

TWENTY-FIRST TOUR

316

OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

PARLAKIMEDI AND CHATRAPUR.

January 4 to 9, 1919.

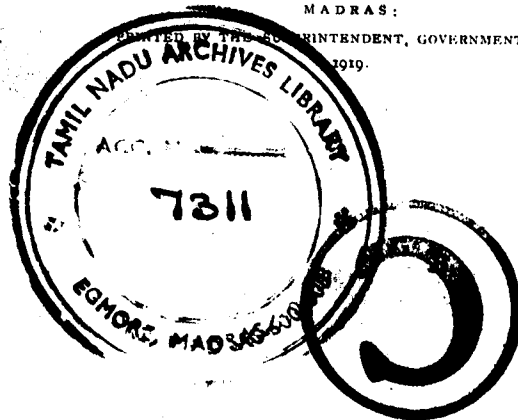
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MADRAS:

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1919.



PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of

1. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*
2. Captain L. M. PRET, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1919. Jan. 4.	Sat.	Guindy ... Madras ...	Government House. Central Station ...	Dep. Arr. Dep.		4-20 4-40 4-45
Jan. 5.	Sun.	Naupada. Parlā- kimedi.	Railway Station ... Railway Station ... Summer Palace ...	Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.		3-15 4-30 6-0 6-5 6-20 8-0
Jan. 6.	Mon.	Parlā- kimedi.	Summer Palace Raja's Oriya Girls' School. Summer Palace ...	Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.	7-25 7-30 8-0 8-30 9-30 10-30	
					12 noon	
			Raja's College ...	Dep. Arr.		2-0 4-20 4-30
			Palace ...	Dep. Arr.		5-40 5-45
			Summer Palace ...	Dep. Arr.		7-15 7-30 8-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Transshipment.
...	By special train.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
2	
...	Dinner.
...	By motor.
1	Laid foundation stone.
...	By motor. Short drive.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
	(1) The Raja of Parlākimedi.
	(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. S. V. Sarma Avargal.
	(3) M.R.Ry. P. Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu.
...	Deputation from the Utkal Hitheishini Maj.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
1	Enrolling the Boy Scouts Troop. Inspection of the College.
...	By motor.
1	Presentation of sanad to the Raja of Parlākimedi. Fire-works.
...	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner.

PARLĀKIMEDI

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1919. Jan. 7.	Tues.	Parlā-kimedi	Summer Palace ...	Dep.	7-25	...
			Poor House ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	7-50	...
			Hospital Choultry.	Arr.	7-55	...
				Dep.	8-15	...
			Summer Palace ...	Arr.	9-0	...
					9-30	...
					10-30	...
					12 noon	
					...	2 0
					...	3-45
		Naupada.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	4-0
				Arr.	...	5-0
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	5-15
				Arr.	...	6-40
				Dep.	...	7-30

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
†	Laid foundation stone.
...	By motor.
...	Laid foundation stone.
...	By motor. Short drive.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Minor Zamindar of Kallikōta.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti Garu.
...	(3) " Gopinath Nand Sarma.
...	Joint deputation from the Anjuman Nural Islam and the Anjuman Ahli-Hadis.
...	Lunch.
...	Received an address from the—Parlākimedi Municipal Council.
...	Raja's Garden Party.
...	By motor.
1†	By special train. Departure private.
...	Transhipment.
...	By special train.

CHATRAPUR

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1919. Jan. 7.	Tues.	Chatrapur.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	10-0
			Collector's House.	Dep.	...	10-5
				Arr.	...	10-10
Jan. 8.	Wed.	Chatrapur.	Collector's House...	...	9-0	...
				Dep.	10-0	...
				...	...	2-0
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	4-50
				Arr.	...	4-55
				Dep.	...	5-0
Jan. 9.	Thur.	Madras.	Central Station ...	Arr.	...	5-0
			Government House.	Dep.	...	5-5
				Arr.	...	5-10

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
..	By motor.
...	
...	Breakfast.
...	Motored to Kallikôta College, Berhampur (14 miles).
...	Attended Educational meeting at the College. Returned to Chatrapur about 1 p.m.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	

PARLĀKIMEDI

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain L. M. Peet, Aide-de-Camp, left Madras for Parlākimedi at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th January 1919. Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, Superintendent, Railway Police, travelled in the special train.

On arrival at Parlākimedi Railway Station at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th January, His Excellency was received by the Raja of Parlākimedi, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Collector, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. S. Venkataramana Sarma Avargal, Manager of the Parlākimedi Estate.

From the Railway Station His Excellency motored to the Summer Palace where he was the guest of the Raja during his stay at Parlākimedi.

On the morning of Monday, the 6th January, His Excellency proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the new buildings for the Raja's Oriya Girls' School. His Excellency was received by the Raja, who read the following statement requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone :—

“ This institution, my Oriya Girls' School, which is solely intended for the education of the girls of the local Oriya community, was originally a Results

Laying
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of Raja's
Oriya
Girls'
School.

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Laying
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of Raja's
Oriya
Girls'
School.

"school under private management and was taken
"over by the Court of Wards on behalf of my grand-
"father in 1882 with only one teacher and two classes
"containing 30 pupils.

"The present tiled building which we see opposite
"was erected in 1885 providing considerable margin
"for reasonable expansion as far as the then autho-
"rities could foresee, but thanks to the spirit of
"progress, which always follows in the wake of the
"British administration, the school has outgrown its
"dimensions. There are now 248 girls on the rolls
"and no less than 12 teachers; and this is, I believe,
"the largest Oriya Girls' School in this Presidency.

"The present building being far too small for the
"increased strength of the school, we have had to
"locate several of the classes in the adjoining thatched
"building for some time past. As permanent additional
"accommodation could no longer be postponed, I re-
"solved to give the institution a permanent structure
"more worthy of it than the present one. I acquired
"this site some time ago at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The
"proposed building which will have an upper storey
"will consist of 14 class rooms as will be seen from
"the plans here and is expected to cost Rs. 20,000.

