculties should continue to be in the hands of the Senate as at present; and is further of opinion that Fellows should in future, as at present, be eligible for appointment to more Faculties than one.

XI. With reference to paragraph 51 (*d*) of the report of the Commission, the Senate, while it disapproves of the proposal that the Syndicate should exercise any of its powers otherwise than under delegation by the Senate, and subject to its control, would approve of the Syndicate's being recognised by law as the Executive Committee of the Senate.

Senate House,
7th April 1903.

C. A. PATERSON,
Registrar.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 17th April 1903, Ref. on Cl. No. 4.

In continuation of my letter No. Cl. 4, dated 31st January 1903, I have the honour to remark as follows on those portions of the report of the University Commission that were not specially referred to by the Government of India in their letter No. 854, dated 24th October 1902:—

Syndicate.—The Commission recommend that the rule that members of the Syndicate should be resident in or near Madras should be abrogated. But much of the business of the Syndicate is done in circulation and great inconvenience would be caused if a majority of members of the Syndicate were not resident in Madras.

English course.—I do not agree with the recommendation that the English course for the M.A. degree should be combined with a course in a vernacular or an Eastern or Western classical language; and I think Anglo-Saxon may properly be included in the examination for the M.A. degree in English.

Philosophy.—The proposal that philosophy should form a compulsory portion of the Arts courses is certain to be strongly opposed, and I am very doubtful about its propriety. In any case, natural theology should be excluded: and if any portion of philosophy is to be made compulsory I would be inclined to limit it to deductive and inductive logic.

Methods of Examination.—I disapprove of the recommendation that candidates should be permitted to know their marks. The use of numerical marks is a mere device of the examiner to assist him in forming his opinion of the place that a candidate should occupy; I would not even allow lists of marks to be communicated by the examiners to the University.

2. I have no remarks to make about the remaining recommendations.

Order—No. 216, Educational, dated 15th May 1903.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Letter—No. 217, Educational, dated 15th May 1903, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 184 of the 8th ultimo on the subject of the report of the Indian Universities Commission, I am directed to communicate the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the questions referred for remarks in your letters, No. 854, dated 24th October 1902, and No. 958, dated 13th December 1902. These letters were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and the Senate of the Madras University, and their remarks on them and on certain of the other points touched upon in the Commission's report are printed in the proceedings of this Government, No. 216 of this date, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

2. The first of the questions on which the views of this Government are asked relates to the fixing of a minimum scale of fees for colleges affiliated to the Madras University; but the subject of fixing such a scale for schools and colleges generally having been fully discussed in Mr. Stuart's letter No. 453, Educational, dated 5th August 1902, and the views expressed therein having been accepted by the Government of India in your letter No. 1003, dated 31st December 1902, His Excellency in Council considers that further comment is now unnecessary. The remaining questions will be dealt with in the order in which they occur in your letters.

Second-grade colleges.

3. In regard to second-grade colleges, I am to state that this Government agrees generally with the view contained in paragraph 11 of your letter No. 854, of the 24th October 1902, is averse to any radical change in the present system and, for the prevention of unhealthy competition, prefers to rely on strict enforcement of the conditions of efficiency required for affiliation. His Excellency in Council is unable to discern the necessity for, or the existence of, a dividing line clearly demarcating school from college life, and considers that nothing would be gained by reducing existing second-grade colleges to the status and name of high schools. He would rather look forward to the improvement and development of these colleges, and considers that the Commission's proposals on this matter would, if adopted, be distinctly prejudicial to the cause of education.

Affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges.

4. The conditions of affiliation recommended by the Commission are summarised in paragraph 13 of your letter of the 24th October, and in paragraph 14 the question is raised as to how conformity with those conditions is to be secured, (*a*) in the case of new institutions and (*b*) in the case of existing colleges. I am to observe that the provisions of the by-laws of the Madras University relating to affiliation cover almost the whole ground of the Commission's recommendations and that the Governor in Council is prepared to accept those recommendations with the exception of those regarding the minimum scale of fees and second-grade colleges. Conformity with the prescribed conditions can be easily secured at the time of application for affiliation; but some agency is required to ensure that such conformity continues after affiliation has been effected. This is particularly the case in regard to institutions situated beyond the jurisdiction of the Director of Public Instruction. This Government is therefore in favour of the creation or recognition of such an agency, which shall be qualified to report whether colleges are fit to retain the privilege of affiliation, and considers that if this is provided, nothing further is necessary at present.

Recognition of schools.

5. The recommendation of the Commission in regard to the recognition of schools is that the University should admit to the privilege of sending boys to the entrance examination only such schools as are recognized by the Educational department. This is the practice in Madras so far as schools under the Educational department are concerned, those in Native States being recognized if they are certified by the States concerned to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational rules. No institution has at any time raised any objection to this practice, and the Governor in Council considers that there is no necessity for any change.

The teaching of law.

6. The teaching of law is fully dealt with in paragraphs 14—19 of the Director's letter No. Cl. 4, dated 31st January last. The Governor in Council entirely agrees with the Director and considers that the Madras Law College stands in need of no reform and already complies with the recommendations of the Commission. In the opinion of this Government, Roman Law should be retained as an obligatory subject, as the Director of Public Instruction observes. For the whole of Southern India there are only two institutions where legal education of any kind is imparted, one being the Madras Law College just referred to and the other the Trivandrum Law College. Both these are day colleges, are maintained in an efficient condition, and are self-supporting.

7. Taking *seriatim* the five points in regard to the reform of the Senate on which the Government of India asks in paragraph 21 of your letter of the 24th October for an expression of opinion, I am to state as follows :—

Reform of the Senate.

(i) The number of members suggested by the Commission for the Senate is 100, while the Senate itself considers that its number, which is at present 200, should not be reduced below 150. The Governor in Council agrees with the Senate that a reduction by 50 members is sufficient for the present and that this reduction should be effected gradually by leaving as many vacancies as possible unfilled. It might be laid down as a general principle for guidance that only one vacancy in four should be filled up until the necessary reduction has been effected and that only if there are persons whom it is clearly desirable to appoint as Fellows. When the numbers of the Senate have been reduced to 150, the question of further reducing them to 100 should be considered afresh.

(ii) As observed by the Commission ten per cent. of the reduced number of Fellows may be elected. The proportion suggested by the Senate, viz., forty per cent., is, in the opinion of this Government, altogether too high.

(iii) The Commission recommends that power be taken to introduce election by the Senate in the Universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta or by graduates in those of the Punjab and the United Provinces. As the Director of Public Instruction points out, this recommendation presumably does not mean that the Commission wished to see two electoral bodies established in each University but merely desired a uniform method of election to be adopted. The Director accordingly recommends that the system now in force in Madras under which Fellows are elected by certain classes of graduates be continued and in this recommendation His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs. The Senate, however, understands the Commission to mean that while the present method is retained election by the Senate should be introduced in addition, but this is apparently a misconception of the Commission's intention.

(iv) The Senate disapproves of the Commission's recommendation that a Fellow's tenure of office should be limited to five years and suggests that power be taken to cancel the appointment of any Fellow for sufficient reasons. This Government agrees with the Commission, and considers that the introduction of the five-year limitation will help to weed out inefficient members, while not injuring efficient ones, who will return to the Senate.

(v) In order to secure the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate payment of travelling expenses should be made ; and continued non-attendence, or absence from the country, for a year should, in the opinion of Government, entail removal from office.

8. The proposals of the Government of India as to the composition of the electorate, in cases in which the graduates are to elect, are contained in paragraph 23 of your letter of the 24th October 1902. The Senate approves of these proposals, but the Director considers that the electorate should be restricted to Masters of Arts and Law and Doctors of Medicine of any standing and to other graduates in any one or more faculties of not less than ten years' standing The Governor in Council agrees with the Director. In regard to candidates for election, however, the Senate's view that they should be graduates of not less than fifteen years' standing is preferable to the Director's suggestion that they should be limited to the same classes as the electors. His Excellency in Council also approves of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept, and that only graduates whose names are on the register should be allowed to vote ; but the fee for registry should be fixed at Rs. 5 and this should include the annual supply of a copy of the University calendar, the price of which in Madras is Rs. 3–4–0 per copy.

Election of Fellows.

9. The courses of study to be pursued in the University are discussed in paragraphs 27—29 of the Director's letter of the 31st January last. The Director thinks that a general assent may be given to the courses of study suggested in paragraph 117 of the Commission's report ; that physics and chemistry should be omitted from the

Courses of teaching.

syllabus of the Matriculation examination and included as optional subjects in the Intermediate examination, as recommended by the Commission,—boys in the Matriculation class being as a rule too young to benefit by a study of these subjects ; and that history should not be substituted for deductive logic and elementary psychology in the intermediate course, and geography for political economy in the B.A. course. He would, however, leave the whole subject to be considered, and the details worked out, by each University for itself. The Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the Director in this matter. While fully recognizing the importance of the study of science in this, and every other, country, His Excellency in Council is convinced that to impose this subject on candidates for the Matriculation examination, who enter on the Matriculation course at the age of from 12 to 14, does not raise the level of scientific knowledge in proportion to the time deducted from other necessary subjects.

10. In Madras the Director has always been elected a member of the Syndicate, but this Government considers that he should *ex-officio* be a member in future and not be dependent on election. It is, however, inexpedient to appoint him *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate. If a Vice-Chairman is needed the Syndicate should be left to elect one.

Position of the Director of Public Instruction.

11. The Director does not consider it necessary to fix a minimum age limit for candidates for Matriculation ; but the Senate is in favour of the proposal to fix such a minimum, and would put the limit at fifteen as recommended by the Commission. The Governor in Council agrees with the Senate. He also approves of the suggestion that any alteration in the recorded age of Government servants should be prohibited so as to prevent boys from overstating their age with the object of matriculating early.

Age of Matriculation.

12. The admission of private candidates to the Matriculation, the First-in-Arts and the B.A. degree examinations of the Madras University is now regulated by by-laws 131, 141 and 150 of the University by-laws. The first of these by-laws provides for the admission to the Matriculation examination of any private candidate who produces a certificate from a Fellow of the University, or headmaster of a recognized high school, that he is of good character and has completed his twentieth year. Under the second of them any private candidate who has been a matriculate for four years or upwards is eligible for admission to the First-in-Arts examination, and under the third any private candidate who is above 25 years of age can be admitted to the B.A. examination two years after passing the First Examination in Arts. All these by-laws are working well and in the opinion of the Governor in Council no change in them is called for.

Admission of private students to examinations.

13. The Director and the Senate approve of the suggestion that candidates passing the B.A. examination should be arranged in three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction. This is practically the system already in operation in the Madras University, and the Governor in Council considers that it may continue. The best men will still go on for the M.A. degree examination.

Question of an Honour's course.

14. The enquiries made by the Government of India on the financial questions raised in the report will now be answered *seriatim*—

Financial questions.

(i) The question of substituting a school final examination for the University entrance examination is now under consideration and it seems inadvisable to express an opinion at present on the subject of raising the fee for the Matriculation. The fees for the other examinations will, as observed by the Director, possibly bear an increase though not a very large one.

(ii) In the opinion of both the Director and the Senate, colleges will hereafter have large additional expenses to meet and cannot be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the University and little can be expected by way of private benefactions. The Government agrees with these opinions.

