

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.:

Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

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G.O., No. 416, 15th July 1910.



Rajkumar College in Madras.

Accepting the scheme submitted by the Rajkumar College Committee for the establishment and maintenance of a —.

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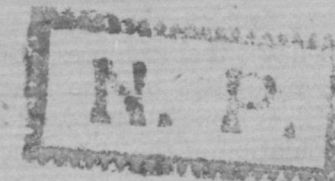
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 722, Revenue, dated 15th March 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Appointing a Committee to consider the feasibility of establishing a Rajkumar College at Madras.

II

Report of the Rajkumar College Committee, dated 16th September 1909.

The Committee appointed in G.O., No. 722, Revenue, dated 15th March 1909, to consider proposals for the establishment of a *Rajkumar* College for Madras begs to submit to Government a preliminary report on the subject.

2. *Questions for consideration.*—The first question for consideration is the advisability of establishing such a college; the second, the practicability of doing so; the third, what should be the nature of the institution—its management, its curriculum and so forth.

3. *Desirability of establishing a Rajkumar College.*—As to the first of these questions, no lengthy discussion seems necessary. The late Governor, His Excellency Lord Ampthill, expressed himself as in the fullest sympathy with the scheme of establishing a college, and the Committee believes that the present Government will view the proposal in the same light. The zamindars are the landlords of over 27 million acres in the Madras Presidency with a population of $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total population of the Presidency.

4. *Importance of zamindars.*—Their importance as a class has been recognised in the proposals for the reform of the Provincial Legislative Councils on which it is intended to give them separate and substantial representation.

5. It is clearly of vital importance to the people and to the Government that those on whom the well-being of so large a section of the population mainly depends, and who are to possess such considerable influence in the Councils of the future, should be men carefully prepared by education and training to do justice to their position.

6. *Example of other provinces.*—Moreover, the importance of the corresponding class in other provinces has been recognised by the establishment, more or less under Government control, and more or less with actual pecuniary assistance from Government revenues, of educational institutions for the sons of chiefs and large landowners.

7. There is nothing in the circumstances of this Presidency to justify the conclusion that what is desirable, and has proved beneficial, in this direction elsewhere is less desirable or would prove less beneficial here.

It has been urged that the zamindars of this Presidency are not a homogeneous body with that *esprit de corps* which distinguishes the corresponding classes elsewhere. The Committee considers that the proposal should not be rejected on such *a priori* grounds. The special representation of the zamindars on the reformed Legislative Councils is in itself a recognition that they form a coherent community bound

together by identity of interests and sentiments, and will no doubt tend to foster a sense of solidarity. If it is found that the zamindars when appealed to fail to support the present scheme, there is an end of the matter. The Committee would merely urge that the question should not be prejudged.

8. It may be asked whether the Court of Wards' institution at Newington does not already supply all that is needed. It is true that the Court has sometimes—with some hesitation it is believed—admitted to Newington boys of the zamindari class who were not its wards. But it certainly is not one of the statutory functions of the Court of Wards to conduct an educational institution for the sons of zamindars generally, and in fact such admissions of outsiders have been extremely rare. The latter circumstance is no doubt due partly to the expense of keeping a boy at Newington which, in spite of every effort to economise, amounts to at least Rs. 5,000 *per annum*. Of course in a larger institution the expenses would be, if not proportionately, certainly appreciably, less per head. It is also due to a certain reluctance on the part of parents to allow the Court to exercise over their sons that full control and strict discipline which the Court, as a body of guardians and trustees, feels it to be its duty to exercise over its wards. Rightly or wrongly, it has been the policy of the Court to remove its wards at Newington, as far as possible, from home influences. With this end in view, they are made to spend practically the whole year at Newington and they obtain permission to go home only on rare occasions and for a few days at a time.

The average parent is naturally not prepared to accept this arrangement. Again, parents would perhaps be readier to send their boys to an institution in the management of which they, or other zamindars, had some effective share. They, and particularly the boys' mothers, not improbably feel some anxiety, however unfounded, as to whether in an institution entirely under European and official control the education of their boys will be conducted with strict regard to the religious and social customs and prejudices of their community. But the Court of Wards can hardly be expected to admit outside control in the management of its institution (and indeed it might not be legally justified in doing so) and the facts that the Court is ready to receive suggestions in a sympathetic spirit, and that Government have appointed a Committee composed mainly of Indian gentlemen to advise it (a Committee, however, of which only half are zamindars and those less easily able to attend the meetings than the other members who all live in Madras) have done little to remove these misapprehensions, and hence the more enlightened zamindars have sometimes engaged private European tutors for their boys in preference to sending them to Newington. In one recent instance the son* of a Madras Raja has been sent to a Rajkumar College in another province. It may therefore be concluded that the establishment of an educational institution in Madras, for the sons of zamindars and other large landowners of corresponding social status, is a desirable object.

* Vizianagram.

9. *Practicability of founding a college.*—Turning to the second question—its practicability. This can only be ascertained by actual enquiries which the Committee has not hitherto felt itself in a position to make. These enquiries would have to relate to two questions—

Firstly, the financial support to be expected.

Secondly, the number of boys who would be likely to attend the institution, if founded.

10. *Financial question.*—The first question is of course vital. The Committee is not aware whether Government would be prepared to contribute to the initial cost of founding such an institution, and to make an annual grant towards its upkeep. It may venture to express a hope that Government would see their way to do so, otherwise the Committee has doubts whether the Rajkumar College, Madras, will ever become an accomplished fact. That Government and the public are interested in the objects which the institution is intended to secure has been urged already. The Committee can further appeal in this instance also to the precedents afforded by other provinces.

The Imperial and Provincial Governments contributed over Rs. 2 lakhs for the foundation of the Aitchison College, Lahore. The Punjab Government also made an annual grant of Rs. 9,000 and have endowed a scholarship fund yielding a like sum. The Government of India gave the site for the Mayo College, Ajmere, and built the school and one boarding-house at a cost of 6 lakhs. In the year 1907-1908, the Government grant, exclusive of arrears, amounted to over half a lakh. For the foundation of the Daly College at Indore in 1904, Government contributed about 6½ lakhs and they make an annual contribution of half a lakh towards its expenses.

In all these cases, of course, very large sums were also contributed by the aristocratic classes concerned towards the foundation and maintenance of the institutions.

11. In order to ascertain how far the zamindars of this province are likely to emulate the liberality of their brethren in other parts of India, it is necessary actually to place before them a definite scheme and one which is likely to enlist their sympathies and arouse some enthusiasm amongst them. It seemed to the Committee that it would not be justified in approaching them with such a scheme before Government had approved it.

