

Educational (1903) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 264

DATED 1-6-03.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

University of Madras.

Approving the alterations proposed
in by-laws 99 and 154 of the —.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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1,000-23-12-01.

Educational (190³) Department.

CURRENT No. 742

From

[Name] C. A. Paterson Esq.

[Designation] Registrar of the Madras University

[Station] Madras

No. 1565

Received 10 - 5 - 1903.

Dated 9 - 5 - 1903.

Enclosures _____ Registered 11 - 5 - 1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain alterations in bylaws 99 and 154 of the Madras University for the sanction of H.E. the Governor.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

No. 1565

SENATE HOUSE MAY 9- 1903

FROM

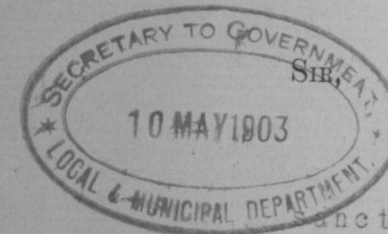
THE REGISTRAR OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government

Educational Department.



I am directed by the Syndicate to submit for the sanction of H.E. the Governor in Council, the following alterations in and additions to by-laws 99 and 154 adopted by the Senate at its meetings held on the 17th January and 6th May 1903:-

By-law 99,- That the words "except the Registrar" be omitted.

By-law 154,- That it be altered so far as it relates to the subjects of the B.A. degree examination in Science, Branch V. History, so that it should read as follows:

BRANCH V.
HISTORY.

- i. The History of India.
- ii. The History of Great Britain since A.D. 1066 with special reference to its constitution.
- iii. A Period of European History—to be selected from year to year by the Board of Studies in History.
- iv. Political Science:
 - (1) *The State*.—Its relation to the conceptions Nation and People.
 - (2) *Origin of the State*.
 - (A) *On the speculative side*.
 - (1) As a divine institution.
 - (2) As a result of Contract.

Law of Nature in Greece and Rome; State of Nature.
 - (3) As a result of social instinct.
 - (B) *On the historical side*.

The Family—the Matriarchal and Patriarchal Theories.

The Village Community—The Value of the State.

Political integration—Effect of surroundings, tribal characteristics religion, war, etc.
 - (3) *Political Differentiation*: Principles on which States have been classified

(4) *The City State.*

(A) *Ancient*—Its origin, development, perfection and decay as exemplified in the constitutional history of Athens, Sparta and Rome. The City State federated: Achaean League. The City State Imperial: The Athenian Empire; The Roman Empire.

(B) *Medieval*—The mediæval City State as compared with the ancient.

(5) *The Country State*: Break up of the Roman Empire, Teutonic Tribal State. The Mark.

Empire of Charles the Great, Feudalism, The Manor.

The Feudal State, illustrated by England under the Normans: by France under the Early Capetians.

Growth of nationality and monarchical concentration as seen in England and France.

The Holy Roman Empire.

Modern development of the Country State: its forms of government.

(6) *The Simple Country State.*

England: Present constitution.

France: Present constitution.

(7) *The Composite Country State.*

(1) *The Federal*: distinguished from the Unitary State and Confederation; conditions, characteristics, advantages and defects as illustrated by the United States of America, the German Empire and Switzerland.

(2) *The Imperial State*:

Australia and Canada as dependent parts of the British Empire.

The political systems of India, Canada and Australia.

(8) *The Theory of Sovereignty.*

v. *Political Economy*:

(1) Definition, scope, and method of the Science. Nature of Wealth.

(2) *PRODUCTION*:

i. Agents of Production. Land. Labour (productive and unproductive). Capital. Forms of Capital. Mill's propositions in regard to Capital.

ii. Means of increasing Production. Increase of Land. Conditions of increased productiveness of Labour. Effects of the increase of Capital. The Law of Diminishing Returns in agriculture and manufactures. The effects of machinery and labour-saving appliances.

(3) *DISTRIBUTION*:

Produce divided into Rent, Interest, Remuneration for Labour, including that of employers. Meaning of profits as used by Mill and Fawcett. Systems of land tenure, British and Indian, economically considered. Elements other than competition influencing rent. Importation of agricultural produce in relation to rents. Ricardo's Law. Rent of building land and mines. Interest. Causes of different rates of interest in different markets. Influence of the money market on interest. Rate of discount. Effect of increase of population and development of production on interest. Wages. Laws governing the rate of wages. Examination of the Wages Fund Theory. Actual wages and money wages. The elements which determine the rate of wages in different employments. Causes other than competition that affect rate of remuneration. Trades unions, strikes, co-operative societies.