(iii) The Director thinks that as the University has a large balance to its credit at present the Government should wait and see what probability there is of producing an equilibrium of income and expenditure by other means before any definite scheme of State aid is devised. The Senate, on the other hand, is of opinion that the State should provide the necessary buildings and equipment, and grant liberal contributions to the University to enable it to develop into a teaching University. It thinks, however, that the proposal to lend the services of professors to the University cannot be carried out for various reasons. The Government is inclined to agree with the Director; but what seems a legitimate matter of question is whether the continued generous support of higher education by the State is not guilty of drying up the springs of private benefaction. The State cannot, however, now stop spending to the extent of its power, with due consideration to other demands, or stop exhibiting, within its means, the most finished forms of education. For that professors and equipment, and not subsidies, are mostly necessary. Subsidies are proper to the commoner forms or the rare occasions when special and select agencies privately provided cannot be privately maintained. When the country itself cannot provide means or opportunities except at inordinate cost, the promising student should be provided with the means of pursuing a particular study wherever it is best taught.

As to the measure of control which Government should reserve the Senate desires to have considerable freedom of action in the organization and management of University teaching, but if Government supplies money, men or means it cannot surrender its duty of seeing, as far as it can, that public money spent has an appropriate return.

Inclusion of the vernacular in the B.A. course.

15. The Commission considers that the vernacular languages of India should not be recognized as second languages side by side with the allied classical languages for any of the University examinations above the entrance: that vernacular languages should be introduced in combination with English as a subject for the M.A. examination: that the establishment of professorships in the vernacular languages is an object to which University funds may properly be devoted: that vernacular compositions should be made compulsory in every stage of the B.A. course although there need be no teaching of the subject; and that every boy should, on completion of his school course, be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he has a knowledge of his own language sufficient to enable him to express himself with ease and propriety in it. The Senate is unable to accept these views of the Commission, but is prepared to consider the whole question of the position of the second languages in the University curricula. The Governor in Council is inclined to agree with the Senate and would strongly deprecate the idea of excluding the vernaculars from the B.A. course. When the Commission says that every boy on the completion of his school course should be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he possesses a mastery of his own language it seems, in the opinion of this Government, to postulate an impossibility. It may well be doubted whether the average English school-boy of corresponding age would come well through such an ordeal. Granting that the vernacular languages of this Presidency are of slight value for educative purposes, their study should not be dropped throughout the arts course seeing that the student's subsequent life and work are to lie among people using these vernaculars. If education is ever to reach and elevate the masses it must be through the instrumentality of the vernaculars, and their study must therefore be maintained with a view to their improvement. If necessary a classical language may be introduced side by side with the vernacular. The Government sees no objection to the appointment of competent teachers in the vernaculars if that is what is meant by professors.

Examinations by compartments.

16. The Commission recommends that the system of examinations by compartments which now prevails in Madras be discontinued. The Director and the Senate agree in disapproving of this recommendation and their disapproval has the strong support of this Government. As observed by the former, the system is well known in other Universities.

Local limits of the University.

17. The Commission considers that the colleges in Ceylon which send up candidates for the Calcutta examinations may be transferred to Madras. The Director and the Senate are of opinion that if those colleges should be affiliated to an Indian University at all they should be affiliated to Madras rather than to Calcutta, and the Governor in Council agrees with this view.

18. In the last of the letters from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 17th ultimo, he discusses a few of the recommendations of the Commission which are not referred to in your letters of the 24th October and 13th December 1902. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his views on these recommendations—

Syndicate.

(*a*) The present rule that members of the Syndicate should be resident in or near Madras is too hard and fast. The Senate elects them and may be left to its discretion in the matter. As regards the Director's objection to this course I am to observe that circulation of papers to the mufassal is now an easy matter in this Presidency and cannot entail much loss of time while matters requiring circulation can seldom be very urgent.

English course for the M.A.

(*b*) This Government has already expressed the opinion that the vernaculars should not be omitted from the arts course. If, however, they are omitted they should be retained for the M.A. course in English. The Government agrees with the Commission that Anglo-Saxon need not be included in the curriculum of Indian Universities.

Philosophy.

(*c*) As already stated in paragraph 9 *supra*, the Governor in Council agrees generally with the Commission in its remarks regarding the study of philosophy. The teaching of natural theology will take value or otherwise from the calibre of the lecturer; if properly taught, nothing could be more useful in this country.

Methods of examination.

(*d*) The Government does not consider it advisable that a candidate should be given any information about his marks, but it is desirable that the marks allotted by examiners should be reported to the University in order that it may be in a position to control the tendencies to excessive or defective marking which are sometimes exhibited by examiners.

19. In conclusion I am to express the regret of His Excellency in Council for the delay that has occurred in the submission of this reply. The Senate to whom a reference had to be made finally disposed of the matter only during the first week of April.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. C. Parthasarathy.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 216, 217, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 15TH MAY 1903.

[SUBJECT.—*Report of the Universities Commission.*]

From the Government of India, No. 854 (*Education*), *dated* 24*th October* 1902.

Submitted for perusal before any draft is prepared.

A. T. PRINGLE—29-10-02.

Seen. Should go to the Director of Public Instruction for report.

J. T[HOMSON]—31-10-02.

The draft endorsement placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN—3-11-02.

A. T. PRINGLE—3-11-02.

M. HAMMICK—5-11-02.

[Endt. No. 306, dated 7th November 1902.]

From the Government of India, No. 958 (*Education*), *dated* 13*th December* 1902.

May be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

2. Or should the remarks of the Syndicate or the Senate on the report of the Commission generally also be invited? They do not seem to have communicated their views as yet and may be waiting for a formal request.

P. T. THARYAN—22-12-02.

I think the Syndicate (preferably to the Senate) might be consulted, but Mr. Stuart is off to Delhi and a reply is desired by the 1st March.

A. T. PRINGLE—23-12-02.

[Endt. No. 413, dated 23rd December 1902.]

Telegram from the Government of India, No. 69, *dated* 30*th January* 1903.

The telegram has been forwarded to the Director for report.

A. T. PRINGLE—31-1-03.

[Demi-official from the Assistant Secretary in charge, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 31st January 1903.]

Telegram from the Government of India, No. 73, dated 2nd February 1903.

Telephone message from the Secretary to Government, Educational department, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd February 1903.

In continuation of my demi-official of Saturday enclosing a telegram from the Government of India about the Universities Commission, the following further message from the same Government is transmitted: Begins. No. 73, Education. My telegram of 30th January, Universities Commission. Kindly expedite reply as regards procedure followed by University if consulted as information on this point urgently needed. Ends. Please reply at once.

Telephone message from the Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 3rd February 1903.

The three questions raised in Government of India letter were referred to University for opinion. The senate considered that, though the affiliation of Ceylon colleges to Madras would raise many difficulties, it would be more natural to affiliate them to Madras than to Calcutta. Vernaculars as substitute for classical languages and examination by compartments are to be considered at an adjourned meeting fixed for 11th February. A committee of the senate has been appointed to frame resolutions on the report of the commission as a whole, and these resolutions will probably be considered by the senate during the present month.

Telephone message from the Secretary to Government, Educational department, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd February 1903.

Please return, by a special messenger, the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th ultimo enclosed in my demi-official of Saturday.

Demi-official from the Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Madras, 3rd February 1903.

I return the telegram sent with your demi-official of the 31st January.

Telephone message from the Secretary to Government, Educational department, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd February 1903.

Please telephone urgently whether the syndicate or senate was consulted on the subject of the first letter from the Government of India in connection with the Universities Commission's report, namely, letter No. 854, dated 24th October 1902.

Telephone message from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 3rd February 1903.

Neither the syndicate nor the senate was consulted as endorsement, No. 413 of 23rd December 1902, was understood to refer only to Mr. Risley's letter No. 958 of 13th December 1902.

The draft telegram placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN—3-2-03.

A. T. PRINGLE—3-2-03.

[Telegram to the Government of India, dated 3rd February 1903.]

Telegram from the Government of India, No. 87, dated 9th February 1903.

The Director of Public Instruction should now be asked to refer India's letter, dated 24th October 1902, to the University.

A. G. CARDEW—10-2-03.

Telephone message from the Secretary to Government, Educational department, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th February 1903.

Your telephone message of the 3rd instant on the subject of the report of the Universities Commission. The Government of India's letter No. 854, dated 24th October 1902, should be considered by the committee of the senate appointed to frame resolutions on the report as a whole, as this letter qualifies the report in some material respects. Can you arrange this? I am sending you a spare copy by a special messenger.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. Cl. 4, dated 31st January 1903.

" " " *No. Cl. 5* " " "

A brief note on this file is ready; but as the remarks of the Senate on the Government of India's letter, No. 854 of the 24th October last, have now been called for, the note may require slight alteration. The disposal of the papers has also to be delayed till these remarks are received. It is submitted therefore that the file may lie over for the present, and meanwhile the papers may be printed up. The Government of India originally * asked for a reply by the 1st proximo, but they will not apparently press for it now.

* G.O., No. 795, Educational, dated 23rd December 1902.

P. T. THARYAN—11-2-03.

Print.

2. Ask the Director of Public Instruction on the 15th whether he has placed India's letter of 24th October before the Senate, and when its reply may be expected.

A. G. CARDEW—11-2-03

The Secretary ordered last week that the Director should be asked on the 15th whether any reference has been made to the Senate on the subject of the first letter from the Government of India on the report of the Universities Commission and, if so, when the Senate's remarks may be expected. Saturday's *Madras Mail* contains a copy of the Director's reference to the Senate. Should he be now asked when the Senate's reply may be expected? It may perhaps be too soon to ask this question. [The letters and notes are still in the press.]

P. T. THARYAN—16-2-03.

Too soon—must wait quite a week.

A. G. CARDEW—16-2-03.

It is understood that the reports of the Faculties Committees have been received and will be placed before the Committee of the Senate to-morrow. This committee will then frame resolutions and send the matter up to the Senate which meets on the 14th proximo to consider those resolutions. The Senate's report may thus be expected by the middle of next month and no reminder seems necessary at present.

2. The Government of India wanted a reply from this Government by the 1st proximo. Should an extension of this time by at least one month be now asked for by telegraph?

P. T. THARYAN—27-2-03.

Yes. We shall have but little time, even then, as the Senate's report cannot be expected much before 20th proximo.

F. HANNYNGTON—27-2-03.

India may be informed that the reply of the University has not yet been received, and that the reply of the Government of Madras will be despatched as soon after its receipt as possible.

A. G. CARDEW—28-2-03.

The draft telegram placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN—2-3-03.

F. HANNYNGTON—2-3-03.

Telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, Calcutta, dated 2nd March 1903, *No.* 6.

Mr. Williams's letter [No.] 979 [dated] 18th December last. [The] remarks of [the] Madras University on your letter [No.] 854 [dated] 24th October [have] not yet [been] received. [The] reply of [the] Madras Government will be despatched as soon after their receipt as possible.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th February 1903, *No.* 9181.
„ *Registrar, Madras University* „ *26th March* „ „ 1265.
„ *Director of Public Instruction* „ *27th* „ „ „ 9181.