"When the building is finished I trust that it will
"put an end to the several inconveniences and discom-
"forts from which the teachers and pupils have been
"suffering hitherto and I trust that it will also serve
"as a standing monument of Your Excellency's present
"visit and as a proof of my humble service to my back-
"ward community. It is a source of sincere pleasure
"and pride to me that Your Excellency has graciously

"consented to perform this ceremony to-day and I
"have no doubt that, like the Morrison Extension, it
"will soon rise to be another prominent feature in the
"town and continue to serve the very useful purpose
"for which I intend it.

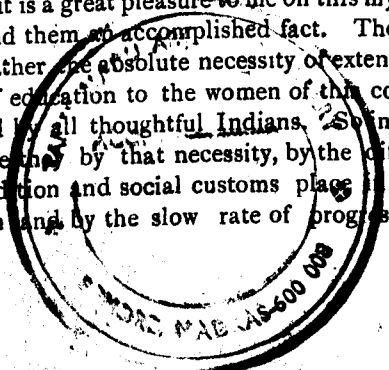
"I cannot conclude without expressing my res-
"pectful thanks to Your Excellency for finding time,
"amidst your arduous duties, to visit my estate once
"again and I now request that Your Excellency will be
"pleased to lay the foundation stone of the building."

In complying with the request His Excel-
lency made the following speech:—

"RAJA OF PARLĀKIMEDI, LADIES AND GENTLE-
"MEN,—On the occasion of my last visit to Parlākimedi
"in December 1913 I had an opportunity of visiting
"the Oriya Girls' School and of becoming acquainted
"with the excellent work which it was doing on behalf
"of female education in this town. The need of
"additional accommodation and facilities had already
"become apparent and I found that the Raja who had
"recently attained his majority and had taken over the
"administration of the Estate from the Court of Wards
"had under his consideration the necessary plans.
"These plans have since been matured and carried into
"effect and it is a great pleasure to me on this my second
"visit to find them an accomplished fact. The impor-
"tance or rather the absolute necessity of extending the
"benefits of education to the women of this country is
"recognized by all thoughtful Indians. So impressed
"indeed are they by that necessity, by the difficulties
"which tradition and social customs place in the way
"of solution and by the slow rate of progress due to

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of Raja's
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speech



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speech.

"these and other causes, that in some cases I think
"undue pessimism exists. It is true that interest in
"the subject is not as widely diffused as we could wish,
"but progress, though slow, is I trust sure. If we look
"back on the modest beginnings with which the move-
"ment started we shall find that more especially in
"recent years a remarkable advance has been recorded.
"The convinced advocates of education for women are
"every year becoming more numerous and powerful,
"and I am glad to say that among their number are
"included many Indian ladies who have themselves
"enjoyed the advantage of modern education and rea-
"lized its benefits. The ladies of this country, I am
"told, share one great privilege in common with their
"sisters in other lands; when they have set their hearts
"on some object they generally manage to attain it;
"and thus the institution of or additions to schools and
"colleges for women therefore not only increases the
"number of educated women, but provides a growing
"body of enthusiasts who regard it as their mission to
"plead the cause of their less fortunate sisters. Look
"at what has been accomplished in Parlākimedi itself.
"In 1882 when the Court of Wards assumed charge of
"this estate there were 30 pupils on the rolls of this
"school. When I was here in 1913 the number was
"182, and as the Raja has told us it is now 248. Fur-
"ther it is not the only institution of the kind of which
"this town can boast. If these results have been
"achieved here we may well, I think, feel confident that,
"given time and means, all difficulties will be over-
"come and that ere long it will be as natural for all
"parents who are in a position to do so to send their

"girls to school as their boys. I entirely share, there-
"fore, the Raja's anticipations that this building will
"continue to serve the very useful purpose for which
"it is intended. I congratulate him on this practical
"evidence of his foresight and generosity and I ask
"you to join with me in according him a hearty vote
"of thanks and in wishing continued success and
"prosperity to the Oriya Girls' School."

At 10-30 a.m. His Excellency accorded private
interviews to the Raja of Parlākimedi, Mr. B. S.
Venkataramana Sarma, Manager of Parlākimedi
Estate, and Mr. P. Sitaramaswami Pantulu,
Chairman of the Parlākimedi Municipal Council.

At 12 noon His Excellency received a
deputation from the Utkal Hitheishini Samaj.
The representatives of the Samaj present
were—

M.R.Ry. G. C. Patnaik, Municipal Councillor,
Parlākimedi.
" Nityanand Patnaik, Councillor,
Parlākimedi.
" Nirunjan Patnaik, Teacher.
" Appanna Poricha, Honorary Magis-
trate.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Collector,
and Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secre-
tary, were also present.

The deputation first urged an increase in the
number of Oriya girls' schools and the appoint-
ment of an Oriya to supervise the education of
the Oriya girls' schools. The deputation stated

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that the number of girls' schools in the Ganjam district was only 30 and that considering the population the number might well be increased. At present the inspection of Oriya girls' schools was in the hands of non-Oriyas who did not know the language. The deputation suggested that an Oriya Inspectress might be appointed for Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

His Excellency observed that the small number of Oriya girls' schools was probably due to the fact that the community was indifferent about sending their girls to school.

The deputation admitted that this was so.

As regards the supervision of Oriya girls' schools by ladies of that community, His Excellency stated that it was doubtful if Oriya ladies of the required educational qualifications could be secured to be appointed even as Sub-Assistant Inspectresses to supervise Oriya schools.

The deputation suggested that qualified ladies could be imported from Orissa, but the Collector pointed out that even in Cuttack there were not enough educated ladies to choose from and that while it was difficult to secure men it was all the more so to obtain women.

His Excellency observed that this and kindred educational questions would solve themselves in course of time. The remedy lay in the hands of the community itself. Oriya girls were greatly wanted for training as teachers, as doctors, etc. His advice was, send more girls to school; keep

them at school for a longer period; increase the output of teachers.