(4) *EXCHANGE*:

Value, in use and in exchange. The laws which determine the values of commodities. Money, its functions, how far fulfilled by the precious metals. English and Indian monetary systems. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Demand for and supply of money—how determined. Price. Effects of fluctuations in prices. Substitutes for money. Paper currencies—convertible and inconvertible; their advantages and disadvantages. Commercial credit. Banking. Notes of private banks. Bills of exchange. Clearing houses. Foreign trade. Interchange of commodities—how determined. The Mercantile system. Free Trade and Protection. Effects upon prices of import duties, bounties and export duties. Foreign Exchanges. "Favourable" and "Unfavourable" Exchanges.

(5) *PUBLIC FINANCE*:

Canons of taxation. Methods of taxation. Direct and Indirect taxes. Incidence of taxation. Public loans. The National Debt.

(6) FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE IN REGARD TO INDUSTRY:

"The Laissez-faire" theory. State regulation of hours of labour. Protection of women and children. State monopoly of particular industries. The English Poor-Laws.

Credit will be given at the examination for any views on the subjects indicated in the syllabus which give evidence of being based on careful reading and intelligent thought.

vi. Two special subjects or books to be prescribed by the Board of Studies in History from year to year.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

H. A. Patterson

Registrar.

C. No. 742, From the Registrar Madras University, Dated 9-5- 1903.

Subject. Alterations in byelaws.

The proposed alterations may be referred to the Director for remarks.

11/5/13

12/5/03

Col. No. 120 D.D. 12-5-03

12/5/13

D. T. D. No.

R.O. No. 28 dt. 20 May 1903

The alterations and additions may be approved.

The change in by-law 99 is necessary to bring it into agreement with the revised by-laws 110-112.

Pages of the Calendar.
1902-03.

11/5/13

The proposed alterations may be approved. The statement below shows the alterations at one glance.

11/5/13

Proposed alterations

3 - 2 - 9 Registrar's business

Registrar's business

Subject: Alterations in bylaws

The proposed alterations may be referred to the Senate for consideration.

The alterations and additions may be approved. The change in the regulations necessary to bring the regulations into line with the revised bylaws.

Existing Bylaw

Proposed alteration.

99. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the examiners and assistant examiners and all other officers of the University [except the Registrar] to consider and to decide on the exceptional cases contemplated by section XII of the Act of Incorporation to regulate examinations; to recommend for degrees, honors, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the government and all other authorities and persons.

The words in brackets are proposed to be omitted

The alterations proposed may be approved. The change in the regulations necessary to bring the regulations into line with the revised bylaws.

Existing by law

Branch V.

History.

- i. Outlines of the History of India.
- ii. The History of Great Britain since A.D. 1066 with special reference to its constitution.
- iii. Outlines of the History of Europe.
(To be divided into three parts, of which one shall be prescribed for each year. These parts shall be Ancient History, Mediaeval History, and Modern History.)
- iv. Political Science;
 - (1) Conception and Character of the State. Difference between Ancient and Modern ideas of it. (B. Book I., Chapters 1 - 6, and Book V., Chapter 4.)
 - (2) Definition and characteristics of a Nation. Peoples and Nations. Nationality in relation to States, Tribes, Castes, Classes. (B. Book II., Chapters 1 - 8 and 16 - 18).
 - (3) The formation of States. Theory of the social Contract. (B. Book IV.)
 - (4) Conceptions of Sovereignty. Sovereignty of the state. Sovereignty of the Ruler. (B. Book VII., Chapters 1 - 4.)
 - (5) The Forms of the State: Theocracy, Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, and their variations, primitive Kingship. The Roman Empire. Mediaeval Monarchies. Modern Absolute Monarchies. Constitutional Monarchies. Ancient and Modern Republics. Composite forms. (B. Book VI., Chapters 4 - 24.)
 - (6) Comparative study of the political systems of Great Britain and

Proposed alterations.