12. Moreover, the practicability of any scheme, and its popularity, must depend largely on the measure of financial support which Government are prepared to promise it. If a sufficient number of zamindars are willing to subscribe among them a sufficiently large sum to render the scheme practicable (with a reasonable degree of assistance from Government), it may be considered certain that a sufficient number of pupils would also be forthcoming from their families and those of other zamindars.

13. *Probable cost.*—It here becomes necessary therefore to consider what the cost of such an institution would be likely to amount to.

The Committee is hardly in a position to estimate the cost of the buildings required. This would depend, for one thing, on the number of pupils.

14. It was estimated on a previous occasion that at least 24 boys could be counted on at first. Certainly, this is the smallest number for which it would be worth while to establish such an institution. The number of boys at Newington was recently thirteen. The rental paid by the Court is Rs. 440 *per mensem*. Capitalised at 6 per cent. (the interest stipulated in the lease to be paid on future improvements or additions) this comes to Rs. 88,000.

15. It has to be remembered that there is a considerable waste of space in Newington and that a newly designed building with the same floor-space would afford much more and more suitable accommodation. It would not however afford nearly *twice* as much the minimum needed in the proposed college.

On the other hand, land and building are no doubt much more expensive now than when Newington was built, and it is possible that the rent paid to the landlord does not include the equivalent of the whole of this unearned increment.

16. The Victoria Hostel which accommodates 230 boys cost Rs. 2½ lakhs. The social status of the boys in the hostel is of course not equal to that of the boys who would attend the proposed college. For this reason, the hostel could not be taken altogether as a model. The accommodation it affords is in some ways below the standard required, as that at Newington is in some ways above it.

Moreover, the hostel does not include class-rooms, laboratories, servants' quarters, stables, etc. The Aitchison College cost some 4½ lakhs. It had 96 pupils in 1908-1909. The Daly College cost Rs. 9 lakhs and had 41 pupils in 1908-1909. The Mayo College cost Rs. 10 lakhs and had 165 pupils. On the whole, it seems safe to say that the buildings could not cost much less than Rs. 2 lakhs and a half. It may here be observed that it is a question whether the college should not at first be started at Newington itself. The Court of Wards has a lease of these premises for 10½ years from 1st April 1907 and can only terminate it after 5½ years (*i.e.*, after 1st October 1912) on payment of a fine of Rs. 3,650 and on six months' notice.

17. The staff at Newington at present costs about Rs. 2,400 per month—and this figure need not perhaps be very largely exceeded, should the number of boys be increased to 24. There should be a European Principal on not less than Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500 with an Assistant on not less than Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, and some well-paid Native Assistants. Probably, the cost of the educational and menial establishment would not exceed Rs. 2,700 *per mensem* or Rs. 32,400 *per annum*.

In addition to this, the maintenance of the buildings, the provision for pensions for the staff, the purchase of instruments, apparatus, books and stationery and the contingent expenditure will cost a large sum.

18. It will thus be evident that a very considerable sum will have to be raised as an endowment fund, and a yearly grant from Government will also probably be necessary, unless the fees are to be prohibitive. It is however essential to the success of the scheme that the fees should be kept as low as possible. One reason why Newington has not been so popular as it might have been is no doubt the high cost of education there, and one advantage which the proposed college should have over Newington would be the decrease in the cost due to the larger numbers.

19. It thus seems likely that not less than Rs. 5½ lakhs, 2½ lakhs for buildings and 3 lakhs as the nucleus of an endowment fund, would have to be raised in the first instance, either wholly contributed by zamindars or partly by them and partly by Government, in order to render the scheme possible. Of this, Rs. 1 lakh has already been promised by the Maharaja of Bobbili leaving Rs. 4½ lakhs to be raised. Should Government approve the enclosed rough scheme, and indicate the measure of support which they are prepared to afford and the condition of such support, the great landowners of the Presidency could be approached in order to ascertain what likelihood there is that the requisite funds will be forthcoming.

20. A few remarks on the principal features of the scheme seem necessary.

It will be observed that the scheme provides that His Excellency the Governor should be requested to accept the post of President. The Committee feels strongly that His Excellency's acceptance of this post is essential to the success of the proposed college.

21. All the members of the Court of Wards have been placed on the Council. This has seemed necessary because unless the Court of Wards lends the scheme its support and sends its wards to the college, the necessary number of pupils cannot be secured. But if the Court is to send its wards to the college—abolishing Newington—it will naturally demand a considerable voice in the management of the institution. It may well contend that the extent to which it would be justified in delegating to others its responsibilities towards its wards is strictly limited.

The fees have necessarily been fixed at a rather high figure. They can of course be reduced, should the liberality of the contributions towards the endowment fund render it possible to do so.

22. As has been stated already, the success of the scheme depends on the co-operation of the Court of Wards. Government will no doubt consult it in regard to these proposals. The Committee considers that boys from the neighbouring States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore, the Province of Coorg, and the minor States in direct relation with the Government of Madras might be admitted to the college, and that these States and the Government of India should be invited to contribute to its foundation and upkeep.

Should Government approve the suggestion, they will no doubt address the Darbars concerned and the Government of India.

R. B. CLEGG, *President*.

V. RANGA RAO,

Raja of Bobbili,

V. C. DESIKACHARI,

J. H. STONE,

P. THEAGARAYA CHETTI,

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,

} *Members.*

ENCLOSURE.

Draft Scheme.

Object of founding the college.—The college is to be founded for the education of the sons and other near male relatives of the Rajas, zamindars and large landed proprietors of good family in the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the adjoining Native States.

Administration of the college.—The administration of the affairs of the college shall be vested in a Council of which His Excellency the Governor of Madras for the time being shall be requested to be the President.

The President shall interpret the statutes of the college in cases of dispute or doubt and his decision shall be final.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras shall be the Vice-President.

The ordinary members of the Council shall be—

- (1) Rajas and zamindars who have contributed not less than Rs. 10,000 to the endowment fund of the college;
- (2) the members of the Court of Wards, Madras;
- (3) an Indian Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras;
- (4) the Director of Public Instruction, Madras;
- (5) the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras;
- (6) the Principal of the college (who shall also be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Council);
- (7) a Hindu resident of Madras; and
- (8) such other members as His Excellency the Governor shall see fit to nominate from time to time.

[Nos. 3 and 7 to be nominated by His Excellency the Governor, Nos. 3, 7 and 8 to hold office for two years and to be eligible for re-nomination.]