The next subject which the deputation placed before His Excellency was the establishment of middle schools in the Agency and non-Agency tracts of Ganjam and in the Agency tracts of the Jeypore Agency. The deputation stated that the present number of colleges and high schools sufficiently met requirements and what was wanted was more middle schools to serve as feeders to those colleges and high schools. It was suggested that schools of this class might be established at Gumma and Narayanapur in the agency and at Gurandi and Varanasa in the plains and also at Bissamcuttack and Malkanagiri in the Jeypore Agency.

The Collector stated that there were no middle schools in the Ganjam Agency and that it was doubtful if, in the present backward state of education in the agency, any pupils could be got for middle schools if started. In the non-Agency tracts of Ganjam there had been four Local Fund Middle schools till 1st July 1918. Of these two had since been raised to the grade of high schools and three middle schools had been newly started at Sompeta, Narasannapeta and Buguda. Besides these five Board schools there were middle schools at five other places under private management in addition to the middle schools attached to colleges and high schools at Berhampur, Chica-cole, Chatrapur, Parlākimedi, Russellkonda, Aska, Tekkali and Ichchhāpuram.

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His Excellency observed that from what the Collector had just stated it was clear that considerable progress was being made.

The deputation then requested that a certain percentage of appointments in the several departments of public services might be reserved for Oriyas having regard to their population and historical importance. The deputation urged that, owing to the present backward condition of the community, special treatment ought to be accorded.

The Collector stated that the main difficulty in appointing Oriyas was that they were not sufficiently qualified and that even when qualified they were frequently not fit for promotion. He considered that it would be dangerous to reserve appointments for any community, as such a step would weaken the efforts of that community to keep abreast of other more advanced communities.

His Excellency asked the deputation to compare their position a few years ago with present conditions. That comparison would show that the community had progressed and largely by its own efforts. Once the community were branded as backward it would not be easy for it to retrieve its reputation.

The deputation then urged that the Government Order of 1890 which enjoined the appointment of a certain percentage of Oriya-knowing men had not proved beneficial to the Oriyas, inasmuch as the degree of knowledge required was

not prescribed and the persons who tested the knowledge happened to be non-Oriyas.

His Excellency stated that he had no information on this point.

The deputation then requested that qualified Oriyas should be appointed to the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police. At present there were three or four Oriya Inspectors and several Sub-Inspectors.

His Excellency stated that time would mend matters and he had no doubt that promotion would be given in cases where fitness for higher posts was demonstrated.

The next subject was the formation of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies into one district. The deputation put forward this request on the ground that the people of these tracts were akin to each other, that the result would be a purely Oriya district and that this would give sufficient scope for the advancement of Oriyas.

The Collector stated that the proposal had already been thrown out on account of the extreme difficulty of communications. The primary object of the proposal seemed to be to shut out all Telugus, and if this were so the watertight compartments which would result from the process would not necessarily be productive of good.

The deputation stated that they were not in a position to stand competition with the Telugus.

His Excellency assured the deputation that they were making progress in every direction.

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and that the Government were not unmindful of their interests. There was no reason why they should not compete on equal terms. Mr. Cotterell, too, was very anxious to further the interests of the Oriya community.

The deputation lastly requested recognition of the Srishtu Karanams as Oriyas for purposes of education. Srishtu Karanams were at present classed as Telugus.

The Collector stated that the Srishtu Karanams adopted Telugu names and habits of living. Further they were generally well-to-do.

His Excellency explained that the money which was spent on education came from all classes of the people and that expenditure should be regulated in fairness to other communities. All special concessions had to be clearly justified.

In conclusion His Excellency stated that within the last few years the Oriyas had made considerable progress in the matter of education, the acceleration of which depended mostly upon their own efforts. Most of the questions referred to on this occasion would solve themselves if the community would take a greater interest not only in the case of the education of their boys but also of their girls.

In the afternoon at 4-30 His Excellency motored to the Raja's College, where he presided at the ceremony of enrolling the Boy Scouts Troop. Mr. E. Winckler, Principal of the College, gave the following account of the troop.

Raja's
College.

"First started on the 8th August 1918 under Jan. 6,
"Scoutmaster, B. Satyanarayana, who holds, after 1919.
"training in Madras, a warrant from the Boy Scouts of PARLĀ-
"India Association (of which His Excellency is the KIMEDI.
"President). Raja's
College.

"The Parlākimedi Troop consists of two Patrols, Hounds and Cats, of seven each. After training by the scoutmaster, the troop was affiliated in September and has been working regularly ever since. The final act is now the enrolment, and it is a matter of the greatest joy and gratification to us that the visit of His Excellency has so opportunely come about that we are able to have the President himself to perform the enrolment.

"We have throughout been much encouraged by the help and advice of Scout Commissioner Vincent Mendis. A room in the Morrison Extension has been set apart for the use of the troop, and a monthly magazine has been started by the headmaster, whose unremitting work in this connexion is beyond all praise. It would be difficult to express adequately the encouragement given us by the Raja Sahib. He has consented to be the patron of the troop and has offered two prizes for the best diaries kept by the scout; and lastly with his accustomed abounding generosity has borne the whole cost of the uniform and equipment of the troop."

At His Excellency's request Mrs. Winckler hoisted the Union Jack, and then the boys to be enrolled as scouts made the usual promises and received their badges at His Excellency's hands.

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Raja's
College.

Present-
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After this ceremony His Excellency proceeded to inspect the new buildings, known as the Morrison Extension, of which His Excellency had laid the foundation stone during his last visit to Parlākimedi in December 1913.