The following statement shows in one view the points on which the Government of India wish to have the remarks of this Government and the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction and the University thereon. A column has been provided in the statement for the orders of Government and when these are passed a draft letter to India will be prepared.

STATEMENT.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.	Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
(1) *Fees in Arts Colleges.*					
In paragraph 73 of its report the University Commission recommends that the Syndicate of each University should, in consultation with the managers, prescribe a minimum rate of fees for the colleges affiliated to it, after taking into consideration local circumstances, the demand for higher education and the ability of the class of students who are likely to attend the institution to pay adequate fees for such instruction. The opinion of this Government on this proposal is invited—*vide* paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter on pages 3 to 4 of the current file.	The Director is of opinion that the fixing of a minimum rate of fees is neither desirable in itself nor possible to carry out in practice in any effectual way. He invites attention to his letter Confidential No. 10, dated 3rd February 1902, on the subject—*vide* paragraphs 3 to 10 of his letter on pages 13 to 15 of current file.	The Senate observes that the recommendation of the Commission that each University should be called upon to fix rates of minimum fees for different localities is hardly applicable to the case of this University, as the recommendation has apparently been made with the object of raising the standard of fees leviable in institutions which receive no grants-in-aid from the State. The only colleges affiliated to this University which are not in receipt of State aid are the colleges maintained in Native States or by Rajas and wealthy zamindars—*vide* pages 24–25 of current file.	The Government of India has now withdrawn the proposal for the establishment of a minimum scale of fees in Madras—*vide* letter recorded in G.O., No. 23, Educational, dated 22nd January 1903. The question need not therefore be considered again and the Government of India may be informed accordingly. P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.	The views of this Government regarding a minimum scale of fees in colleges and schools were fully stated in Mr. Stuart's letter No. 453, dated 5th August 1902, and having been accepted by the Government of India in Mr. Risley's letter, No. 1003, dated 31st December 1902, any further comment on the Universities Commission's recommendation in this respect is unnecessary. A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	So. J. T[HOMSON]. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. A[MPTHILL].
(2) *Second-grade Colleges.*					
In paragraph 77 of the report the Commission recommends that in future no new second-grade college should be affiliated to the Universities and that those that are now affiliated should revert to the position of high schools if they could not hope to rise to the first grade within a specified period. The Government of India considers, however, that second-grade colleges are wanted at the present time but asks for a full expression of the opinion of this Government on this important subject with special reference to the circumstances of Madras and of particular localities—page 5 of the current file.	The Director is opposed to this recommendation. There are 41 second-grade colleges affiliated to the Madras University and none of them are in a position to rise to the first-grade and if they were to revert to the position of high schools, the work that they do now could hardly be taken over by the existing 15 first-grade colleges. As their work is not properly University teaching they may cease to be called colleges and be called first-grade high schools—paragraph 11 of the Director's letter on page 15 of current file.	The Senate endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Government of India's letter. It is of opinion that while it is eminently desirable that a first-grade college should be organized as a distinct institution, it would be inexpedient in the present circumstances of this Presidency to insist on an immediate separation of the school and college departments in the institutions affiliated to this University in which these departments are at present under one roof—*vide* page 25 of current file.	The views of the Director and of the Senate may be endorsed. First-grade colleges cannot spring into existence all at once. Compared with the state of things a quarter of a century ago there is a vast difference now. Several institutions which were only high schools then have second-grade college classes now and in course of time as education advances and these colleges have more funds at their disposal they may be expected to rise to the first grade. Institutions which have now only high school classes will then have second-grade college classes and the process will go on. Efficiency can be secured through the rules of recognition. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	The Director does not really suggest that a second-grade college should in future be termed first-grade High school. He only says that this might be done "if it is necessary to emphasize the fact that their work is not properly University teaching." This, however, is not necessary, the object of the Commission being rather to prevent unhealthy competition and mushroom growths of colleges. There is no reason for a mere change of name. The Director's paragraph 11 is not an adequate treatment of the matter, but the Government of India should, I think, be informed that this Government agrees generally with paragraph 11 of Mr. Risley's letter No. 854, is averse to any radical change, and prefers to rely on strict enforcement of the conditions of efficiency required for affiliation in order to prevent unhealthy competition. A.G.C. –17–4–03.	I always regarded this as the weakest spot in the report. What necessity is there for "a dividing line between school and college life"? Is there any? Does a boy of 15—18 alter his nature when he passes from school to college? Whatever feelings of added dignity or higher aims may possess the collegian will be as little liable to diminution within the walls of his school building as they would be in a new one. Such associations as belong to old seats of learning like Oxford or Cambridge do not exist and cannot be created for the colleges of this country. The Commission doubtless was influenced by the more rounded character of a first-grade college—the full conspectus of college life; the opinions of the Government of India are more pertinent to the conditions of the country and the possibilities of the case. J.T. * Yes. J.T. H.M.W. A.
(3) *Affiliation of Colleges.*					
In paragraph 13 of their letter the Government of India summarises the conditions of affiliation recommended by the Commission and in paragraph 14 raises the question how is conformity with them to be secured (*a*) in the case of new institutions, (*b*) in the case of existing colleges. It considers there is no difficulty about (*a*), but in regard to (*b*) the best plan would be for the Chancellor to appoint a strong and representative committee to consider and report what institutions are qualified to retain their privilege of affiliation—pages 5 and 6 of current file.	The Director states that the conditions proposed by the Commission are in substantial agreement with those required by the Madras University. He does not consider that an examination by the committee proposed by the Government of India will reveal any very grave defects, but thinks that the University should have an opportunity of saying if such a committee is necessary—*vide* paragraph 12 of his letter on page 15 of current file.	The Senate is of opinion that as the provisions of the existing by-laws relating to affiliation cover almost the whole ground of the Commission's recommendation and as these by-laws have on the whole worked satisfactorily, there is no present necessity for modifying them—*vide* page 24 of current file.	It may be admitted that the existing by-laws relating to affiliation need not be modified, but steps should be taken to ascertain whether the existing colleges conform to the rules. In other words, as the Director says, an inspecting agency is very much wanted to see that colleges continue to fulfil the conditions of affiliation and all that is required seems to be to provide this agency. The Senate will no doubt see to it. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	The enforcement of the conditions of efficiency required for affiliation clearly necessitates some form of inspection to ensure that those conditions are maintained after affiliation has been granted. The Senate avoids this point altogether, and the Director's paragraph 12 shows that the syndicate needs support in the matter. We should, I think, express approval of the conditions in paragraph 13 of Mr. Risley's letter [except minimum fees and perhaps clause (*k*)], and lay stress on the desirability (perhaps necessity in some quarters) of the University providing an inspecting agency to look after colleges, especially those beyond the jurisdiction of the Director of Public Instruction. A G.C.—17–4–03.	So J.T. H.M.W. A.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.
(4) *Recognition of Schools.*		
In paragraph 78 of its report the Commission recommends that the Universities should admit to the privilege of sending boys to the entrance examination only such schools as are recognized by the Educational department. In deference to the view that this interferes with the freedom of action of private schools, the Government of India suggests that the Educational department should certify that a school conforms not with its own rules, but with the rules framed by the University—*vide* paragraph 16 of the letter on page 7 of current file.	The Madras University recognizes only such schools as are recognized by the Educational department, schools in Native States being recognized if they are certified by the States concerned to be organized and conducted in substantial agreement with the Madras Educational rules. No objection has been raised to this practice and there is no necessity to change it—*vide* paragraph 13 of the Director's letter on pages 15–16 of the current file.	The Senate has made no remarks on this.
(5) *The teaching of Law.*		
The Commission proposes that (*a*) the study of law should be postponed until the student has finished his course in arts; (*b*) Jurisprudence should not be admitted as an optional subject for the B.A. degree; (*c*) Roman Law should not be made a necessary subject; and (*d*) a central school of law should be established in connection with each University.	The Director points out (*a*) that students who have not passed the B.A. examination cannot join the Madras Law college or the Maharaja's college, Trivandrum (*i.e.*, for B.L. degree purposes?) and that (*b*) Jurisprudence is not an optional subject for the B.A. examination. As regards (*c*) the Director considers that Roman Law should not be omitted from the course for the B.L. degree.	The senate is satisfied with the provision at present existing for the teaching of law in the institutions affiliated to the University of Madras and is of opinion that Roman Law should be retained as part of the course of study required for the law degree and that it can be satisfactorily studied without a knowledge of Latin—*vide* page 25 of current file.
The Government of India ask the opinion of this Government on these proposals and enquire what action should be taken to bring the teaching and equipment of the Madras Law college up to the standard laid down by the Commission.	The Director has no remarks to offer on this.	....
As regards the staff of the Law college the Commission proposes that the professors may be judges or practising lawyers who meet their classes in the morning or evening and that there should be a competent staff of tutors—paragraphs 17 to 19 of the letter on pages 7–8 of the current file.	As to the staff the Director says that judges and practising lawyers would seldom have the time and would not often have the inclination to become teachers of the elements of law; that there is no necessity for a thorough knowledge of the practice of law in the case of B.L. students and that the method of morning or evening lectures given by practising lawyers was tried in the Presidency college law classes and was given up in favour of the present system of a whole-time college—paragraphs 14 to 19 of Director's letter on page 16 of current file.	....

Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
The conditions of other provinces may be different from those of Madras, but so far as Madras is concerned things may be left alone. P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.	It will be sufficient here to express agreement with the Director's paragraph 13. A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	Yes. J. T[HOMSON]. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. A[MPTHILL].
We may state that the teaching and equipment of the Madras Law college appear to be up to the necessary standard and that no action need be taken in the matter. As regards Roman Law the University may be left to deal with it as it likes. P. T. T.—10-4-03.	The Director's paragraphs 14—18 deal fully with this, and show that the Madras Law college stands in need of no reform. Roman Law ought clearly to be retained as an obligatory subject, as Mr. Stuart recommends. A. G. C.—17-4-03.	Yes. J. T. H.M.W. A.
....	....	....
We may express concurrence in the views of the Director. We may also point out that for the whole of Southern India there are only two colleges—one at Madras and the other at Trivandrum—that both these are day colleges and are maintained in an efficient condition and are self-supporting, and that there is no other place where law is taught. No change is therefore called for so far as Madras is concerned. P. T. T.—10-4-03.	....	....