The ordinary management of the college shall vest in the Principal, subject to the control of a Managing Committee to consist of—

- (1) the senior member of the Court of Wards, Madras (*President*);
- (2) the Principal of the college (who shall also be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Committee);
- (3) the remaining members of the Court of Wards, Madras;
- (4) an Indian Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras;
- (5) a Hindu resident of Madras;
- (6) a zamindar of the Madras Presidency;

[Nos. 4, 5 and 6 to be nominated by His Excellency the Governor from among the members of the Council.]

- (7) two zamindars of the Madras Presidency to be selected by ballot by the zamindars in the Council of the college from among their own number.

[Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 to hold office for two years and be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.]

The Council shall meet at least once a year.

General rules for administration.—The endowment and other funds and property of the college shall vest in the Council which shall be registered as an association for this purpose under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, Section 26.

A budget shall be prepared by the Principal yearly and submitted through the Committee to the General Council for approval.

The Principal shall have power to sanction all ordinary expenditure for which there is provision in the budget.

The President of the Committee shall have power to sanction emergent extraordinary expenditure subject to confirmation of his action by the Committee at their next meeting.

All questions of importance relating to the management of the college shall be referred to the Committee (in case of emergency to its President) by the Principal.

The Committee shall meet at least once in a quarter at the college on a day to be selected by the President. Emergent meetings may be called at any time by the President *suo motu* or on the application in writing of any three members, or of the Principal.

The date of every meeting shall be notified to the members at least a week beforehand.

Five members shall form a *quorum*. In the absence of the President, they shall select one of their number to preside at the meeting.

The Principal of the college shall be a European educated in Europe and ordinarily a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge University, appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

The other members of the staff shall be appointed by the Committee on the recommendation of the Principal.

Admission.—Admission to the college shall be regulated by the President of the Managing Committee, who shall give preference to the sons or relatives of contributors to the endowment fund and as between them to prior applicants.

Fees.—Boys whose estates have contributed Rs. 10,000 and upwards to the endowment fund of the college shall pay Rs. 1,800 *per annum* and others Rs. 2,400 *per annum*. These fees are exclusive of board, lodging and personal expenditure, and shall be paid quarterly in advance.

Personal expenditure.—This shall be regulated by the Principal in consultation with the parents or guardians of the boys, or in the case of wards of the Court with the Court of Wards.

The Principal shall have full power to disallow any expenditure which he considers extravagant or unnecessary, and his decision shall be final.

Accommodation.—Each boy shall have a separate set of rooms and kitchen. With the Principal's permission, two brothers or other near relatives may occupy one set of rooms.

Two or more boys may have their food cooked and take their meals together with the permission in writing of their respective parents or guardians, or in the case of wards of the Court, with that of the Court of Wards.

Servants.—No boy shall have more than three personal servants excluding syces, viz., an attender, a cook and a body servant. No servant shall be under twenty-five years of age.

All such servants shall be under the control of the Principal, who shall have full and final authority to fine any servant or dismiss him from the college premises.

Visitors.—No relatives or friends shall be received by any boy without the Principal's permission. Nor shall any boy visit any relatives or friends without such permission. On short holidays, the Principal shall grant such permission on the written application of the boy's parent or guardian. Bounds may be prescribed by the Principal and no boy shall go beyond them without his permission.

Instruction.—This shall be of a practical nature calculated to fit the boys for the duties and responsibilities of a large landowner. It shall include instruction in Revenue law, in the details of estate management and in agriculture. Boys shall be instructed in their own religions by competent Indian instructors. Boys of different sects shall not receive religious instruction together.

Boys shall also receive instruction in their own vernacular from competent Indians versed in it, and shall be encouraged to study its grammar and literature.

Discipline.—The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline of the college. Whenever he considers that special measures are necessary in the case of any boy, he shall request the President to call a meeting of the Managing Committee, or to place the matter before the next ordinary meeting of that body.

No boy shall be expelled from the college save by the President of the Council on the recommendation of the President of the Managing Committee and the Principal.

Manners, dress, etc.—While the boys shall be instructed in the usages of polite European society in which their position will require and entitle them to mingle, any tendency to denationalise them shall be guarded against. They shall, as far as may be convenient and appropriate, wear Indian costume and the marks of their sect, and dress their hair in the fashion proper to their community. But since English is necessarily the language in which the greater part of their education and much of their business in later life must be conducted, they should be encouraged to speak this language amongst themselves both in school and out.

Vacation and holidays.—The vacation and holidays shall be similar to those in the Presidency College.

Boys may remain in the college during holidays, paying such fees, as may be determined by the Managing Committee, on the request of their parents or guardians or (in the case of wards) of the Court of Wards.

Order—No. 416, Educational, dated 15th July 1910.

The papers read above relate to the establishment and maintenance of a Rajkumar College in Madras.

2. The proposal to establish such a college has been urged upon the Government by the Maharaja of Bobbili for some time past, and in March 1909 the Government appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the proposal. The Committee now submit a report and a draft scheme.

3. The Committee observe that the most important question connected with the establishment and maintenance of the college is that of funds. The construction of a suitable building would cost at least 2½ lakhs. A further sum would be required

for the necessary initial equipment in the way of apparatus, books, etc., while the annual recurring charges on account of educational and menial establishment would amount roughly to Rs. 32,400, exclusive of the cost of maintenance and repairs to buildings. The Committee accordingly consider that a sum of not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs would be necessary for the establishment of the college in the first instance— $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the buildings and about 3 lakhs for the nucleus of an endowment fund.

4. The Committee anticipate that the college would be attended by twenty to twenty-four boys and recommend that the fees to be charged might range from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400 *per annum*. At the same time they point out that in their opinion it is essential to the success of the scheme that fees should be kept as low as possible and to this end recommend that Government should give a grant towards the maintenance of the college. Assuming that the annual cost of maintenance including contingent and other charges will amount to about Rs. 40,000, the Government would be willing to contribute Rs. 15,000 for the first five years. But by the end of that time they consider that the college should be self-supporting. The endowment fund eventually required will therefore be not less than 6 lakhs, the annual interest from which (Rs. 21,000) would suffice to take the place of the Government contribution of Rs. 15,000 and meet any increased charges of the institution while enabling the fees to be kept below the rates proposed by the Committee. The total cost of the scheme may then be computed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs would form the building fund. Towards the amount so required, the Maharaja of Bobbili has promised to contribute 1 lakh of rupees and the Government are prepared to make a contribution of a similar amount, if the remaining sum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is contributed by the landowners and zamindars of the Presidency.

5. The Committee apprehend that unless the Court of Wards lends its support to the scheme and sends its wards to the college, the number of pupils required to make the college a success cannot be secured. The Committee therefore propose to place all the members of the Court of Wards on the Board of Management of the college. The Government agree with the Committee and desire it to be understood that the contribution and the annual grant promised by the Government will be subject to the condition that the Court of Wards retains a clear working majority on the Board of Management.