From the Raja's College His Excellency motored to the Palace to present to the Raja of Parlākimedi the sanad conferring the personal title of Raja. The function took place at the Darbar Hall, and in presenting the sanad His Excellency made the following speech :—

"RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI, LADIES AND GENTLE-
MEN,—It gives me great pleasure to be present here
"to-day and to have the opportunity of personally pre-
"sented to the Raja of Parlākimedi the sanad which
"formally conveys to him the right to enjoy the title
"which was recently conferred upon him. It is an
"additional pleasure to me to be able of my own
"knowledge to assure all those who have assembled
"here in honour of this occasion that this high distinc-
"tion has been entirely deserved. It was in April
"1913, on attaining his majority, that the Raja assumed
"the administration of his estate. On the death of his
"father the estate was placed under the charge of the
"Court of Wards and every effort made to fit the Raja
"for the responsibilities which he would be called
"upon to discharge. When the time came for him to
"assume his duties, those who had been responsible
"for his training and upbringing and the development
"of his character confidently hoped that he would
"worthily fill his high position as head of the most
"important estate in the Ganjām district. That

"expectation has been fully realized. During the last 5½
"years the Raja has shown himself a capable, wise and
"prudent administrator of his estate. That would of
"itself be much, even admitting that it is what an
"enlightened self-interest would dictate. But the Raja
"has done much more; his administration has been
"not only just but benevolent and sympathetic. He
"has identified himself with the interests of the people
"of Parlākimedi; he has laboured to promote their
"welfare and has contributed liberally and frequently
"to schemes which he has himself devised for their
"benefit. In the result he has earned the esteem and
"approbation of the Government and of all those who
"rejoice to see great opportunities well used, and has
"won the confidence and affectionate regard of the
"people of this town and of the Parlākimedi Estate.

"His services in the cause of education deserve
"special mention. As you are probably aware, the
"Raja maintains the Raja's College in this town at his
"own cost, thus following the example set by his father,
"and on the occasion of my last visit I had the privi-
"lege of laying the foundation stone of what is known
"as the Morrison Extension which now stands as a
"further testimony of the interest which the Raja takes
"in that institution. He maintains Oriya and Telugu
"girls' schools and a Sanskrit patasala and this
"morning I laid the foundation stone of what promises
"to be a very handsome and appropriate home for the
"former of these institutions. I would add that the
"Raja who retains grateful recollections of the educa-
"tional advantages which he enjoyed at Newington
"has made a handsome contribution of Rs. 50,000

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"to the Rajkumar College scheme, a project the
"success of which he has materially helped to ensure
"by his powerful support.

"Similarly too the Raja has shown himself to be
"ready to help the cause of medical relief, and the
"hospital here and the dispensaries in the estate owe
"much to his generosity and sympathy. Other
"instances of the manner in which the Raja regards
"his responsibilities could readily be cited. But I
"would specially refer to the loyal co-operation and
"support which throughout the period of the war, which
"has just come to an end, the Raja has given to the
"Government and to all measures undertaken to ensure
"its successful prosecution. His investments in the
"War Loans, his munificent contributions to the
"Imperial Indian Relief Fund, to the Madras War
"Fund, and in support of the Hospital ship 'Madras'
"were very welcome and practical evidence of his sin-
"cere loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Empire.
"Also, and not least, as you are all no doubt aware, the
"Raja was given a commission in His Majesty's Indian
"Land Forces. He has used the opportunities thus
"given him with enthusiasm and has exerted himself
"assiduously and with success to stimulating recruit-
"ment for the Army.

"I need say no more to demonstrate that the
"honour, the conferment of which we are celebrating
"on this occasion, has been well deserved and it is my
"pleasant duty, Raja, in presenting this sanad to you
"to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself our
"genuine satisfaction at the recognition thus accorded
"to you, and on behalf of your many friends and well-

"wishers here and elsewhere their warm congratulations
"and their good wishes for the future. We sincerely
"hope that you may be spared long to enjoy it, to
"maintain zealously and assiduously the reputation and
"good name which you possess and to continue to use
"your great opportunities in such a manner as to
"retain the regard and esteem of your friends and the
"affection and confidence of the people of this estate
"on whose prosperity and happiness your own must so
"largely depend."

The Raja in acknowledging the sanad said:

"I beg to offer Your Excellency my heartfelt
"thanks for your generous appreciation of my humble
"efforts to serve the Government and the people of my
"estate as best I could during the sad times we
"have had these five years, which happily by the grace
"of God have now come to an end. Your Excellency
"has always evinced a deep personal interest in our
"class in general and in my welfare, for which I cannot
"find adequate words to thank Your Excellency. I am
"particularly indebted to Your Excellency for your kind
"appreciation of my work in connexion with the war
"and recruiting. It is a source of great satisfaction
"and pleasure to me to have done my duty by His
"Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor according to my
"lights, and I can assure Your Excellency that it will
"always be my endeavour to do so. I beg once more
"to offer my grateful thanks to Your Excellency for
"the personal distinction of Raja and the commission
"in the Army which Your Excellency has been pleased
"to obtain for me in recognition of my humble services.
"I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of the

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Present-
ation of
sanad.

Raja's
speech.

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Raja's
speech.

"deep obligation under which Your Excellency has placed me by coming all this distance in the midst of your multifarious and pressing engagements and I fear at much personal inconvenience and trouble to present me with this sanad in person."

His Excellency then adjourned to the courtyard, where he witnessed a display of fireworks.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 7th January, His Excellency proceeded by motor to lay the foundation stones of a new Poor House and a Hospital Choultry.

On arrival at the site of the Poor House, His Excellency was received by the Raja, who requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone in the following terms:—

"On the occasion of the entertainment which the public of Parlākimedi town and taluk gave me in February last in honour of the title which Government thought fit to confer upon me, it struck me that I should mark the happy occasion by providing for some long-felt public wants in the headquarters of my estate, and I accordingly decided and announced that I would provide a Poor House where people disabled by age, infirmity or sickness from earning a livelihood and with no one to look after or help them might be received and provided with food and raiment so as to enable them to pass their remaining days in ease and comfort.

"Another public want was the absence of any place in the town to accommodate the relatives of patients seeking relief in the local hospital, who usually accompany the patients to attend to their

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"wants while they are undergoing treatment. I therefore decided to provide a choultry at a site fairly near to the Municipal Hospital where the relatives of the patients could live and from which they could frequently go and attend to their sick relatives in the hospital.

"It is now my great pleasure and pride to have had the good fortune of having the foundation stones for these two useful institutions laid by Your Excellency's auspicious hands and I wish and pray that these buildings will soon come into existence and long continue to serve the useful purposes for which I intend them.