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.
(6) *Reform of the Senates.* The Government of India asks for an expression of opinion— (i) as to the adequacy of the number of Fellows proposed by the Commission for the Senate of the Madras University; (ii) as to the proportion of the Fellows to be elected in the newly-constituted Senate; (iii) as to the persons by whom the privilege of election should be exercised; (iv) as to the period for which a fellowship should, in future, be tenable; and (v) as to the best method of securing the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate. As regards (v) it is suggested that any Fellow who failed to attend for a year should be liable at the discretion of the Chancellor to be removed from the Senate—paragraphs 20 and 21 of India's letter on pages 8 and 9 of current file.	The Director considers that if all interests are to be properly represented and all useful men retained the number cannot very well be reduced to much less than one hundred, which is that suggested by the Commission. *Nil.* Masters of Arts and Law, Doctors of Medicine and Graduates of ten years' standing. The period may be five years as suggested. There will be no difficulty about attendance if travelling allowance is paid. There is no objection to this suggestion—paragraphs 20 to 24 of the Director's letter on pages 16 and 17 of current file.	See enclosure to Director's letter, R.C. No. 9181, dated 14th April 1903, on pages 29 to 30 of the current file.
[(7) *Election of Fellows.* The Government of India accepts the proposal of the Commission that power should be taken to introduce election by Senates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and election by Graduates at Allahabad and Lahore and wants to determine the composition of the electorate. It considers that the Commission's proposal that the electors should be graduates of five years' standing goes too far and would restrict the right of voting to the following three classes:— (*a*) Graduates of whatever standing who have obtained the highest existing degree in any faculty. (*b*) Graduates of whatever standing who have obtained two degrees—one of which must be in the Faculty of Arts. (*c*) Graduates of not less than ten years' standing who have obtained only one degree.	The Director does not consider that the commissioners desire to see two electoral bodies in every University, but that the method of election should be uniform for all Universities. He is for the method of election by graduates and does not think that the Senate should have any powers of election. As regards the composition of the electorate, the Director would not give the right of voting to the classes (*a*) and (*b*) specified by the Government of India, but to Masters of Arts and Law and Doctors of Medicine of any standing and Graduates of not less than ten years' standing. He would also restrict the persons to be elected to the same classes as electors.	....

Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
The Senate's resolution on these points has not yet been received (since received), but the Director's remarks may be concurred in, provided the reduction in number is gradually effected as vacancies occur. It seems, however, desirable to make some provision for the purpose of restricting the nomination or election of Fellows to persons who have taken or are capable of taking some interest in University education. At present any person otherwise qualified who goes about canvassing for votes gets in and he may not know much about University education. With reference to paragraph 21 of the Director's first letter (page 17), it is submitted that "Principals" and "Director" should include acting incumbents also, and no special legislation * for this purpose seems to be wanted. P. T. THAYAN—10-4-03.	(1) The Senate considers its number should not be reduced below 150, while the Commission suggested 100. The present number is 200. A reduction to 150 seems enough for the present. (2) Reduction should be by leaving vacancies unfilled and not by the revolution proposed by the Commission. (3) The Senate proposes that two out of every five Fellows be elected. The Director of Public Instruction gives no opinion. The Commission proposed 10 per cent. This may be approved. (4) The Senate's resolution No. VIII may be supported. (5) The Director approves of a five-year tenure: the Senate disapproves. If the Senate is to be a live body, some limit should be put to the tenure of a fellowship, and five years or seven years seems about right. (6) Travelling allowance should be given, and continued non-attendance or absence from the country for one year should vacate office. (7) It is difficult to see how the election of unsuitable Fellows can be prevented. This must be left to the electorate. A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	(1) The number, I think, should not be more than 100. Most men at present lament its volubility and the difficulty of getting work through. F.M.U. has become a title of derision, and every professor of anything, and schoolmasters throughout the country, are not necessary on the Senate. (2) I would prefer a fresh start and reconstitution. (3) 10 per cent. is enough—if not too much—considering who are likely to be elected. (4) The Director's opinions, paras 24 and 25 (page 17), commend themselves to me. (5) I think five years. That will weed out inefficients: the efficients will return. (6) Yes. (7) Agreed with regret. The alternative is to grant a veto to the Governor in Council. J. T[HOMSON]. I think that sleeping Fellows do little harm, and that the patronage vesting in the Governor of conferring fellowships as an honorary distinction is useful. I do not agree that F.M.U. is a title of derision, though doubtless some bad appointments may have been made. On purely utilitarian lines one hundred is as unwieldy a body as two hundred. But I have no very strong opinion this way or that and the wisest thing I can do is to agree with Honourable Colleague. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]—25-4-03. I am with the Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham. A[MPTHILL]—30-4-03. * Yes; and the additions he proposes. J. T.
The Director's remarks may by concurred in—please see above. P. T. T.—10-4-03.	A. G. C.—17-4-0.	Yes. J. T. H. M. W. A.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senates' views.
(7) *Election of Fellows*—cont.		
The Government of India also approves of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept up in each University; that an annual fee should be paid by those whose names and addresses are entered in it; and that persons who are not on the register should not be allowed to vote. The amount of the fee is suggested to be fixed at Rs. 2 and voting to be carried out by means of voting paper—*vide* paragraphs 22–24 of India's letter on pages 9–10 of current file.	The Director thinks that the suggestion about keeping a register of graduates a good one, but that the fee for it should be more than Rs. 2 if each graduate is to receive, as recommended by the Commission, a copy of the University Calendar. The price of the Madras University Calendar is Rs. 3-4-0—*vide* paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Director's letter on page 17 of current file.	The Senate approves of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be maintained, that an annual fee for registration should be leviable; that only those graduates whose names are on the register should be regarded as members of the University and should be allowed to vote at the election of fellows. The Senate does not think it necessary that each registered graduate should be supplied with a copy of the calendar, unless a sufficiently high fee be allowed—*vide* page 24 of current file.
(8) *Courses of teaching.*		
The courses in arts and science which the Commission desires to be adopted by the Universities is given in paragraph 117 of its report. In this, the Government of India desires to substitute history for deductive logic and elementary psychology in the intermediate course and geography for political economy in the B.A. course. In paragraph 109 of its report the Commission states that a rule should be laid down that an examination in science should form no part of the test for admission to the University course. The Government of India is opposed to this and considers that instruction in science is of the greatest value and should been couraged and asks for the opinion of this Government—*vide* paragraph 25 of the letter on page 10 of current file.	The Director thinks a general assent may be given to the courses of study suggested in paragraph 117 of the Commission's report, but that the whole question should be considered and the details worked out by each University for itself. He will not substitute history for deductive logic and elementary psychology nor geography for political economy. He is however entirely in favour of omitting physics and chemistry from the syllabus of the Matriculation examination and of including them as optional subjects in the First Arts examination—*vide* paragraphs 27-29 of his letter on page 18 of current file.	In the belief that the Government of India recognizes the principle that a University is a responsible body with a prescriptive right to manage its own affairs, the Senate does not consider it necessary to record an expression of its views on all the different recommendations of the Commission, some of which appear to be unsound in principle or impracticable or of little practical value—page 25 of current file. The Senate considers that history should find a place in the curricula for the intermediate examination and does not approve of substituting geography for political economy in the B.A. course and has various objections to the proposed scheme of studies—*vide* page 25 of current file. As regards the exclusion of science from the Matriculation, the Senate can express no opinion in the absence of information as to the details of the proposed school final examination—*vide* page 25 of current file.
(9) *Position of the Director of Public Instruction.*		
In paragraph 51 (*b*) of the report the Commission proposes that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* a member and Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate. The Government of India enquires whether this Government concurs in this proposal or suggests some alternative arrangement, such as that the Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate should be elected for the year or should be appointed for the same period by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor—*vide* paragraph 26 of the letter on page 10 of current file.	The Director is in favour of the recommendation of the commission—*vide* paragraph 30 of his letter on page 18 of current file.	The Senate sees no reason for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman and notes that the Commission neither assigns any reason for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman, nor attempts to define the duties of the office—page 24 of current file.
(10) *Age of Matriculation.*		
In paragraph 164 of its report the Commission proposes to fix the minimum limit of age at 15. But the Government of India would fix it at 16 and asks the opinion of this Government on the proposal and on the suggestion to prohibit any alteration in the recorded ages of Government servants so as to prevent boys from overstating their age with the object of matriculating earlier—*vide* paragraphs 27 and 28 of the letter on page 11 of current file.	The Director would not fix any minimum age for Matriculation. The commonest age in this University is 17. He has not noticed any of the deplorable results of overpressure which the Commission says it has observed. He does not think there will be any difficulty in guarding against evasion in the case of pupils of recognised schools. Private candidates are generally older than the minimum proposed—*vide* paragraphs 31–33 of his letter on page 18 of current file.	The Senate approves of the proposal to fix a minimum age limit for Matriculation, but is inclined to agree with the Commission rather than with the Government of India that the age-limit should be fixed at 15. The Senate endorses the suggestion that a continuous record of a student's age should be maintained in schools and colleges—*vide* page 26 of current file.

Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
The suggestions of the Government of India may be accepted. P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.	Subject to the remark that the fee will not include a free copy of calendar. A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	Yes: the fee to be Rs. 5. J. T[HOMSON]. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. I think that for Rs. 5 a copy of the calendar should be supplied. A[MPTHILL].
We may concur in the views of the Senate that history should be included in the curricula for the intermediate examination and that geography should not be substituted for political economy in the B.A. course. We may agree with the Government of India that elementary science should find a place in the curricula for the Matriculation examination. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	I think we should agree with the Director of Public Instruction's remarks on this subject. Science for Matriculation, i.e., for boys of 14 or 15 (it is a 3 years course) would be absurd, and the Director's paragraphs 27—29 seem sound. A.G.C.—17-4-03.	Yes. J.T. H.M.W. A.
There seems to be no reason for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman in addition to that of a Vice-Chancellor. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	The Director of Public Instruction should certainly be an ex-officio member of the Syndicate, and not dependent on election. The object of making him also Vice-Chairman is presumably to increase his hold on the University. This attempt is, I think, inexpedient, and if a Vice-Chairman is needed, the Syndicate may be left to elect one. A.G.C.—17-4-03.	Agreed. J.T. H.M.W A.
We may agree with the Director of Public Instruction that it is unnecessary to fix a minimum age-limit.	A.G.C.—17-4-03.	I think a minimum age is requisite and would put it at 15. J.T. H.M.W. A.
We may approve of the suggestion to prohibit any alteration in the recorded age of Government servants. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	A.G.C.—17-4-03.	Yes. J.T. H.M.W. A.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.
(11) *Admission of Private Students to Examinations.* In paragraph 166 of its report, the Commission suggests that a private student seeking admission to the Matriculation should be required to produce a certificate from the Educational Inspector of the circle in which he lives to the effect that it is reasonably probable that he will pass the University examination. The Government of India agrees but doubts whether it is advisable to impose on Government Inspectors the duty of testing such students and thinks that a certificate from the headmaster of a recognised school is sufficient. As regards the intermediate and the degree examination, the Commission recommends—paragraph 168—that private students should be admitted only by an order of the Senate, to be justified by reasons recorded in each case at the time of making the order. The Government of India agrees but thinks that the proposal to refer all such cases to the Senate is out of proportion to their importance and inconsistent with the position of the Syndicate. An expression of opinion of this Government is invited—*vide* paragraph 29 of the letter on page 11 of current file.	The Director agrees with the Government of India that the duty of testing the candidates should not be imposed on Inspectors, and doubts whether headmasters could be found who are willing to furnish certificates to candidates who are not pupils of their schools. The Director has no remarks to offer on this—*vide* paragraph 34 of his letter on page 19 of current file.	The Senate observes that the procedure suggested by the Government of India in respect to certificates to be produced by candidates for Matriculation is practically identical with the procedure now in operation in this University—bye-laws 129-131—*vide* page 26 of the current file. The Senate notes that the power of exemption formerly given to the Syndicate has been withdrawn or restricted and the rules as to exemptions from the production of certificates, in large measure, work automatically—bye-laws 129, 131, 140, 141 and 150, calendar 1903—*vide* page 26 of current file.
(12) *Question of an Honours' Course.* In paragraph 173 of its report the Commission recommends that there should be no separate course for honours, but that the examination for the degree of M.A. should be regarded as honours' examination. The Government of India says that this suggestion meets the case only of the small minority who go on to the M.A. degree and sees no reason why the great body of students who do not proceed beyond the B.A. degree should all be included in one and the same category if some of their number desire the opportunity of showing that they have attained a somewhat high standard. This ambition might, it has been suggested to that Government, be satisfied by dividing the B.A. examination into three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second class being high enough to constitute a real distinction, while the third class would comprise the large number of students who merely qualify for a pass. The highest rank of honours would still be reserved for the M.A. examination. The views of this Government on these questions are asked—*vide* paragraph 30 of the letter on pages 11 and 12 of current file.	The Director thinks that the arrangement of successful candidates into three classes is enough and he has no wish to see a lower class of "poll" men admitted to this University. The best man may still go on to the M.A. degree—paragraph 35 on page 19 of current file.	The Senate approves of the suggestion that the candidates passing the B.A. examination should be arranged in three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction. This is practically the system in operation in this University—page 26 of current file.

Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Order of Government.
The existing bye-laws on the subject of the admission of private candidates to the various University examinations seem to be working well and no change seems to be called for. P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.	We may draw attention to these bye-laws. A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	Yes. J. T[HOMSON]. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. A[MPTHILL].
The views of the Director and the Senate may be concurred in. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	A.G.C.—17-4-03.	Yes. J.T. H.M.W. A.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.	Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
(13) *Financial Question.* The Government of India asks for a full expression of the opinion of this Government— (i) as to the possibility of raising the fees for examination ; (ii) as to the likelihood of substantial contribution towards the advancement of higher education being forthcoming from private sources ; (iii) as to the extent to which aid can properly be given by Government ; (iv) as to the form which it should take whether that— (*a*) of a direct subsidy, (*b*) of lending the services of professors, or (*c*) of providing equipment &c. and, (v) as to the measure of control which Government should exercise in each of these cases—paragraph 31 on page 12 of current file.	The Director considers that— (i) Fees for the F. A. and B. A. examinations in this Presidency will probably bear an increase, though not a very large one : (ii) Colleges cannot be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the University and there is no likelihood of contributions being received from private persons in this Presidency : (iii) to (v) The University has a large balance and before any definite scheme of Government assistance is formed, the Director will wait and see what probability there is of producing an equilibrium of income and expenditure by other means—paragraph 36 on page 19 of current file.	The senate is of opinion that— (i) Little can be done in raising examination fees as these in some cases are already high ; (ii) that colleges are in need of help themselves and cannot afford to contribute towards the expenses of the University and that little can be expected by way of private benefactions—page 23 of current file. The Senate is of opinion that the State should provide the necessary buildings and equipment and grant liberal subventions to the University to enable it to develop into a teaching University. The proposal to lend the services of Professors to the University cannot be carried out for various reasons —pages 23-24 of current file. The Government should allow the Senate considerable freedom of action in the organization and management of University teaching. If this were allowed the Government would still be in a position to exercise considerable measure of indirect control in virtue of the provisions of section VIII of the Act of incorporation—page 24 of current file.	Fees cannot be raised and no private benefactions or contributions from colleges can be expected. Direct subvention from Government appears therefore to be necessary. P. T. THAYAN—10-4-03.	A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03. If Matriculation is superseded by a school final examinations the Government may reasonably make up to the University what it loses by the supersession of Matriculation. As to enabling the University to develop into a teaching body, that is altogether another question. The Director has offered no remarks about it, though it is a matter of great difficulty and importance. The Commission's paragraph 24 is not very definite, and the Senate's page 23 still less so. The only direction in which action seems really practicable is in the encouragement of post-graduate studies, and that can best be done by fellowships. A.G.C.—17-4-03.	I agree with the Director. What seems legitimate matter of question is whether the continued generous support of higher education by the State is not guilty of drying up the springs of private benefaction. But it is not obvious that the State can stop spending to the extent of its power—relatively to other demands—or within its means—exhibiting the most finished forms of education. For that, professors and equipment—not subsidies—are necessary for the most part. Subsidies are proper to the commoner forms or the rare occasions when special and select agencies privately provided cannot be privately maintained. When the country itself cannot provide means or opportunities except at inordinate cost, the promising student should be provided with the means of pursuing a particular study wherever it is best taught. As to the measure of control when Government supplies money, men or means—that is a question of Government's being in possession of the controlling ability. It is not likely, except in a very vague way, to be able to estimate the value of work done in and for the more recondite studies; but it cannot surrender its duty of seeing as far as it can that public money spent has an appropriate return. J. T[HOMSON]. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. A[MPTHILL].
(14) *Inclusion of the Vernacular in the B.A. Course.* In paragraphs 89 and 94 of the report the Commission says that (*a*) the vernacular languages of India should not be recognized as second languages side by side with the allied classical languages for any of the University examinations above the entrance, and that (*b*) the vernacular languages should be introduced in combination with English as a subject for the M.A. examination. In paragraph 95 it is said that the establishment of professorships in the vernacular languages is an object to which University funds may properly be devoted and that vernacular composition should be made compulsory in every stage of the B.A. course although there need be no teaching of the subject.	The Director is in favour of recognizing a classical language as the second language for all University examinations. If provision should be made for the continued study of the vernacular, this should be done either in connection with the M.A. examination as suggested by the Commission or by constituting a separate branch of the B.A. examination in which a high degree of knowledge of at least two vernaculars would be required in conjunction, of course, with English and a classical language. The Director has no remarks on the proposal to establish vernacular professorships. Instead of composition the Director would have translation which according to him is a better test in vernacular composition than the writing of a vernacular essay.	The Senate does not accept the recommendation of the Commission in paragraphs 89 and 94, 95, 96, but are prepared to reconsider the whole question of the position of the second languages in the University curricula—*vide* paragraph 11 page 22 of the current file.	We may support the senate and demur to the proposal to exclude vernaculars from the B.A. course. The University should see that the test in the vernacular is a real one and that its graduates do possess a sound knowledge of the vernacular. The minimum number of marks required for a pass may, if necessary, be raised. The view of the Commission that the establishment of professorships in the vernacular languages is an object to which University funds may properly be devoted may be endorsed. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	.... A.G.C.—17-4-03.	The Commission (paragraph 96) seem to me to postulate an impossibility when they say that every boy on the completion of his school course should be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he has a knowledge of his own language sufficient to enable him to express himself with ease and propriety! What proportion of English school-boys of 15 can do so? I recognize that the vernaculars of the Presidency are not of much value for educative purposes, but to drop their study entirely throughout the Arts course seems an extraordinary proposal if the student's subsequent life and work is to lie among his own people. I would rather burden the student with English, a classical language and a vernacular. I see no objection to competent teachers if that is what is meant by professors. J.T. I fully agree. It is as clear as day that if education is ever to reach and elevate the masses it must be through the instrumentality of the vernaculars. The study of them needs every possible encouragement. It will be observed that the men who decry the vernaculars, and their study, are mostly men who are totally ignorant of them. H.M.W—25-4-03. I heartily agree. A.

Points on which the Government of India desires to have the views of this Government.	Director's remarks.	Senate's views.
(14) *Inclusion of the Vernacular in the B.A. Course*—cont. In paragraph 96 it is said that every boy should, on the completion of his school course, be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he has a knowledge of his own language sufficient to enable him to express himself with ease and propriety. *Vide* Government of India's letter on page 13 of the current file.	The Director considers it enough if a boy, when leaving a school is able to speak, read and write his vernacular without making gross grammatical errors or mistakes in spelling and that this may be assured by a short composition paper and, if possible, an examination in reading aloud in connection with the proposed school final examination—*vide* paragraphs 2 to 8 of the Director's letter on pages 19—20 of the current file.	
(15) *Examination by Compartments.* In paragraph 186 of its report the Commission states that the disadvantages of the Madras rules outweigh its advantages and that examinations by compartments ought not to be allowed. The Government of India asks for the views of this Government on this point—paragraph 1 of Government of India's letter on page 13 of current file.	The Director states that the Commission has not indicated the disadvantages attached to the Madras system which according to him is well known in other Universities and works well enough. At Cambridge a classical student gets rid of his mathematics and a mathematical student gets rid of his classics when he passes the "previous examination" and the Madras system by which a candidate is enabled to get rid of the language branches so as to give him a clear year for science is a similar arrangement and a beneficial one. If any change in this system is to be made it should be to prevent candidates from appearing for the science division until they had passed the language divisions—paragraphs 9 to 12 of the Director's letter on page 20 of current file.	The Senate disapproves of the recommendation of the Commission—page 21 of current file.
(16) *University Limits.* The Government of India also asks for the opinion of this Government on the suggestion made in paragraph 27 of the Commission's report that the local limits of the University should be more accurately defined and that those colleges in Ceylon which now send up candidates for the examinations held by the Calcutta University should be transferred to the Madras University—paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter on page 13 of current file.	The Director agrees that colleges in Ceylon, if affiliated to an Indian University at all, should be affiliated to Madras—paragraph 12 of the Director's letter on page 20 current file.	The Senate considers that the affiliations of the colleges of Ceylon to the Madras University would raise many difficulties and that, unless the Colonial authorities are prepared to make some more suitable provisions for their needs, it would be more natural that they should be affiliated to the Madras University than to the Calcutta University—page 21 of the current file.

Remarks of the office.	Remarks of the Secretary.	Orders of Government.
....	There are enough examinations already, and any test in knowledge of the vernacular should be embodied in the school final, and not made a separate matter. It will be so embodied. A.G.C.—17-4-03.	
We may agree with the Director and the Senate. P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.	A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.	Yes. J. T[ROMSON.] There is much to be said on both sides. I will not dissent. Obviously examination by compartments facilitates cram, and is not a good test of an ordinary all round education. It is convenient for specialists. H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]. I agree with the Director and the Senate. A[MPTHILL.]
We may agree with the Director and the Senate. P.T.T.—10-4-03.	A.G.C.—17-4-03	Yes. J.T.—23-4-03. H.M.W.—25-4-03. A.—30-4-03.

2. In addition to furnishing the Government of India with the views of this Government on the points referred to, this Government may forward copies of the Director's letters and of the Senate's resolutions. The latter cover almost the whole report of the Commission.

Certainly.
J.T[HOMSON].

3. Much of what the Commission has written is not applicable to Madras where University education is in a far more advanced and efficient condition than in the north. Generally speaking very few changes are required here and the effect of the Commission's proposals is to bring the northern universities more into line with Madras.

That is so.
J.T.—23-4-03.

P. T. THARYAN—10-4-03.

A. G. CARDEW—17-4-03.

[See orders on statement.]

J. T[HOMSON]—23-4-03.

I do not find any point on which I need dissent from Honourable Colleague. The subject is not one on which I can offer the opinion of an expert, and I can best assist by agreeing.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]—25-4-03.

I have noted my agreement on all points in the margin of the statement.

A[MPTHILL]—30-4-03.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th April 1903, *No. Cl.* 4.