6. Subject to these remarks, the Government accept the scheme generally.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government

To the Members of the Rajkumar College Committee (to be addressed by name).
 " Court of Wards.
 " Revenue Department.
 " Financial Department.
 " Hon'ble the Maharaja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E. (with C.L.).
 " Secretary to the Madras Landholders' Association (with C.L.).
 Editors' Table.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 416, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 15TH JULY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—Establishment of a Rajkumar College.]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 506, Educational, dated 22nd August	1884.
" " 211 " " 8th April	1886.
" " 730 " " 24th December	1888.
" " 768, Revenue " 17th March	1908.
" " 722, Educational " 15th "	1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

from the Rajkumar College Committee, dated 16th September 1909.

In the above, the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 722, dated 15th March 1909, has submitted its report upon the question of establishing a college in Madras for the education of the minor zamindars and the sons and other near male relatives of the Rajas and large landed proprietors of good family in the Madras Presidency.

2. Before proceeding to enter into the Committee's report, it may be useful to relate very briefly by what agency and means the education of the Chiefs and Nobles in the other provinces is being conducted.

The earliest suggestion for the establishment of a separate institution for the aristocracy of the country was made in 1869, by Captain Walker, then Political Agent, Bhurtpur. He said: "We have

Page 481, Education Commission Report. "not yet thoroughly fathomed the duty
"that we owe to our feudatories. . . .

"We require a college on an extensive scale with ample accommodation within its walls for a large number of pupils and the followers who would accompany them. A competent staff of thoroughly educated English gentlemen, not mere book worms, but men fond of field sports and outdoor exercises would be necessary and with these should be associated the *elite* of the Native gentlemen belonging to the Educational Department. . . . The holidays should be spent in constant travel all over the continent of India with an occasional visit to their homes." Captain Walker's idea resulted in the establishment of the Mayo College in Ajmeer, for which the Chiefs

Last sentence at page 481, Education Commission Report. contributed a sum of nearly seven lakhs of rupees as an endowment fund, which was supplemented by an equivalent sum

contributed by Government. In course of time similar institutions sprang up everywhere such as the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Daly College, Indore, Aitchison College, Lahore, Rajkumar College, Raipur, and several others of less importance. In brief

it may be stated that every province within the country has been provided with an institution of the kind under reference, Bengal* and Madras being the only exceptions. The principal institutions, (*i.e.*) the first four mentioned above, have all been provided with boarding houses and the students are required to reside in them. The European Principals and Assistants—of whom there were twelve when the Fourth Quinquennial Education Review was written in 1904—are all borne on the strength of the Indian Educational Service, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has been appointed as an Inspecting officer for all the institutions. The institutions are supported partly by fee receipts levied from candidates and interest on endowment funds and partly by Government grant.† As an instance of the munificent grant allowed by Government towards the cost of an institution of the kind under reference, may be mentioned the case of Daly College, Indore. For raising this institution to the status of a College, Government sanctioned a grant of 4½ lakhs of rupees towards the construction of a new building and an annual subvention of ¾ lakh for the maintenance of the institution. Thus it will be seen that these institutions are in their management and organization, to a large extent, directed by the agency of Government.

* Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassah is intended only for the descendants of His Highness the Nawab of Murshidabad.

Paragraph 566, page 185, *ibid.*

Paragraph 587, page 191, *ibid.*

Paragraph 591, page 192, *ibid.*

Paragraph 572, page 188, *ibid.*

+ Paragraph 574, at page 189, *ibid.*

Paragraph 762, page 248, Fifth Review by Mr. Orange.

Paragraph 762, page 248, Fifth Review.

3. Turning now to Madras, in paragraph 554 of its report, the Education Commission recommended: "that Local Governments be invited to consider the 'question of establishing special colleges or schools for the sons and relatives of Native Chiefs and Noblemen where such institutions do not now exist.' In expressing their views to the Government of India upon this part of the Commission's report, this Government said that 'the establishment of a central school for the sons and relations of Native Chiefs will supply a distinct want in Southern India and will meet with all possible support at the hands of this Government.' In reviewing the Director's memorandum upon the steps taken in this Presidency to give effect to the orders of the Supreme Government on the report and recommendations of the Education Commission, it was observed by Government that 'His Excellency in Council was disposed to view with favour the suggested establishment of a special school for the sons and relations of the Zamindars of this Presidency' and the Director of Public Instruction was accordingly called on to give the subject his attention and submit to Government a scheme for the establishment of such an institution. After some correspondence with the court of Wards and Government the late Mr. H. B. Grigg submitted a lengthy report on the question. The main outlines of his proposal will be found indicated in paragraph 8 of his letter to which a reference is solicited. The proposal was, however, dropped on the ground that 'the scheme put forward was conceived on far too ambitious a scale and 'would involve an expenditure of public money for the benefit of a special class which at no time would be justifiable' and that in the then existing condition of the Provincial finances, Government were unable to sanction any expenditure

Page 482, Education Commission's Report.

Page 3 of letter to the Government of India No. 506, Educational, dated 22nd August 1884.

Paragraph VIII at page 9 of G.O., No. 211, Educational, dated 8th April 1886.

G.O., No. 280, dated 3rd June 1887.

Director's letter No. 7152, dated 27th September 1888, in G.O., No. 730, Educational, dated 24th December 1888.

G.O., No. 730, dated 24th December 1888.

of the Provincial finances, Government were unable to sanction any expenditure

in the direction proposed. The question was raised again in 1902 by the Raja of Bobbili, who presented to His Excellency Lord Amphill a memorandum embodying a crude scheme* for the establishment of such an institution. His Excellency fully sympathised with the objects which the Raja had in view, but found himself unable to accept as practical or feasible the method proposed by the Raja. The Raja replied to say that the college might be started on any lines which Lord Amphill thought proper but he was not given any reply. Lord Amphill in that connection suggested the appointment of an advisory council and added that his idea "would be to try and carry the 'advisory council with us in the scheme 'for an improved Zamindar's College 'developed from the nucleus of Newington and thus ensure its popularity and success'".

* Printed at pages 2 and 3 of the notes to G.O. No. 722, dated 15th March 1909.

Page 5 of the notes to G.O., No. 722, dated 15th March 1909.

Page 5 of the notes to G.O., No. 722, dated 15th March 1909.

Page 5 of G.O., No. 1078, Revenue, dated 1st December 1902.