"I now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Poor House which is to be erected here.

"When this ceremony is over I request Your Excellency, and you, ladies and gentlemen, to adjourn to the site where His Excellency will be gracious enough to perform a similar ceremony in connexion with the Hospital Choultry that I just referred to."

Before laying the foundation stone His Excellency made the following speech:—

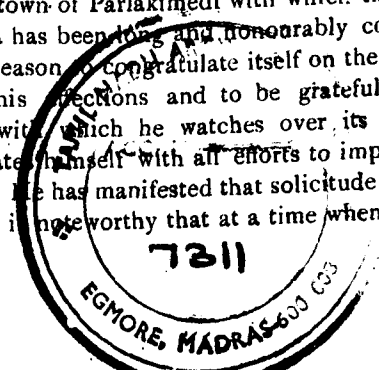
"The town of Parlākimedi with which the family of the Raja has been long and honourably connected has every reason to congratulate itself on the share it holds in his decisions and to be grateful for the solicitude with which he watches over its interests and associates himself with all efforts to improve its amenities. He has manifested that solicitude in many ways and it is noteworthy that at a time when he was

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"recipient of the congratulations and good wishes of
"the people of his estate and the citizens of this town
"he should have turned his attention to devising
"further schemes for their benefit in commemoration
"of the occasion. It was also appropriate that at a time
"of rejoicing his thoughts should have turned to the
"less fortunate among them and to measures intended
"for the relief of the needy and of the sick. The Raja
"has told us that on due consideration he came to the
"conclusion that the two pressing wants were a poor
"house for the relief of those who, through no fault of
"their own, are in penury and distress, and a choultry
"for the accommodation of relatives of patients in the
"hospital. Intimately acquainted as you are with local
"circumstances and requirements, you will, I believe,
"unhesitatingly endorse his conclusions. In carrying
"them into effect the Raja is showing his regard for
"the two of the time-honoured objects of charity in
"this country. To relieve distress and to provide
"accommodation for the stranger and the wayfarer are
"duties to which the sanction of immemorial tradition
"and of religion itself is attached. The means by
"which expression is given to them may vary with
"altering times and circumstances, but I am glad to
"think that the principle and obligation remain
"unchanged and that they still appeal to the piety and
"generosity of those whose wealth and position makes
"them leaders of the community. I regard it as a
"privilege to have taken part in these functions to-day
"and I would express on behalf of the people of Par-
"lākimedi Estate their thanks to the Raja for his
"munificent gifts, and on behalf of all present here

"to-day the hope that they will long remain to testify to Jan. 7,
"his generosity and to serve the purposes for which 1919.
"they are dedicated." PARLĀ-
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His Excellency and party then moved to the Laying
site of the Raja's Hospital Choultry, where the founda-
Raja in the following few words requested His tion stone
Excellency to lay the foundation stone:— of Raja's
Hospital
Choultry.

"I have already mentioned to you the nature of
"the building which is to be erected here, namely, a
"choultry for the accommodation of the relatives of
"patients seeking treatment in the neighbouring
"hospital. I will not detain you with any more
"words. I now request that Your Excellency will be
"pleased to lay the foundation stone of this institution
"also with your auspicious hands."

After laying the foundation stone His Excel-
lency returned to the Summer Palace.

At 10-30 a.m. His Excellency accorded a few Inter-
private interviews, and at 12 noon His Excel- views.
lency received a joint deputation of the Anjuman
Ahli-Hadis and the Anjuman Nural Islam,
Parlākimedi. The deputation consisted of the
following gentlemen:—

Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, B.A., of Joint deputa-
Vizagapatam, Headmaster, Government tion from
Muhammadan Middle School, Kurnool. the Anju-
Muhammad Husain Sahib Bahadur of man Ahli-
Parlākimedi, Merchant and Honorary Hadis
Magistrate. and the
Havildar Shaikh Abdulla Sahib Bahadur of Anjuman
Parlākimedi, Merchant. Nural
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Sirmth Imam Ali Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Landlord and Honorary Magistrate, Chicacole.

Muhammad Abdul Huck Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Merchant and ex-Honorary Magistrate.

Muhammad Yusuf Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Teacher.

Muhammad Yusuf Khan Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur.

Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur of Parlākimedi, Merchant.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Collector, Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Private Secretary, and Mr. E. Winckler, Principal, Raja's College, were also present.

The deputation requested that, in view of the fact that the community was educationally backward, Muhammadan S.S.L.C. candidates might be permitted to appear for the Deputy Collectors' test and the B.C.E. and M.B. and B.S. examinations of the Madras University. His Excellency said in reply that Government did not now appoint persons direct as Deputy Collectors. About six or seven probationary Deputy Tahsildars were recruited direct every year and as far as he knew no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable proportion of fully qualified Muhammadan candidates. One or two Muhammadan Deputy Tahsildars were appointed in each batch. His Excellency therefore saw no need

to exempt Muhammadans from passing tests. Referring to the remark that no Muhammadan in Ganjam district had been appointed, His Excellency replied that Government could not make these appointments by districts. As regards the request to permit S.S.L.C. candidates to proceed to the B.C.E. and M.B. and B.S. examinations, His Excellency stated that the Government gave certain concessions to the Muhammadan community as a whole but that it was not possible to make further special concessions to particular districts.

The next request was that the number of scholarships and free scholarships for Muhammadan pupils in schools and colleges might be increased and that other facilities be given to enable the community to be on an equality with other communities in the district. His Excellency said that the Government gave a certain proportion of money every year for scholarships. The deputation also stated that in Municipal schools the half free concession was removed in the case of those who failed and requested that universal half free concession for Muhammadans might be granted. In reply His Excellency pointed out that there was no use in keeping at school boys who were unable to benefit by it. Referring to the remark that many Muhammadan students had to discontinue their studies for want of funds, His Excellency said that this difficulty was not special to the Muhammadan community but affected other communities also.