- i. The history of India.
- ii. ~~The history of Great Britain~~ no alteration
- iii. A period of European history - to be selected from year to year by the Board of studies in history.
- iv. Political Science.
 - (1) The state its relation to the conceptions Nation & People.
 - (2) Origin of the State.
 - A. On the speculative side.
 - (1) as a divine institution
 - (2) as a result of contract. Law of nature vs. freedom. Rome; State of nature.
 - (3) as a result of social instinct.
 - B. On the historical side - The Family - the patriarchal & Patriarchal theories. The Village Community - the values of the State. Political integration - effects of surroundings, tribal characteristics, religion, wants.
 - (3) Political differentiation. principles on which states have been classified.
 - (4) The City state.
 - A. Ancient - its origin, development, perfection, decay as exemplified in the

Existing bylaws.

Proposed alterations.

Federated: Achaean League. The City State
Imperial: The Athenian Empire; The Roman
Empire.

B. Mediaeval - The Mediaeval City State as com-
pared with the ancient.

(5) The Country State: Break up of the Roman Em-
pire, Teutonic Tribal State. The Mark.

Empire of Charles the Great, Feudalism, The
Manor.

The Feudal State, illustrated by England under
the Normans; by France under the Early Capeti-
ans.

Growth of nationality and monarchical con-
centration as seen in England and France.

The Holy Roman Empire.

Modern development of the Country State: its forms
of government.

(6) The Simple Country State.

England: Present Constitution.

France: Present Constitution.

(7) The Composite Country State.

(1) The Federal: distinguished from the Unitary
State and Confederation; conditions, cha-
racteristics, advantages and defects as il-
lustrated by the United States of America,
the German Empire and Switzerland.

(2) The Imperial State:

Australia and Canada as dependent
parts of the British Empire.

The political systems of India, Canada and
Australia.

(8) The Theory of Sovereignty.

Existing bylaw.

Proposed alteration.

India.

V. Political Economy.

(1) definition, scope, and Method of the science. Nature of Wealth.

(2) production:

i. Agents of production.

Land. Labour (productive and unproductive). Capital. Forms of Capital. Mill's propositions in regard to Capital.

ii. Means of increasing Production. Increase of Land. conditions of increased productiveness of labour. Effects of the increase of Capital. The Law of diminishing Returns in Agriculture and manufactures. The Effects of Machinery and Labour-saving Appliances.

(3) Distribution:

produce divided into Rent, Interest, Remuneration for labour, including that of Employers. Meaning of profits as used by Mill and Pawcett. Systems of Land tenure, British and Indian, economically considered. Elements other than competition influencing rent. Importation of agricultural produce in relation to rents.

Ricardo's Law - Rent of building land and mines. Interest. Causes of different rates of interest in different markets. Influence of the money market on interest. Rate of discount. Effect of increase of population and development of production on interest. Wages. Laws governing the rate of wages. Examination of the Wages Fund Theory. Actual wages [in different employments]. Causes other than competition

(1) ~~same~~ no alteration.

(2) Do.

(3) For words in brackets the following is substituted namely:

"and money wages. The elements which determine the rate of wages in different employments."

Revising by law.

Proposed alteration.

that affect rates of remuneration. Trades unions, strikes, co-operative societies.

(4) Exchange. value, in use and in exchange. The Laws which determine the values of commodities. Money, its functions, how far fulfilled by the precious metals. English and Indian Monetary systems. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Demand for and supply of money - how determined. Price. Effects of fluctuations in prices. Substitutes for money. Paper currencies - convertible and inconvertible - their advantages and disadvantages. Commercial credit - Banking. Notes of private banks. Bills of exchange. clearing houses - Foreign trade - Interchange of commodities - how determined. The Mercantile system. Free trade and protection. Effects upon prices of import duties, bounties and export duties. Foreign exchanges. "Favourable" and "Unfavourable" Exchanges.

(5) Public Finance. Canons of Taxation. Methods of taxation. Direct and Indirect Taxes. Incidence of Taxation. public loans. The national debt.

(6) Functions of the State in regard to Industry. "The Laissez-faire" theory. State regulation of hours of labour. protection of women and children. State monopoly of particular industries. The English Poor-Laws.

(4) no alteration

(5) no alteration.

(6) no alteration.

17
credit will be given at the examination
for any views on the subjects indicated in
the syllabus which give evidence of being
based on careful reading and intelligent
thought.

vi. Two special subjects or
books to be prescribed by the Board of
Studies in History from year to year.

(vi) no alteration

26/5/73

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