4. In the first eight paragraphs of its report, the Committee points to the example of other provinces where (State aided) Chiefs' institutions are in existence and dwells upon the necessity for establishing a similar institution in this Presidency. It then proceeds to demonstrate its practicability and appends a memorandum containing draft rules for the detailed working of the institution. As to the necessity of having an institution, the Committee's remarks are full and significant and it may be taken as granted that the time has come when the establishment of the institution should not any longer be postponed.

5. As regards the question of financing the institution, the Committee considers that the cost of constructing the necessary buildings would amount to Rs. 2½ lakhs and that the annual cost of establishment would not exceed Rs. 32,400 *per annum*. It says that not less than 5½ lakhs—2½ lakhs for buildings and 3 lakhs as the nucleus of an endowment fund—would have to be raised in the first instance, either wholly contributed by the Zamindars or partly by them and partly by Government and that as a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been promised by the Raja of Bobbili, means should be devised for raising the balance. The Committee adds that before it can approach "the land-owners in order to ascertain what likelihood there is that the requisite funds will be forthcoming," it should have some indication of the measure of support which the Government would be prepared to afford in the matter.

But Bobbili led His Excellency to understand no financial aid from Government would be necessary.

J. N. A[TKINSON].

6. Firstly, as to the cost of building, the Aitcheson College, Lahore, cost Rs. 4½ lakhs, the Daly College, Indore, 9 lakhs, the Mayo College at Ajmere 10 lakhs. These institutions had 96, 41 and 165 pupils respectively in 1908-1909. Probably the number of pupils in the proposed Madras institution would be less, and consequently less accommodation may suffice and the building may also be constructed on a modest scale. As a matter of fact, the Committee itself says that at the outset only 24 pupils could be counted on to join the institution as estimated on a previous occasion. The Committee estimates that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs would be required for the building and this estimate seems to be a fair one, having regard to the smaller number of pupils that have been counted upon to join the institution. As already stated, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was contributed by Government towards the foundation of the Mayo College, and a contribution of Rs. 4½ lakhs—being half the cost of the building—was made towards the construction of a building for the Daly College, Indore. Perhaps the Committee may be informed that in the present case, Government would be prepared to grant a sum equivalent to half the cost of constructing the building, if the other half would be subscribed by the Zamindars and Rajas. In this connection, the Committee says that the Court of Wards has taken a lease of the Newington premises for 10½ years from 1st April 1907, and that the Court can terminate the lease only after 5½ years (*i.e.*, after 1st October 1912) on payment of a fine of Rs. 3,650 and on six months' notice, and raises it as a question whether the College should not

Paragraph 762, page 248, Fifth Review.

at first be started at Newington itself. There would possibly be no objection to this arrangement, and indeed the course proposed would appear to be necessary if the institution is to be started at once, as the new building would take some years to be completed. But it would be premature to take this question into consideration until the question of the establishment of the institution is finally settled.

7. Next as regards the cost of staff and establishment in 1901-1902 the cost of the establishment of the Mayo College was Rs. 41,520, of the Aitchison College Rs. 33,000 and of the Rajkot College Rs. 35,424. These figures would have been considerably increased under the revised scheme brought into force in 1903, the important feature of which was the raising of the pay of the Principals and staff.

Paragraph 587, page 191, *ibid.*
Ibid.
 The Principals of these colleges are paid Rs. 1,250-50-1,500, Rs. 1,200-10-1,250, and Rs. 1,000-50-1,250. The pay of the staff ranges from Rs. 500-40-700 to Rs. 750-50-1,000. The Committee proposes to fix the pay of the Principal at Rs. 1,250-50-1,500 and of an assistant—presumably an European officer—on Rs. 500-50-750. It has not stated the amount which it proposes to allow to the other assistants, but estimates the total cost at Rs. 2,700 per mensem or Rs. 32,400 per annum. This estimate seems fair enough when compared with the cost of the establishment of similar institutions in other parts of the country referred to above. The Committee has not made any provision for the purchase of instruments, apparatus, books, stationery, maintenance of the buildings and such-like items, but estimating roughly that the expenditure on these accounts would come to some six thousands annually, the total cost of maintenance would come to about Rs. 40,000 annually.

The Committee proposes to charge fees at Rs. 1,800 per annum in the case of boys coming from estates which contribute Rs. 10,000 and upwards towards the endowment fund and Rs. 2,400 in the case of others, these fees being "exclusive of board, lodging and personal expenditure". Before adopting these rates for examining the financial aspect of the question, it seems necessary to consider whether the rates proposed are not excessive and indeed prohibitive. In no other institution of the kind is any such high rate charged.

Paragraph 573, page 188, Fourth Review.
 In the Aitchison College the ordinary fee is Rs. 600 a year, which may be reduced to Rs. 300 by the special orders of the Committee. At Rajkot the fees vary from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 600 a year and average nearly Rs. 1,000. The fees are proportionate to the means of the parent or estate and are fixed in the case of Kathiawar boys by the Political Agent. In the Daly College the fees vary from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 60 a year and the average amounts to Rs. 600 a year. In proposing the rates referred to above, the Committee itself admits that the rates proposed are high and that it can be reduced, should the liberality of the contributions towards the endowment fund render it possible to do so. It also admits that the one reason why Newington has not been so popular as it might have been is the high cost of education there, which in 1907-1908

Vide notes to G.O., No. 768, Revenue, dated 17th March 1908.

was stated to amount to as much as Rs. 400 a month for each boy. In these circumstances, the high rates proposed by the Committee would appear to be quite out of the question. Perhaps, for the purposes of the present calculations, Rs. 1,000 per annum may be taken as the average rate that may be charged, the pupils themselves providing for their mess and such like. The fee receipts would then amount to Rs. 24,000 per annum, *i.e.*, assuming that the average number of pupils would be twenty-four. If an endowment fund of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is raised, the interest therefrom invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper would amount to Rupees

* Roughly.

12,300.* Thus the total receipts from these two sources would come to Rs. 36,000 roughly against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 40,000. There is also another item of receipts, *i.e.*, rent for quarters occupied by Principal and pupils which would amount to a substantial sum. Thus, there may not be any deficit or, if there is, it would be but a small sum. If the number of pupils rises to more than twenty-four, it may be possible to reduce the rate of fees. If it falls or if by any cause a deficit results,

it may be made up by a Government grant such as is given for the institutions referred

Paragraph 574, page 189, Fourth Review.

to previously. The Mayo College gets an annual subvention of Rs. 12,000, the Aitchison College Rs. 9,000, the Rajkot College Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 and the Daly College as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh. It thus appears that with an initial Government

grant of about a lakh for building purposes and with a small annual grant and with the co-operation of the zamindars it would be possible to work an institution such as the one referred to above.