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The next request was that encouragement might be given to the members of the community by exempting unpassed men and by exempting from official and examination restrictions men who were otherwise qualified by general education and social status and by appointing them to Government posts carrying salaries up to Rs. 50. In reply His Excellency said that such concessions would not be in their interests and that they must work to improve the education of the community. Their leading men had been showing an increased interest in education and their position had been improving. There was no reason why their leading men should not establish scholarships on their own account now that they were all beginning to recognize the benefits of education. His Excellency, continuing, said that their request, if granted, would in effect discourage education among Muhammadans. This could be the only result of letting them off passing examinations and permitting them to lag behind other communities. His Excellency feared that in that case the impression would get abroad that Ganjam Muhammadans were badly educated and unfit for employment. It would be a pity if they got that reputation. The Government wanted Mahammadans in the Education Department for inspection work but could not get them. How could the Government send men to inspect schools who were insufficiently educated themselves? The same applied to the Revenue

Department. These concessions, if granted, might enable particular persons to secure appointments but would be a very bad thing for the whole community. His Excellency thought that they were making a mistake in putting forward such requests. There were no short cuts. The wealthy among them must exert themselves if they wanted to advance education. Everybody sympathized with backward classes, but measures which encouraged them to remain backward could only do harm.

The deputation then requested that more Muhammadan candidates might be nominated in local bodies so as to enable the community to have adequate representation in local administration. His Excellency said that from the statistics placed before him it was clear that they were particularly well represented on local boards and that if they demanded representation out of all proportion to their numbers people would say that they were unreasonable. The deputation stated that the community was not represented on the Chicacole Taluk Board. His Excellency observed that this was merely temporary and that the Collector was going to nominate a Muhammadan if he could find a suitable nominee. The deputation next asked for a nominated seat in Parlākimedi Municipality as elected seats were thought to be not so important as nominated seats. Under election they stated the same person would get the seat year after year, whereas under nomination every

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man would have a chance. His Excellency thought that this was not a grievance and asked why if a particular elected person was unpopular some one else did not stand against him.

Then the deputation requested that the social advancement of the community might be helped by the establishment of girls' schools at various suitable centres. His Excellency observed that the question of female education was in their own hands. For the present they might well send their girls to boys' schools. It was of course necessary to get their girls educated. Women teachers were badly wanted but how could they be got if girls were not sent to school? Separate girls' schools would cost a great deal and until there was a sufficient number of girl pupils to justify the expenditure it was not possible to establish separate girls' schools.

Lastly, the deputation requested that a Hindustani or Urdu munshi might be appointed in the secondary, high school and college departments of the local College. It was pointed out that for want of a Urdu munshi in the local Municipal Muhammadan School Muhammadan students had to take up vernaculars other than Hindustani or Urdu after they left the primary and secondary classes and that those who learned Hindustani in the lower standards were obliged to begin afresh with Telugu or Oriya. His Excellency said that if the number of Muhammadan students increased it might be possible to provide munshis. The difficulty

really arose from the smallness of the Muhammadan population in Ganjam. Mr. Winckler stated that there were only about fifteen Muhammadan students in the College and that they were scattered throughout all the classes. He thought that if they addressed the Raja of Parlākimedi on the subject he would probably consider what could be done to meet this difficulty.

In conclusion His Excellency, in promising full consideration of their representations and of the difficulties due to the fact that the members of their community in the Ganjam district were few and scattered, urged upon the deputation that the aim of their community should be not to depress the educational standard of its members by concessions and such other apparent admissions of inferiority, but to endeavour to attain by hard work and self-reliance an equality with other communities.

At 3-45 p.m. His Excellency received the following address from the Municipal Council of Parlākimedi:—

"We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipal Council, Parlākimedi, beg to express, on our own behalf and on behalf of our fellow townsmen, our great joy that Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to pay our town a second visit during Your Excellency's regime. This good luck, we feel sure, is due largely to the special regard in which Your Excellency deservedly holds our worthy Raja Sahib.

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"We are greatly rejoiced at the successful close of the war with Germany, the triumph worthily achieved by His Imperial Majesty's Indian and Allied Armies and Navy, the prospect of the further development of Indian industries, and the conferring of new privileges on the people of this ancient land. We beg to assure Your Excellency of our whole-hearted loyal devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's person and throne and our fervent desire for the continued prosperity of the British Empire.

"We feel grateful to Your Excellency's Government for having granted to our Council more elective seats and the privilege of electing the Chairman in response to the prayer made during Your Excellency's last visit.

"The securing for Municipalities of the advice of Town Planning Experts, the institution of Health Lectures in the City of Madras, the greater care now bestowed on the physical welfare of school children as evinced in the recent Government Order on the medical inspection of schools, are only a few of the many benefits we have derived from Your Excellency's wise administration and they will, we are sure, make Your Excellency's name long remembered in this Presidency.

"May God bless Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Pentland and Your Excellency's children with long life and all happiness and prosperity."

His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

"It is rather more than five years since I last enjoyed the privilege of visiting this town and of

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"receiving an address from its Municipal Council. In that comparatively short space of time mankind has passed through the greatest crisis which it has ever been called upon to surmount; a war beside which the greatest contest recorded in legend or history sink into insignificance has been fought and won; and the greatest menace that ever threatened civilization has been repelled and, let us hope, finally crushed. Throughout these unparalleled happenings your citizens have been able to go about their daily work, your ryots to till their fields and to tend their flocks, and the members of your Municipal Council to transact their business and to devise projects for the welfare of this town in safety and without apprehension. It is indeed fitting therefore that on this occasion you should pay your tribute of gratitude to those gallant men by whose devotion and indomitable courage your country and your future have been safeguarded. It is true that owing to the financial restrictions imposed by the war it has been necessary to hold in abeyance all large projects of municipal improvement, but I am glad to know that it has been found possible to give effect to those changes in the constitution of your Council which you considered would tend to stimulate interest in its doings and foster the sense of local patriotism. With a return to normal conditions we may hope to give in fuller measure practical effect to those schemes for development to which your address refers, and I hope that your Council will by well-considered proposals assert its claim to generous treatment at the hands of the Government.