The file connected with this subject is now in circulation. The present remarks of the Director are on points not touched upon in the letters from the Government of India. It will not therefore be necessary to embody them in the reply of this Government. If, however, it is decided to forward copies of the Director's former letters along with the reply of this Government, copy of the present letter also may go.

P. T. THARYAN—20-4-03.

I cannot offer any remarks which are likely to be of use, but suppose that it will be the best course to circulate this in continuation of the previous papers.

A. T. PRINGLE—21-4-03.

Circulated in continuation of previous papers. The Director's present letter may be forwarded to India with the other letters from him and from the Senate, and concurrence in the Director's views expressed.

A. G. CARDEW—21-4-03.

Syndicate—Paragraph 50 *of Commission's report.*—The rule at present is too hard and fast: circulation to the mufassal now is a very easy matter and cannot entail much loss of time, while I hardly suppose matters requiring circulation are very urgent. The Senate would have to be sensible in election; that is all.

English Course for M.A. Degree.—The Director's opinion is in conflict with the Commission's (paragraph 86), and if I remember correctly, with his own regarding study of the vernaculars for the M.A. course as given in the major file in circulation. If the Vernaculars are to be omitted in the B.A. course—which I do not approve—they ought to be among languages for the M.A. course. As for the study of Anglo-Saxon I agree with the Commission. That, to me, was the most repulsive of anything I ever tried to learn.

Philosophy—Report, paragraphs 101-104.—I agree generally with the Commissioners. The teaching of Natural Theology will take value or otherwise from the calibre of the lecturer: properly taught, nothing could be more useful in this country of strange or purposeless gods.

Methods of Examination—Paragraph 185. I do not think that a knowledge of his marks should be given to a candidate. He wants this only to cavil therewith and to claim revaluing. Even if injustice has been done, I think it well that that should not be opened up, for to do so unsettles all who would acquiesce. There must be occasional injustice. But the University should know an examinee's marks, for examiners have idiosyncrasies which may require a general correction *e.g.*, raising or lowering of the marking for overstrictness or the contrary.

2. The Director's letter should go with such remarks as Government agree in thereon.

J. T[HOMSON]—25-4-03.

In the Civil Service competitions at home the marks are published, and publication operates both as a most salutary check on careless examiners, and as a satisfaction and guide to examinees. Granting that "numerical marks are a mere device", that furnishes all the more reason why the device should be carefully worked with every possible check. I am strongly in favour of publication of marks.

2. I agree with Honourable Colleague as to the uselessness of Anglo-Saxon to the Madras M A.

3. If the Director of Public Instruction knew anything of the vernaculars, he would attach more importance to the study thereof. Educated men writing in the vernaculars must invent some way of expressing modern thought, and the more they are engaged on this the better chance there is of the languages becoming a tolerable vehicle for instructing the masses.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]—25-4-03.

A draft should be prepared—soon.

A. G. CARDEW—1-5-03.

The draft placed below may issue. If approved, the letter to India will be despatched in manuscript in the first instance.

2. Paragraph 18 (*d*) of the draft is in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Thomson, but the Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham does not agree with him and His Excellency has not expressed any opinion.

P. T. THARYAN—6-5-03.

A. G. CARDEW—9-5-03.

I do not think that my Honourable Colleague's analogy of the Civil Service competitions (if he is speaking only of the Indian Civil Service competitions) will hold: if he is speaking of the whole Civil Service examinations I am ignorant of their rules. Examinees in this country are a large body and examiners a very different class of men from home examiners. Examinees and their teachers know perfectly well wherein their knowledge is deficient or ought to know; it is generally, or I might say mostly, conceit that leads them astray.

J. T[HOMSON]—12-5-03.

The fact that examiners out here are not as trustworthy, or trusted as examiners in England, is an argument in my opinion for publishing the marks.

2. Publication operates as a powerful check on examiners and conduces to that confidence in the fairness and thoroughness of the tests which is now so lamentably absent. I adhere to my opinion.

3. I dislike paragraphs 7 (i) and 18 (*d*) and commend these to His Excellency's consideration. The draft need not come to me again. I shall not dissent if overruled.

4. I have made a few verbal alterations in pencil merely suggestive. Punctuation needs attending to.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]—12-5-03.

For paragraph 7 (i) I would substitute "The number of members suggested by the Commission for the Senate is 100, while the Senate itself considers that its number which is at present 200 should not be reduced below 150. The Governor in Council agrees with the Senate that a reduction by fifty members is sufficient for the present, and that this reduction should be effected gradually by leaving as many vacancies as possible unfilled. It might be laid down as a general principle for guidance that only one vacancy in four should be filled up until the necessary reduction has been effected and that only if there are persons whom it is clearly desirable to appoint as Fellows. When the numbers of the Senate have been reduced to 150, the question of further reducing them to 100 should be considered afresh."

2. I think that paragraph 18 (*d*) is a reasonable compromise between the views of the Commission and those of the Director.

A[MPTHILL]—14-5-03.

I accept revised paragraph 7 (i).

J. T[HOMSON]—15-5-03.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM].

[G.O., Nos. 216, 217, Educational, dated 15th May 1903.]

[E. / 1]

1,000—23-12-01.

Educational (1902) Department.

CURRENT No. 1619

From

[*Name*]_____

[*Designation*] The Govt of India (Home dept)

[*Station*] Simla

V. urgent

Press

Print- this very urgent & together with notes & Show proof as soon early date 11-2-03

No. 854 *Received* 29. 10. 1902.

Dated 24. 10. 1902.

*Enclosures*_____ *Registered* 29. 10. 1902.

SUBJECT.

Comg observations on certain points dealt with in the Universities Commission report & requesting to be furnished with the views of this Govt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. 795 in ✓ 23-12-02 | G.O. 64 ✓ 31-1-02 ✓
" × 453 ✓ 5-8-02
" × 23 ✓ 22-1-03

" × 678 ✓ 21-11-02

FURTHER PAPERS.

[E. / 1]

1,000—23-12-01.

Educational (1902) Department.

CURRENT No. 1976

From

[*Name*]

[*Designation*] The Govt of India Home dept.

[*Station*] Calcutta

No. 958

Dated 13 . 12 . 1902.

Enclosures

Received 20 . 12 . 1902.

Registered 22 . 12 . 1902.

SUBJECT.

Inviting attention to paragraphs 89 + 94-96, + 186 of the report of the Universities Commission dealing respectively with the inclusion of the Vernaculars in the B.A. Course + the System of examination by Compartments; + requesting to be favoured with the views of the Govt on these two + some other points.

BACK PAPERS.

Pln 306/02	

FURTHER PAPERS.

Stock Form No. 127.
2,000—1-5-04.

Educational (1903) Department.



CURRENT No. 191

From

[Name] The Honourable Mr. G.H.Stuart, I.A.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
2 FEB. 1903

No. Cl-4 Received 4 · 2 · 1903.

Dated 31st ~~January~~ 1903.

Enclosures Nil Registered 4 · 2 · 1903

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on the report of the Indian Universities Commission.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
2-FEB-1903
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

CURRENT No. 192

From [Name] The Honorable Mr. G.H. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
2 FEB. 1903

No. C-5

Dated 31st January 1903.

Enclosures Nil

Received 2.2.1903

Registered 4.2.1903

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on the report of the Indian Universities Commission regarding inclusion of the Vernacular in the B.A. Course and the system of examination by Compartments &.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government endorsement No 306, d/ ~~7th October 1902~~ on letter No 854 from the Government of India - Home Department, dealing with the report of the Indian Universities Commission I have the honour to submit the following remarks:-

2. I take the recommendations of the Commission in the order in which they are mentioned in the Government of India letter and finally deal with certain other recommendations on which the Government of India has not made any remarks.

Fees

3. I have already expressed my opinion that the fixing of a minimum rate of fees is neither desirable in itself nor possible to carry out in practice in any effectual way, and beyond asking the attention of Government to my letter No C1-10, dated 3rd February 1902 on this subject, I have little more to say.

4. It seems to be assumed that "competitive underselling" exists. If this means that some colleges charge lower fees than others in the same neighbourhood, no doubt it exists, and it is recognized as necessary both by the Government of India and the University Commission. But if it means that fees are arbitrarily reduced in particular cases in order to draw away particular pupils from one college to another I have seen no convincing evidence of the existence of any such practice.

5. It is said that "efficiency is difficult to measure", its estimation is open to dispute." There will be quite as much, and more, difficulty in estimating the "local circumstances, demand for higher education, and ability of students to pay" which it is ~~proposed~~ to take into account in fixing the minimum rate of fees. No difficulty has been found in estimating efficiency in the case

356

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to endorsement No 413, Educational, page 21 of the current file. dated 23rd December 1902 on Government of India letter No 958, I have the honour to remark as follows:-

2. Paragraph 89 of the report:- I consider that our present system does nothing to help towards a knowledge of the vernaculars and an in favour of recognizing only a classical language as the second language for all University Examinations. If a boy when leaving school is able to speak, read, and write his vernacular without making gross grammatical errors or mistakes in spelling, that is, I consider, enough: this may be assured by a short composition paper and if possible an examination in reading aloud in connexion with the proposed School Final Examination.

3. The study of what is, I believe, called High Tamil, Tegulu &c is not helpful towards the formation of a good Vernacular style, and I would apolish it as a part of the ordinary University course.

4. If it is thought that provision should be made for the continued study of the ancient Vernacular authors, this should be done either in connexion with the M.A. Examination as suggested by the Commission or by constituting a separate branch of the B.A. examination, in which a high degree of knowledge of at least two vernaculars would be required and in which (in conjunction of course with English and a classical language) a degree might be obtained. This would be to place the study of the literature and of the ancient and poetical forms of the Vernacular languages on a higher level and to give it more importance than it possesses at present, while at the same time relieving from this study all

1,000-11-3-01.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 351

From

[Name] The Honourable Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

Read

Please print the papers in continuation of the papers now in office, and return the enclosed file.

R. in Sec. No. 9181 of 02

Dated 27th February 1903.

Received 28 2 1903.

Enclosures 78 one 9 sheets of enclosure

Registered 2 8 1903.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding 10 copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on certain points mentioned in the Report of the Universities Commission.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement No.413, Educational, dated 23rd December 1902, on letter No.958 of the Government of India, I have the honour to forward 10 copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the points mentioned in paragraphs 37, 89, 94, 95, 96& 186 of the Report of the Universities Commission.

2. The Registrar of the University reports that the remaining paragraphs of the Report are at present under consideration and that the resolutions of the Senate on the points mentioned in them will be forwarded at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T R Scott

for Director of Public Instruction.

[E. 1]

1,000—23-12-01.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 533

From

[*Name*]_____

[*Designation*] Registrar of the Madras University

[*Station*] Madras

No. 1265 *Received* 27. 3. 1903

Dated 26. 3. 1903.

Enclosures 3 *Registered* 27. 3. 1903.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Copies of the resolutions of the Senate regarding certain recommendations of the Universities Commission

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 MAR 1903
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

CURRENT No. 548

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G.H. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

DESPATCHED
27 MAR 1903

R.C No. 9181/02 — Received 27. 3. 1903.

Dated 27th March. 1903.

Enclosures Sixteen. (16) S. C. of Encls 7. — Registered 30. 3. 1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting copies of Resolutions of the Senate of the University of Madras on certain points referred to in the Report of the Universities Commission.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 8 copies of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the 12th instant at a meeting called to consider the report of the Universities Commission.