8. It is for orders whether the Committee may be informed—

(1) that Government would be prepared to contribute one half towards the cost of the construction of a building if the other half would be contributed by the zamindars;

(2) that they would also be prepared to make an annual * subvention towards the maintenance of the institution if the zamindars raise a substantial endowment fund;

(3) that with these *data* the Committee can proceed to sound the zamindars as to what sum each of them would be willing to contribute towards the endowment fund.

9. The Committee says that the Court of Wards may be consulted in the matter and that the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, etc., may also be addressed as to their willingness to send their boys to the institution and to contribute towards the foundation and upkeep of the institution. There seems to be no objection to this being done, but perhaps it may be convenient if the Committee itself consults the Court in the matter before submitting its further report.

10. The draft rules appended to the report providing for such details as admission, manners, dress, etc., may, it is submitted, be reserved for examination after it is finally settled on what general lines the institution is to be worked.

For orders.

M.R.—28-10-09.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—29-10-09.

With the large surplus at present at their disposal Government can very well afford to undertake to contribute half the cost of the building and to give, say, 3 lakhs towards an endowment fund. This would perhaps be better than undertaking to make good deficits in the annual cost of maintenance which would impose an indeterminate recurring charge upon the finances. The zamindars might then be asked if they would subscribe the remaining half of the cost of building and 3 lakhs more for endowment fund.

It would then be possible for the Committee to reduce their estimated rates of fees which, as pointed out in the office note, are at present pitched much too high.

The next step would be to consult the Court of Wards as unless they are prepared generally to accept the scheme of management suggested by the Committee and send their wards to the College, the scheme must necessarily fail for lack of adequate support.

When the support of the Court of Wards has been secured the Committee might be authorised to consult the Landholders' Association before finally settling the lines upon which an appeal should be made to the zamindars generally throughout the Presidency.

L. M. WYNCH—31-10-09.

I have kept this file some days, and commenced the rough draft of a note on it: but the proposal to inaugurate a Zamindar's school seems one rather for Educational than Revenue. The former department had therefore better be asked to take over the file. Revenue is only concerned in so far as there is a prospect of Newington's being closed.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—8-11-09.

To the Educational Department.

A. G. CARDEW—9-11-09.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

As I noted in the Revenue Department, it seems to me that before this scheme for a Zamindars' school or college is dealt with in any further detail the questions to be answered are whether Government will give three lakhs towards it and whether the Court of Wards will agree to close Newington and send their wards to the college. If the Court of Wards are not prepared to do this, or if Government are not prepared to contribute three lakhs or so, it is not much good working out details of the scheme.

L. M. WYNCH—12-11-09.

My feelings in this matter are very lukewarm. We have money now, but not too much for our needs and we shall have plenty of means of spending, if India will let us keep it a few years more.

I feel very doubtful whether the zamindars here will send their children to a Madras Rajkumar College when started, and I think it is also very doubtful whether they will follow Bobbili's lead in putting down a considerable sum for building and endowments. It is true Vizianagram has sent his boy to a school, but he does it because he thinks himself a cut above all the other zamindars here. He certainly would not have sent his boy to a school in Madras.

Nor do I believe that if they can help it the Urya zamindars of the North will send their boys to mix with Maravars and Kallars from the South. Up North of course all the zamindars speak the same language or at all events have one language known to them all; here we shall have a collection of boys whose only common language will be English, whose castes vary from being of the highest to being almost of the Panchamas. It will be long before their families will mix together as do the families in the North.

As to financial support, the Secretary's proposals seem to me to be altogether extravagant. If Government gave one lakh to the endowment and building fund and provided an annual grant of, say, Rs. 15,000 for the next five years—this would be all we could in reason promise.

I don't see why we should do anything very special to help the zamindars—they have plenty of money and if they really desired a school of the kind, they would start it themselves without difficulty.

It certainly would not be a sound thing for the Court of Wards to shut up Newington unless they felt absolutely sure that this new school had been placed on a perfectly sound financial basis, and that can only be done if the zamindars can put down between them, something like six lakhs of rupees. This would be two or one and a half for buildings and four or four and a half for endowment. Anything less would not do and even then Government would have to add another lakh and guarantee an income for the first five years.

In any case, unless the Court of Wards had an overwhelming majority on the managing body, they could not bind themselves down to send their pupils to this school. I am quite sure if Bobbili and men of like views got the management into their hands the place would soon be one where the Court could not keep its wards.

I think now we might ask zamindars what they will contribute telling them what Government will give and saying that it must be a condition that the Court retain a clear working majority on the Board of Management.

I think the result will be a very small response and that the scheme will drop. If, however, the zamindars' responses to the appeal show a willingness to come forward the matter can be considered further. At present we have only Bobbili for it.

Personally I would far sooner see it become the fashion to send boys to the schools in the North of India.

M. H[AMMICK]—13-11-09.

His Excellency the Governor.

L. M. WYNCH—16-11-09.

We discussed this in Council and since then I have had a talk to the Maharaja of Bobbili and pointed out some of the difficulties indicated by Mr. Hammick. I also

discussed with him the question whether Madras is the best site for a Rajkumar College or not, and whether it might not be better to aim at two Colleges—one in the north and one in the south or west.

He seemed to have no doubt in his mind that *one College in Madras* was the thing to aim at. He is also confident that zamindars from all over the Presidency favour the scheme and will give it their support. Further he was quite ready to give the Court of Wards a controlling position on the Committee.

So now I think we may act as Mr. Hammick suggests and see how far the zamindars will follow our lead, which may in the first instance be limited to a lakh for endowment and Rs. 15,000 a year for five years for maintenance.

A. L[AWLEY]—28-12-09.

Draft accordingly.

N. S. BRODIE—30-12-09.

The draft letter is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance of paragraph 4. The currents and notes have been put in type.