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"The Raja of Parlākimedi has in practical ways
"shown his deep interest in all that affects the welfare
"of this town and I am confident that you may con-
"tinue to rely on his support in all your undertakings.
"In conclusion I thank you, Gentlemen, sincerely
"for your kindly references to Her Excellency and to
"myself, and would assure you of our keen interest in
"and good wishes for the prosperity of this ancient
"town."

His Excellency then attended a Garden Party
given by the Raja at the Summer Palace.

CHATRAPUR.

His Excellency left Parlākimedi at 5-15 p.m. Jan. 7,
and arrived at Chatrapur at 10 p.m. At Chatra- 1919.
pur His Excellency was the guest of the Collector CHATRA-
Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E. PUR.

At 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th January, Jan. 8,
His Excellency motored to Berhampur where he 1919.
held a conference of educationists and of others Educa-
interested in education, with special reference to tional
the requirements of the Oriyas at Kallikōta Col- Confer-
lege, Berhampur. The following gentlemen were ence.
present :—

The Raja of Parlākimedi.

M.R.Ry. H. H. Panda, B.A., Secretary, Oriya
Samaj, Aska.

The Zamindar of Boddakimedi.

Mr. Dodsworth, Manager, Kallikōta and
Atagada Estates.

The Zamindar of Kallikōta.

Rai Bahadur T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu,
B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. M. G. Patnaik, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ber-
hampur.

Rao Bahadur K. Ganapati Ayyar, B.A., L.T.,
Principal, Kallikōta College, Berhampur.

M.R.Ry. M. M. Rath, B.A., L.T., Headmaster,
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M.R.Ry. S. Gantayat Mahasayo, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Berhampur.

M.R.Ry. V. V. Jogayya Pantulu Garu, Pleader, District Court, Berhampur.

C. Ransford, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

M.R.Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, B.A., Secretary, Ganjam Oriya District Association, Berhampur.

M.R.Ry. Seshi Bhushana Rath Mahasayo, Editor, Aska.

M.R.Ry. Parasurama Varma, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board Secondary School, Aska.

M.R.Ry. Rama Brahman, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Russellkonda.

M.R.Ry. Sadananda Mahanti, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also present.

The first question raised at the Conference was whether the question of instituting a first-grade college would benefit Oriya education and education generally. The general opinion was that a first-grade college would be of advantage. It was suggested that if, to begin with, the college were affiliated in Telugu, Oriya, English, History and Chemistry, it would be sufficient. The staff required for these subjects would cost Rs. 12,000 a year. A library with three class rooms could be constructed for from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. The general opinion was that a Government

college would be preferable on the ground that it would provide better tuition and attract a better class of teachers and also more promising students. His Excellency asked if it could be said if there was a sufficient number of students who failed to finish their collegiate education for lack of a first-grade college in the Ganjam district. It was stated that there was a considerable number which would increase as there were now many high schools to serve as feeders to a college and an increasing number of students who passed the Secondary School-leaving Certificate each year. In reply to His Excellency's query as to how many students who had passed the Intermediate would be available from the two colleges, it was assumed on a rough calculation that about 17 a year would be available. Further this number would increase as the strength of the Intermediate classes in the two colleges grew.

As regards the possibility of Oriya students going to Cuttack, it was urged that they did not come back from Cuttack and were thus lost to the district.

As regards the number of Oriya boys which would be available, it was stated that the new hostel intended for Oriyas would take fifty students.

As regards the subjects in which affiliation should be made, Mr. Mahanti proposed vernaculars, History, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics. He stated that Oriya doctors and engineers were greatly wanted. He pointed out

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that engineering scholarships must be reserved, as at present there was no Oriya who had taken a degree in Engineering available.

Mr. Mahānti urged that there should be a Government college. It would then be efficient, but he was of opinion that in the meantime the first step to take was to create a sufficient number of scholarships to enable promising Oriya students to proceed to first-grade colleges. When the demand for education up to a degree had thus been established, then the time would come to establish a first-grade college. He pointed out that even members of the Kallikōta College Council sent their own sons to Madras for the Intermediate, thus displaying a lack of confidence in the college. Mr. Mahānti asserted that Oriya students were neglected by the College Committee and therefore there was no temptation to go to Berhampur. He therefore urged that there should be a Government college as otherwise there would be no advantage to Oriyas from the establishment of a first-grade college. He alleged that more Oriyas were required on the Committee of Management of the College and pointed out that the number of students depended on the efficiency of the college. As regards the efficiency of the college, it was pointed out that it was difficult to get suitable teachers for the salaries given.

The next point discussed was the extension of secondary education. It was urged that more middle schools were wanted. Mr. Ransford

pointed out that there were now eight high schools, where six years ago there were only three. It could hardly be said then that secondary education was being neglected. As regards middle schools there were now twelve, of which nine were opened recently: nor was it the case that all the schools were full.

Mr. Ransford also pointed out that what was demanded was instruction in English. It was then suggested that scholarships should be definitely earmarked for Oriyas. It was pointed out that in the school classes they were already charged only half fees. His Excellency promised that this question of scholarships would be examined.

The question of agricultural education was then raised, and it was urged that a considerable number of farms and schools should be opened. There were suggestions for opening an agricultural farm in the south-east part of the district. It was urged that Telugu ryots were more intelligent and better farmers and therefore a farm was much more required in the Oriya tract which could specially deal with problems of dry cultivation.

As regards engineering, it was pointed out that there was no engineering school in the district. There were some scholarships reserved for Oriyas in the Vizagapatam Engineering School. It was urged that the age limit of 20 which held good at the school should be relaxed and that six scholarships should be reserved.

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As regards medical education, it was urged that six scholarships should be reserved in the Medical School at Vizagapatam and that there should be special scholarships for Oriya scholars at Rs. 25 per mensem in order to attract them. It was also urged that there should be two scholarships reserved in the School of Arts, Madras.

Mr. Patnaik referred to the separate section of the High School for Oriyas and urged that it should be taken over by the Municipality.