2. The Senate is still considering the recommendations of the Commission regarding the constitution of the Senate and a copy of their resolutions on this subject will be submitted as soon as it is received from the Registrar.

3. The Syndicate considered it advisable to express its opinion separately on the reconstitution of the Senate and I enclose 8 copies of their resolutions on this subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Nicol

For Director of Public Instruction.

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
16 APR 1903
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 610

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G.H. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

DESPATCHED
14th APR 1903

Report No. 9181 of 02, *Received* 190 .

Dated 14th April 1903.

Enclosures 8 printed copies. *Registered* 190 .

SUBJECT.

Submitting copies of the Resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the 4th instant with reference to the recommendations of the Universities Commission on the subject of the reconstitution of the Senates of the Universities.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

30

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter Ref. on C.No. 9181 of 02, dated 27th March 1903, I have the honour to forward herewith 8 copies of the Resolutions adopted by the Senate of the University of Madras on the 4th instant with reference to the recommendations of the Universities Commission on the subject of the reconstitution of the Senates of the Universities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. Stuart

for Director of Public Instruction.

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT. 19 APR 1903 LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 628

From

[*Name*] The Honourable Mr. G. L. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

DESPATCHED 17½ APR 1903

R.C. No. 4 of 03.

Dated 17½ April 1903.

Enclosures

Received 19- 4- 1903.

Registered 20- 4- 1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting further remarks on the report of the University Commission.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No C1-4, dated 31st January 1903, I have the honour to remark as follows on those portions of the report of the University Commission that were not specially referred to by the Government of India in their letter No 354, dated 24th October 1902:-

Syndicate:- The Commission recommend that the rule that members of the Syndicate should be resident in or near Madras should be abrogated. But much of the business of the Syndicate is done in circulation and great inconvenience would be caused if a majority of members of the Syndicate were not resident in Madras.

English course:- I do not agree with the recommendation that the English course for the M.A. degree should be combined with a course in a vernacular or an Eastern or Western classical language; and I think Anglo-Saxon may properly be included in the examination for the M.A. degree in English.

Philosophy:- The proposal that philosophy should form a compulsory portion of the Arts courses is certain to be strongly opposed, and I am very doubtful about its propriety. In any case, Natural Theology should be excluded; and if any portion of philosophy is to be made compulsory I would be inclined to limit it to deductive and inductive logic.

Methods of Examination:- I disapprove of the recommendation that candidates should be permitted to know their marks. The use of numerical marks is a mere device of the examiner to assist him in forming his opinion of the place that a candidate should occupy: I would not ever allow lists of marks

[E. 3]

1,000—5-12-02.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ..... , dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ..... , " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. ..... , From the Government of India ..... , No. 854 , dated 24- 10- 1902.
" " " do " 958 " 13- 12- 190-
191 " " Director of Public Instruction " cl. 4 " 31- 1- 1903
192 " " do " cl. 5 " 31- 1- 1903
Telegram " " Government of India " " 69 " " 30- 1- 1903.
" " " do " 73 " " 2- 2- 1903.
" " " do " 87 " " 9- 2- 1903
351 " " Director of Public Instruction " 9181 " " 27- 2- 1903
533 " " Registrar, Madras University " 265 " " 26- 3- 1903
548 " " Director of Public Instruction " " 9181 " " 27- 3- 1903.
610 " " do " 9181 " " 14- 4- 1903
628 " " do " cl. 4 " " 17- 4- 1903.

ORDER No. 216 , dated 15- 5- 1903.

P. S.

14-5-03

The Government of India will be addressed.

A.G.C. 9.5.03

Issue 14/15.5.03

Despd 15/5/03.

8 Copies dept. 27/5/3

Slip N

Letter No. 217 & 15-5-03

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Home department.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter no. 184 of the 8th ultimo on the subject of the report of the Indian Universities Commission, I am directed to communic

communicate the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the questions referred for remarks in your letters no. 854 dated 24th October 1902 and no. 958 dated 13th December 1902. These letters were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and the Senate of the Madras University and their remarks on them and on certain of the other points touched upon in the Commission's report are printed in the proceedings of this Government no. 216 of this date, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

2. The first of the questions on which the views of this Government are asked relates to the fixing of a minimum Scale of fees for colleges affiliated to the Madras University but the subject of fixing such a Scale for Schools and colleges generally having been fully discussed in Mr. Stuart's letter no. 453 Edl dated 5th August 1902 and the views expressed therein having been accepted by the Government of India in your letter no 1003 dated 31st December 1902, His Excellency in Council considers that further comment is now unnecessary. The remaining questions will be dealt with in the order in which they occur in your letters.

3. In regard to second grade colleges I am

Second grade Colleges.

to state that this Government agrees generally with the views contained in paragraph 11 of your letter

letter no. 854 of the 24th October 1902, is averse to any radical change in the present system and prefers to rely on strict enforcement of the conditions of efficiency required for affiliation for the prevention of unhealthy competition.

His Excellency in Council is unable to discern the necessity for, or the existence of, a dividing line clearly demarcating school from college life, and considers that nothing would be gained by reducing existing second grade colleges to the status & name of High Schools. He would rather look forward to the improvement & development of these Colleges, & considers that the Commission's proposals on this matter would, if adopted, be distinctly prejudicial to the cause of education.

4. The conditions of affiliation recommended by the Commission are summarised in paragraph 13 of your letter of the 24th October and in paragraph 14 the question is raised as to how conformity with the conditions is to be secured (a) in the case of new institutions and (b) in the case of existing colleges. I am to observe that the provisions of the bye laws of the Madras University relating to affiliation cover almost the whole ground of the Commission's recommendations and that the Governor in Council is prepared to accept these recommendations with the exception of those regarding the minimum Scale of fees and second grade colleges. Conformity with the prescribed conditions can be easily secured at the time of application for affiliation in the case of institutions but some agency is required to ensure that such conformity continues after affiliation has been effected. This is particularly in regard to the case of institutions situated beyond the jurisdiction of the Director of Public Instruction. This Government is therefore in favour of the creation or recognition of such an agency which shall be qualified to report whether colleges are

are ~~qualified~~ fit to retain the privilege of affiliation, ~~but~~ (considers that if this is provided, nothing further is necessary at present.

5. The recommendations of the Commission in regard to the recognition of Schools is ~~that~~ Recognition of Schools that the University should admit to the privilege of sending boys to the entrance examination only such schools as are recognized by the Educational department. — This is the practice in Madras so far as schools under the Educational department are concerned, those in native states being recognized if they are certified by the States Concerned to be organized and Conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational rules. No institution has at any time raised any objection to this practice and the Governor in Council considers that there is no necessity for any change.

para 18 of the Commission's report

N/S

6. The ~~teaching of law~~ teaching of law is fully dealt with in paragraphs 14-19 of the Director's letter no. Cl. 4 dated 21st January last. The Governor in Council entirely agrees with ~~him~~ the Director and considers that the Madras Law College stands (already complies with the recommendns of the Commn. In the opinion of this Govt.,) in need of no reform and ~~that~~ Roman Law ~~ought~~ should be retained as an obligatory subject, as the Director of Public Instruction observes.

page 13-19 of the enclosure file

For the whole of ~~the~~ Southern India there are only two institutions where legal education (of any kind) is imparted, one being the Madras Law College first referred to and the other the Trivandrum Law college. Both these are ~~day colleges, are~~ maintained in an efficient condition and are self supporting.

7

~~For Para 7 I would substitute~~

"The number of members suggested by the Commission for the Senate is 100 while the Senate itself considers that its number which is at present 200 should not be reduced below 150. The Governor in Council agrees with the Senate that a reduction by fifty members is sufficient for the present and that this reduction should be effected gradually by leaving as many vacancies as possible unfilled. It might be laid down as a general principle for guidance that only one vacancy in four should be filled up until the necessary reduction has been effected and that only if there are persons whom it is clearly desirable to appoint as Fellows. When the members of the Senate have been reduced to 150 the question

question of further reducing
them to 100 should be considered
afresh."

Gol 21 (10) 15-5-03

Letter no 8 S&G 24-1-01 - vide page 1-12 of the Current file

I reluctantly agreed to this; but I am not certain whether H.E. was not disposed (vide the) to advocate the views taken by the Senate? HH 12-5-03

Yes. See my note ✗ I have suggested a new para. 14-5-03

Senate's resolution no III-IV - page 31 of the current file

Vol 21, 2448

(in regard to the Reform of the Senate)

7. Taking seriatim the five points on which Reform of the Senate. the Government of India ask in paragraph 21 of your letter of the 24th October for an expression of opinion I am to state as follows:—

(i) The number of members suggested by the Commission for the Senate is 100 and in the opinion of this Government the Madras Senate should not consist of more than this number, [illegible] should be reverted to, being fifty. The Senate considers that the number should not be reduced below 150 and that the reduction should be effected gradually by leaving vacancies unfilled but the Governor in Council is unable to agree with that body, & concurs in the recommendations of the Commission in favour of a fresh start & reconstitution.

Substitute H.E.'s draft of this sub-para. to be here added. HH 15-5-03 vide attached

para. 37 of the Commission's report

(ii) As observed by the Commission ten per cent of the reduced number of Fellows may be elected. The proportion suggested by the Senate, viz. forty per cent, is in the opinion of this Government, altogether too high.

para. 37 of the Commission's report

(iii) The Commission recommends that powers be taken to introduce election by the Madras Senate in the Universities of Bombay and Calcutta or by graduates in those of Panjab and the United Provinces. As the Director of Public Instruction points out this recommendation presumably does not mean that the Commission wished to see two electoral bodies established in each Union but merely desired a uniform method of election to be adopted. The Director acc[illegible] recommends that the system now in force in Madras and

para. 2(4) of his letter no 4 & 3(4)-01 on page 17 of the current file

under which Fellows are elected by certain classes of graduates ~~may be continued~~. The Senate however understands the Commission to mean that while the present method is retained election by the Senate should be introduced in addition, ~~the proposal is based~~ but this is apparently a misconception of the Commission's intention. ~~is not to agree with the Director.~~

(iv) The Senate disapproves of the Commission's recommendation ~~of the Commission~~ that a Fellow's tenure of office should be limited to five years, ~~the Senate disapproves of this recommendation but~~ suggests that power be taken to cancel the appointment of any Fellow for sufficient reasons. This Government agrees with the Commission, & considers that the introduction of the five year limitation will help to weed out inefficient members, while not injuring efficient ones, who will return to the Senate.

(v) Moreover, The regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate ~~can be secured by~~ payment of ~~their~~ travelling expenses should be made, and ~~continued~~ non-attendance, or absence from the Country for a year should, in the opinion of Government, ~~nevertheless~~ entail removal from office.

8. The proposals of the Government of India as to the composition of the Electorate, in cases in which the graduates are to elect, are contained in paragraph 28 of your letter of the 24th October 1902. The Senate approves of these ~~proposals but the Director considers~~ that the Electorate ~~should be restricted to~~ or by restricted to Masters of Arts and Law and Doctors of Medicine of any standing and other graduates in any one or more faculties of

in this recommendation H.E. the G. in C. concurs.