2. The question now remains as to what zamindars the letter should be sent. In the Electoral Roll prepared in connection with the recent elections of additional members for the Imperial Legislative Council by the landholders of this Presidency, the names are given of 100 zamindars who possess an income from lands of not less than Rs. 15,000 per annum. This list includes also some who do not come exactly within the term "zamindars." Orders are solicited whether the present request may go to all these zamindars or whether it would be enough to send it to the following selected zamindars:—

- (1) The Zamindar of Peddakimedi, Digipudi.
- (2) " Surangi, Surangi.
- (3) " Bodegada, Bodegada.
- (4) " Dharakota, Dharakota.
- (5) " Chinnakimedi, Pudamari.
- (6) " Serugada, Serugada.
- (7) The Raja of Pithapuram, Gódvári district.
- (8) The Proprietor of Polavaram, Cocanada.
- (9) The Zamindar of North Valluru Estate, Pangidigudem.
- (10) " Kapileswarapuram Estate, Nuzvid.
- (11) " Devarakota, Tsallapalli, Divi taluk.
- (12) " Ramnad.
- (13) " Sivaganga.
- (14) " Idayakottai.
- (15) The Raja of Nilambur, Ernad taluk, Malabar.
- (16) " Venkatagiri.
- (17) " Kalahasti.
- (18) The Jagirdar of Arni.
- (19) The Mahant of Tirupati.
- (20) The Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram, Ottappidaram taluk.
- (21) " Settur, Srivilliputtur taluk.
- (22) " Marungapuri, Kulittalai taluk.
- (23) The Proprietor of Kasimkota and Melupaka Estates, Kasimkota, Vizagapatam district.
- (24) The Zamindar of Salur.
- (25) The Maharaja of Jeypore, Vizagapatam district.
- (26) The Zamindar of Kurupam, Uplands, Waltair.
- (27) The Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram.
- (28) The Proprietor of Shermahammadpuram Estate, Vizagapatam district.

T.K.—27-1-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—27-1-10.

The letter should, I submit, go to all zamindars with an income of Rs. 15,000 per mensem. It is doubtful whether the above list will contribute 6 lakhs.

C. A. SOUTER—28-1-10.

Let me have a clean typed copy of the draft as revised please.

L. M. WYNCH—2-2-10.

The draft has been typed and clean copy is submitted

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-2-10.

The draft circular letter is submitted for approval. It might go to all the landholders and zamindars entered on the electoral rolls, i.e., to all with incomes over Rs. 15,000.

L. M. WYNCH—2-2-10

Draft letter.

Letter—from L. M. WYNCH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government.

To—the Zamindar of

Dated—the February 1910.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the establishment and maintenance of a Rajkumar College in Madras.

2. The proposal to establish such a College has been urged upon the Government by the Raja of Bobbili for some time past and in March 1909, the Government appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the proposal. The Committee now submit a draft scheme, of which a copy is appended for your information.

3. In forwarding the scheme, the Committee observe that the most important question connected with the establishment and maintenance of the College is that of funds. The construction of a suitable building would cost at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A further sum would be required for the necessary initial equipment in the way of apparatus, books, etc., while the annual recurring charges on account of educational and menial establishment would amount roughly to Rs. 32,400, exclusive of the cost of maintenance and repairs to buildings. The Committee accordingly consider that a sum of not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs would be necessary for the establishment of the College in the first instance; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the buildings and about 3 lakhs for the nucleus of an endowment fund.

4. The Committee anticipate that the College would be attended by twenty to twenty-four boys and recommend that the fees to be charged might range from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400 per annum. At the same time they point out that in their opinion it is essential to the success of the scheme that fees should be kept as low as possible and to this end recommend that Government should give a grant towards the maintenance of the College. Assuming that the annual cost of maintenance including contingent and other charges will amount to about Rs. 40,000, the Government would be willing to contribute Rs. 15,000 for the first five years. But by the end of that time they consider that the College should be self-supporting. The endowment fund eventually required will therefore be not less than 6 lakhs, the annual interest from which (Rs. 21,000) would suffice to take the place of the Government contribution of Rs. 15,000 and meet any increased charges of the institution while enabling the fees to be kept below the rates proposed by the Committee. The total cost of the scheme may then be computed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs would form the building fund. Towards the amount so required, the Maharaja of Bobbili has promised to contribute 1 lakh of rupees and the Government are prepared to make a contribution of a similar amount. The remaining sum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs will have to be contributed by the landowners and zamindars of the Presidency.

5. The Committee apprehend that unless the Court of Wards lends its support to the scheme and sends its wards to the College, the number of pupils required to make the College a success cannot be secured. The Committee therefore propose to place all the members of the Court of Wards on the Board of Management of the College. The Government agree with the Committee and desire it to be understood that the contribution and the annual grant promised by them will be subject to the condition that the Court of Wards retains a clear working majority on the Board of management.

6. In conclusion, I am to state that the Governor in Council would be glad to learn whether you approve the proposal and if so what amount you will be prepared to contribute towards the buildings and endowment fund of the proposed Rajkumar College.

I agree to the issue of the draft letter. His Excellency should also see the draft before issue.

M. H[ANNICK]—3-2-10.

His Excellency the Governor.

L. M. WYNCH—4-2-10.

Draft approved. I would send to the zamindars a copy of the Committee's report.

A. L[AWLEY]—6-2-10.

Let me see final proof before issue please.

L. M. WYNCH—8-2-10.

Proof submitted for approval.

2. It is for orders whether a copy of the Committee's report may also be sent along with the letter as suggested by His Excellency. Paragraph 10 of the report states that the Imperial and other Provincial Governments contributed largely for the foundation of Aitchison and other Rajkumar Colleges.

T.K.—11-2-10.

Perhaps the portion enclosed within brackets in paragraph 10 of the Committee's report may be omitted, and copy of the rest of the report furnished along with the letter.

May be omitted.

L. M. WYNCH—12-2-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-2-10.

I think the portion should be omitted.

C. A. SOUTER—11-2-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—12-2-10.

The proof has been sent to the Press to be printed with the report as an annexure. In the meantime, the draft may, it is submitted, go to Financial for acceptance of paragraph 4.

T.K.—12-2-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-2-10.

C. A. SOUTER—12-2-10.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals in paragraph 4 of the draft commit Government to a possible expenditure of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs—1 lakh for buildings and annual contribution of 15 lakh for five years. The item will be noted in the claims register.

V. GOPALAKRISHNAN—14-2-10.

C. REILLY—14-2-10.

I think it should be made quite clear that the Government contribution of 1 lakh is contingent on $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs being raised by the zamindars. I would therefore alter the wording of the portion marked at the close of paragraph 4 of the draft thus:—

“and the Government are prepared to make a contribution of a similar amount if the remaining sum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is contributed by the landholders and zamindars of the Presidency.”

2. I must say that I do not like the procedure proposed under which the Government will address a large number of zamindars and say to each of them (paragraph 6 of the draft) “We should like to know what amount you are going to give.” This may be interpreted as official pressure. It would be better, I venture to think, to address the communication to Bobbili and let him beat up subscriptions from his brother zamindars, etc.

W. S. MEYER—15-2-10.

I agree as to the amendment proposed in paragraph 1 of the above note.