The question of the constitution of the Municipality was then raised. It was pointed out that Oriyas represented 21 per cent of the total electorate and that owing to the present constitution of the wards there was no elected member. It was urged that the Oriyas should form a ward within the Municipality and that arrangements should be made to ensure representation being given to Oriyas where Oriyas predominated.

The constitution of the Taluk Board was also referred to, and His Excellency promised that it would be considered. The question of the representation of Oriyas on local bodies should also be considered.

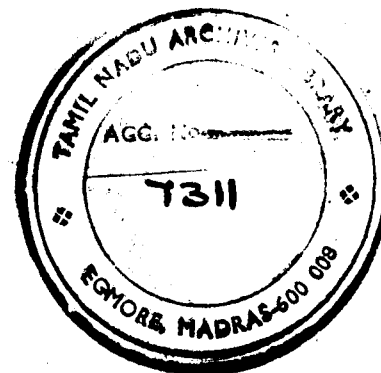
It was then urged that in Chatrapur division Oriya should be the sole Court language as it was purely an Oriya division. In this connexion it was pointed out that in the Atagada Munsif's Court Oriya was the only Court language and that the same principle might be followed in the Revenue Courts.

With reference to revised councils under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, complaint was made that Oriyas would be swamped.

It was lastly urged that honorifics, such as M.R.Ry., etc., officially used in respect of Oriyas were quite unsuitable as they did not recognize them themselves. It was urged that the designations customary among themselves should be substituted.

His Excellency finally left Chatrapur at 5 p.m. and arrived at Madras on Thursday, the 9th January, at 5 p.m.

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET
HIS EXCELLENCY.

PARLĀKIMEDI RAILWAY STATION.

SUNDAY.

Jan. 5,
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6 p.m.

1. The Raja of Parlākimedi.
2. Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. S. Venkataramana Sarma
Avargal, Manager of the Parlākimedi Estate.

8 p.m.

DINNER.

1. Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S.
2. Mrs. Vernon.
3. Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
4. Mr. C. Ransford.
5. Mr. G. W. Wells, I.C.S.
6. Mrs. Wells.
7. Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S.
8. Mr. L. H. Arndt, I.C.S.
9. Mr. R. G. Hasted.
10. Mr. Wilson.
11. Mr. F. S. S. George.
12. Lieut.-Commander L. L. Scott.
13. Mrs. Scott.
14. Mr. W. H. Wright.
15. Mr. Voss.
16. Mr. E. Winckler.
17. Mrs. Winckler.

INTERVIEWS.

MONDAY.

Jan. 6,
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10-30 a.m.

1. The Raja of Parlākimedi.
2. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. S. Venkataramana Sarma
Avargal, Manager of the Parlākimedi Estate.
3. M.R.Ry. P. Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu, Chair-
man of the Parlākimedi Municipal Council.

UTKAL HITHEISHINI SAMAJ DEPUTATION.

12 noon.

1. M.R.Ry. G. C. Patnaik, Municipal Councillor,
Parlākimedi.
2. M.R.Ry. Nityanand Patnaik, Municipal Councillor,
Parlākimedi.
3. M.R.Ry. Nirunjan Patnaik, Teacher.
4. M.R.Ry. Appanna Poricha, Honorary Magistrate.

DINNER.

8 p.m.

1. Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S.
2. Mrs. Vernon.
3. Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
4. Mr. C. Ransford.
5. Mr. G. W. Wells, I.C.S.
6. Mrs. Wells.
7. Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S.
8. Mr. L. H. Arndt, I.C.S.
9. Mr. R. G. Hasted.
10. Mr. Wilson.
11. Mr. F. S. S. George.
12. Lieut.-Commander L. L. Scott.
13. Mrs. Scott.
14. Mr. W. H. Wright.

- MONDAY. 15. Mr. Voss.
 Jan. 6, 1919. 16. Mr. E. Winckler.
 8 p.m. 17. Mrs. Winckler.

TUESDAY.

- Jan. 7, 1919. 1. The minor Zamindar of Kallikōta.
 10-30 a.m. 2. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti Garu.
 3. M.R.Ry. Gopinath Nand Sarma.

12 noon. JOINT DEPUTATION OF THE ANJUMAN AHLI-
 HADIS AND THE ANJUMAN NURAL ISLAM,
 PARLĀKIMEDI.

1. Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, B.A., of Vizagapatam, Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Middle School, Kurnool.
2. Muhammad Husain Sahib Bahadur of Parlākimedi, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate.
3. Havildar Shaikh Abdulla Sahib Bahadur of Parlākimedi, Merchant.
4. Sirmth Imam Ali Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Landlord and Honorary Magistrate, Chicacole.
5. Muhammad Abdul Huck Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Merchant and ex-Honorary Magistrate.
6. Muhammad Yusuf Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur, Teacher.
7. Muhammad Yusuf Khan Sahib Bahadur of Berhampur.
8. Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur of Parlākimedi, Merchant.

CONFERENCE AT KALLIKŌTA COLLEGE.

1. The Raja of Parlākimedi.
2. M.R.Ry. H. H. Panda, B.A., Secretary, Oriya Samaj, Aska.
3. The Zamindar of Boddakimedi.
4. Mr. Dodsworth, Manager, Kallikōta and Atagada Estates.
5. The Minor Zamindar of Kallikōta.
6. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
7. M.R.Ry. M. G. Patnaik, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur.
8. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ganapati Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Principal, Kallikōta College, Berhampur.
9. M.R.Ry. M. M. Rath, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Chatrapur.
10. M.R.Ry. S. Gantayat Mahasayo, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Berhampur.
11. M.R.Ry. V. V. Jogayya Pantulu Garu. Pleader, District Court, Berhampur.
12. Mr. C. Ransford, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
13. M.R.Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, B.A., Secretary, Ganjam Oriya District Association, Berhampur.
14. M.R.Ry. Seshi Bhushana Rath Mahasayo, Editor, Aska.
15. M.R.Ry. Parasurama Varma, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board Secondary School, Aska.
16. M.R.Ry. Rama Brahman, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Russellkonda.
17. M.R.Ry. Sadananda Mahānti, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur.

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