Senate's resolution No. V on page 31 of the Current file

Para 38 of the Commission's report

Senate's resolution No. IX on page 32 of the Current file.

Election of Fellows

Letter No. 854 dated 26-10-02 on pages 1-2 of the Current file

Senate's resolution No. XII on page 31 of the Current file

para 26 of this letter on page 17 of the Current file

I understand it to be "Continued non attendance for a year"? If so a comma is of great importance H.D.

23 185 358

current file Senate's resolution No. VII on page 29

not less than 15 years' standing is preferable to ~~a fee of~~ the Director's suggestion

para 53 of the Commission's report

of not less than 10 years standing. The Governor in Council agrees with the Director. In regard to candidates for election, however, the Senate's view that they should be graduates of not less than 15 years' standing is preferable to the Director's suggestion that they should be limited to the same classes as the electors. His Excellency in Council also approves of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept and that only graduates whose names are on the register should be allowed to vote but ~~the~~ the fee for registry should be fixed at Rs. 5 ~~including~~ + this should include the annual supply of a copy of the University Calendar, the price of which in Madras is Rs. 3-4-0 per copy.

9. The courses of study to be pursued in the University are discussed in paragraphs 27-29 of the Director's letter of the 31st January last. The Director thinks that a general assent may be given to the courses of study suggested in paragraph 117 of the Commission's report, that physics and chemistry should be omitted from the Syllabus of the matriculation examination and included as optional subjects in the intermediate examination, as recommended by the Commission, boys in the matriculation class being as a rule too young to benefit by a study of these subjects, and that history should not be substituted for deductive logic and elementary psychology in the intermediate course and geography for Political Economy in the B.A. Course. He would, however, leave the whole subject to be considered and the details worked out by each University for itself. His Governor in Council is in entire agreement with

Courses of teaching

Letter No. CL 483 31-1-03 on pages 18-19 of the current file

para 117 of the Commission's report.

with ~~the views~~ of the Director in this matter.

10. In Madras the Director has always been elected a member of the Syndicate but this Government considers that he should ex-officio be a member in future and not be dependent on election. ~~The Government~~ If is however ~~of opinion that it is~~ inexpedient to appoint him ~~to~~ ex-officio Vice-chairman of the Syndicate ~~for that~~ if a Vice-Chairman is needed the Syndicate should be left to elect one.

Position of the Director of Public Instruction.

11. The Director does not consider it necessary to fix a minimum age limit for candidates for matriculation but the Senate is in favour of the proposal to fix such a minimum and would put the limit at 15 as recommended by the Commission. The Governor in Council agrees with the Senate. He also approves of the suggestion ~~that~~ ~~to prohibit~~ any alteration in the recorded age of Government Servants so as to prevent boys from overstating their age with the object of matriculating early.

Age of matriculation.

para 32 of the Director's letter on page 18 of the Current file

Senate's resolution at page 96 of the Current file

para 163 of the Commission's report

12. The admission of private candidates to the Matriculation, the First in Arts and the B.A. degree examinations of the Madras University is now regulated by bye laws 131, 141 and 150 of the University bye laws. The first of these bye laws provides for admission of any private candidate who produces a certificate from any Fellow of the University or Headmaster of a recognized High School that he is of good character and has completed his twentieth year. Under the second of them any private candidate who has been a matriculate for four years or upwards is eligible for admission to the First in Arts examination and under the third any private candidate who is above 25 years of age can be admitted to the B.A. examination two years after passing the First Examination in Arts. All these bye laws are working well and in the opinion of the Governor in Council no change in them is called for.

Admission of private Students to examinations.

13. The Director and the Senate approve of the suggestion that candidates passing the B.A. examination should be arranged in three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction. This is practically the system already in operation in the Madras University and the Governor in Council considers that it may be continued. The best men will still go on for the M.A. degree examination.

Question of an Honours Course.

para 30 of the Govt of India's letter, No. 854, 24-10-02 on page 120 of the Current file

14. The enquiries made by the Government of India on the financial questions raised in the report will be answered seriatim

Financial questions.

Para 31 of their letter on page 120 of the Current file

Paras 189-194 of the Commission's report

(i) The question of substituting a Sch... Final Examination for the University entrance

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entrance examination is now under consideration. 2,0 file no. 144-145 of 1920-21-03 in confidential envt.

and it seems desirable to express at present an opinion on the subject of raising the fee for the matriculation. The fees for the other examinations will as observed by the Director possibly bear an increase though not a very large one. paras 36 of his letter on page 19 of the current file.

(ii) In the opinion of both the Director and the Senate, Colleges will hereafter have large additional expenses to meet and cannot be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the University and little can be expected by way of private benefactions. The Government agrees with these opinions. ibid

(iii) The Director thinks that as the University has a large balance to its credit at present the Government should wait and see, before any definite scheme of state aid is devised, what probability there is of producing an equilibrium of income and expenditure by other means. The Senate on the other hand is of opinion that the State should provide the necessary buildings and equipment and grant liberal contributions to the University to enable it to develop into a teaching University. It thinks however that the proposal to lend the services of professors to the University cannot be carried out for various reasons. The Government is inclined to agree with the Director but what seems clause (iv) of the Senate's resolution on page 76 of the current file

27 W 278

a legitimate matter of question is whether the continued generous support of higher education by the State is not guilty of drying up the springs of private benefactions. The State however cannot now stop spending to the extent of its power, with due consideration to other demands, or stop enabling, within its means, the most finished forms of education. For that professors and equipment and not subsidies are necessary. Subsidies are proper to the commoner forms or the rare occasions when special and select agencies privately provided cannot be privately maintained. When the Country itself cannot provide means or opportunities except at inordinate cost the promising student should, be provided with the means of pursuing a particular study wherever it is best taught.

As to the measure of control, the Senate desires to have considerable freedom of action in the organization and management of University teaching but if Government supplies money, men or means it cannot surrender its duty of seeing, as far as it can, that public money spent has an appropriate return.

Paras 94 & 96 of the Commission's Report

15. The Commission considers that at the Ver-

Inclusion of the Vernaculars in the B.A. Course

nacular languages of India should not be recognized as

28

second languages side by side with the allied classical languages for any of the University examinations above the entrance / that vernacular languages should be introduced in combination with English as a subject for the Matriculation examination / that the establishment of professorships in the vernacular languages is an object to which University funds may properly be devoted / that Vernacular compositions should be made compulsory in every stage of the B.A. Course although there need be no teaching of the subject / and that every boy should on completion of his school course be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he has a knowledge of his own language sufficient to enable him to express himself with ease and propriety in it. The Senate is unable to accept these views of the Commission / but is prepared to consider the whole question of the position of the second languages in the University curricula. The Governor in Council is inclined to agree with the Senate and would strongly deprecate the idea of excluding the vernaculars from the B.A. Course. When the Commission says that every boy on the completion of his school course should be required to pass ~~a~~ an examination severe enough to show that he possesses a mastery of his own language it seems, in the opinion of this Government, to postulate an impossibility. It may well be doubted whether the average English schoolboy of corresponding age would come well through such an ordeal.

Resolution of the Senate No II on page 22 of the current file

para 96 of the Commission's report

29 28 2668

Granting that Mr Slipel

Even if the vernacular languages of this Presidency are not of much value for educative purposes, their study cannot be entirely dropped throughout the arts Course ~~without detriment~~ seeing that the students subsequent life and work are to lie among ~~this~~ peoples (using these vernaculars). If education is ever to reach and elevate the masses it must be through the instrumentality of the vernaculars and their study must therefore be maintained ~~if possible~~ with a view to their improvement ~ Mr I. If necessary a classical language may be introduced side by side with the vernaculars. The Government sees no objection to the appointment of competent teachers in the Vernaculars if that is what is meant by professors.

Should not be ~

para 136 of the report

16. The commission recommends that the system of examinations by Compartments which now prevails in Madras be discontinued. The Director and the Senate agree in approving of this recommendation and their disapproval has the strong support of this Government. As observed by the former, the system is well known in other Universities.

pages 20 & 21 of the current file

Para 3 of the Director's letter No Cl 5 3 31-1-03 on page 20 of the current file

17. The Commission considers that the Colleges in Ceylon which send up candidates for the Calcutta examinations may be transferred to Madras. The Director and the Senate are of opinion that if these Colleges should be affiliated to an Indian University at all they should be affiliated to Madras rather than to Calcutta and the Governor in Council agrees with this view.

Page 84 of the Report

Local limits of the University

Para 12 of the Director's letter No Cl 5 3 1-03 on page 20 of the current file

18. In the last of the letters from the Director of Public Instruction dated the 14th ultimo he discusses a few of the recommendations of the Commission which are not referred to in ~~the~~ of your letters of the 24th October and 13th December 1902. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his views on these recommendations.

(a) The present rule that members of the Syndicate Syndicate should be resident in or near Madras is too hard and fast. The Senate elects them and may be left to its discretion in the matter. As regards the Director's objection to this course Sir to observe that circulation of papers to the mufassal is now an easy matter and cannot entail much loss of time while matters requiring circulation can seldom be very urgent.

(b) This Government has already expressed English Course for the M.a. the opinion that the vernacular (para 15 supra) lars should not be omitted from the arts Course. If however they are omitted they should be retained for the M.a. course in English. The Government agrees with the Commission that ~~paragraph~~ Anglo-Saxon (need not be included) in the curriculum of Indian Universities. ~~and has already so ruled.~~ (page 62 of the report.)

(c) As already stated in paragraph 9 supra Philosophy. the Governor in Council agrees generally with the Commission in its remarks regarding the (paras 101-104 of the report) study of philosophy. The teaching of natural theology will take value or otherwise from the calibre of the lecturer; if properly taught nothing could be more useful in this Country.

31 W9 358

(d) The Government does not consider it Methods of Examination advisable that a candidate should be given any information about his marks but it is desirable that the marks allotted by examiners should be reported to the University in order that it may be in a position to control the tendencies to excessive or defective marking which are sometimes exhibited by examiners.

19. In conclusion I am to express the regret of His Excellency in Council for the delay that has occurred in the submission of this reply. The Senate to whom a reference had to be made finally disposed of the matter only during the first week of April.

Note. The draft here is in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas but the Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham does not agree with him and His Excellency has not expressed any opinion.

para. 185 of the report

I do not think that the system of the Civil Service Competition (either in the shape of the I.C.S. competition) with the whole C.S. on annual terms from year to year of their Rules. Examinees in the Country are a large body and Examiners a very different from those Examinees. class of men. Examinees and their teachers know perfectly well where their knowledge is deficient - as ought to know: it is generally or I might say mostly conceit that leads them astray.

The fact that Examiners out here are not as trustworthy, or trusted, as Examiners in England is an argument, in my opinion, for publishing the marks - Publication operates as a powerful check on Examiners, & conduces to that confidence in the fairness & thoroughness of the tests which is now so lamentably absent - I adhere to my opinion - HW 12-5-03.

HM Hon. Sir H. Winterbotham. KCSG H.E. the Govr

I dislike paras 7(c) and 18(d) - Otherwise I accept the draft - HW - 12-5-03 -

I wish to alter Para 7(1). See my note, but I accept Para 18(d)

AHL 9.5.03

12.5.03