2 The objection raised in paragraph 2 to the proposed procedure is, I think, very sound. It is true that subscriptions have been asked for on other occasions, as for the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta; but the precedent is not one to be followed. Moreover, success in raising the $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs will be no guarantee of the future success of the school. The wealthier landholders will gladly subscribe if they think that by so doing they will aid their chances of obtaining a title or decoration, but it by no

means follows that they will send their sons to the school. As to that, I am of the same opinion as the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, that the really important landholders, those from the north, will not send their sons, if they are to rub shoulders with Maravars and Naicks from the south.

3. The suggestion put forward by Sir W. Meyer in paragraph 2 of his note is supported by the remark on page 1 of the note file in G.O., No. 722, dated 17th March 1909, that the "Maharaja feels certain he can raise the money required among the zamindars, if a definite scheme is drawn up and approved by the Government." If that be the case, the question naturally arises why Government should give any financial aid at all. The Committee recommended that Government should give pecuniary assistance, but the Committee's report seems to me a superficial production, and in face of the assurance of the Maharaja of Bobbili I can't understand the grounds of the recommendation.

4. The case is not on all fours with that of the various Rajkumar colleges in the north. Those are schools and colleges for the sons and relations of independent chiefs, personages of political importance; while our Madras zamindars are mere landholders. On the other hand, as a class, they are the wealthiest class in the Presidency, and we should find it difficult to justify so large a subvention, or indeed any subvention at all, when we are so carefully limiting our expenditure on education in other directions. Did we not refuse to assist the Mylapore caste girl's school—I may be wrong, I write from vague remembrance—on the grounds that the classes whom the school was meant for are well-to-do, and that there is another or other existing schools that will do equally well? If so might not these arguments be turned against the proposal to give pecuniary assistance to a zamindar's school? If the proposed subvention goes into the "unallotted" head in next year's financial statement, it will be subjected to stringent criticism.

5. My own feeling is, therefore, strongly against giving any pecuniary assistance from Government funds. If, however, my Honourable Colleagues are still in favour of so doing I will not object further; only I would urge that the appeal to zamindars for subscriptions be left for Bobbili to make.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—17-2-10.

I quite agree as to the first amendment suggested. It only carries out what was the intention stated being that Government aid is to be given on condition that the zamindars come forward and put down the $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

I am also prepared to accept the proposal that the zamindar of Bobbili be left to collect the amount. It would certainly be better that he should do so than that Government should apply direct. Bobbili may tell them what is expressed in the letter which would go to Bobbili.

As to my Honourable Colleague's objection to Government contributing anything I think Government may contribute on the ground that it is very important from a political point of view that this school should be instituted and that the zamindars (most of them ignorant and conservative) will not do so.

The case of the girl's school in Mylapore is an absolutely different case. There the vakils, an advanced well-educated section, of the population, desire to have their girls educated, a matter in which Government—as a Government—is not at all as much interested as it is on the education of these zamindars, and won't start a school which it would cost them a very few rupees to do.

My Honourable Colleague is, I think, wrong in thinking that the schools in the north are restricted to chiefs' sons—I believe they take in sons of men who are exactly in the same position as our zamindars, not ruling chiefs at all.

I do not believe myself if this claim was put in the unallotted expenditure it would be opposed, but is it necessary to put it there—I don't think so?

I never have been very keen on Government taking up this college; but if the zamindars can raise 7 lakhs in hard cash, I think that following the precedent set in the north of India there is no objection to Government contributing. It is more important now than it was ten years ago that Government should encourage the big landholders to bring up their sons properly, in a good school with English standards of truth and morality.

M. H[AMMICK]—18-2-10.

I have no objection to the amendments suggested by the Chief Secretary.

I think that Government are fully justified in giving substantial financial aid to such an institution as this.

It is true that our zamindars are mere land-owners, but they are people of considerable political importance, and their importance and influence will probably not diminish as time goes on.

It is, I think, very desirable that the training both intellectual and moral of their sons should be as good as possible.

A. L[AWLEY]—19-2-10.

For Council box.

Put up with it the Government of India's last quinquennial review on education.

W. S. MEYER.

This was further discussed in Council. The course proposed in my note is accepted and the Government will provide a lakh to be entered under unallotted—if the zamindars raise the rest.

W. S. MEYER—22-2-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please recast the letter in the form of a Government Order which can then be sent to the Maharaja of Bobbili with a covering letter.

L. M. WYNCH—24-2-10.

Revised draft submitted.

T.K.—25-2-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—26-2-10.

A. GALLETTI—28-2-10.

(Draft letter.)

*Letter—*from L. M. WYNCH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government.
*To—*the Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. RANGA RAO Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
*Dated—*the 1st March 1910.

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Government noted in the margin passing orders on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a Rajkumar College in Madras.

2. The Government generally accept the proposals of the Committee, and with reference to the observations of the Committee in paragraph 19 of their report, the Government have indicated in their proceedings the amount of the financial support which they are prepared to afford to the scheme and the conditions on which such support will be given. The success of the scheme, as you will observe, depends on the contributions to the proposed endowment fund which may be made by zamindars and landed proprietors.

3. I am to convey to you an expression of His Excellency in Council's high appreciation of the public spirit which you have already shown in promoting this scheme and promising your generous support, and to say that the Government will be glad to hear further from you when you have again communicated with other members of your class and are able to state definitely what prospect there is of their sending their sons to the proposed institution and what response is made to any appeal for an endowment fund which you may see fit to issue.

Approved.

I should like to see clean proof before issue please.

L. M. WYNCH—1-3-10.

Proof submitted for approval.

2. It is for consideration whether the order may be placed on Editors' Table.

3. The Committee's report is printed with the order, but the Press has omitted the portion of paragraph 10 of the report, ordered to be omitted. This omission was

ordered when it was proposed to send the

report along with a letter to zamindars in

general. The portion thus omitted may perhaps be now restored.

Not necessary.

L. M. WYNCH—5-3-10.

T.K.—4-3-10.
K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-3-10.

A. GALLETTI—4-3-10.

The drafts are submitted for approval as now amended. But seeing that the Maharaja of Bobbili has been appointed a Member of Council the objection raised to the issue of the original circular letter to zamindars would seem to apply with almost greater force to a circular letter issued by the Maharaja as a Member of the Government.

L. M. WYNCH—5-3-10.

Write and ask Bobbili whether he can find somebody else to undertake his duties in the matter.

M. H[AMMICK]—8-3-10.

I have written a letter which is below. Will the Secretary please have it copied and the copy kept with this file and have it sent under confidential seal to the Maharaja of Bobbili.

M. H[AMMICK]—9-3-10.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. M. HAMMICK, C.I.E., C.S.I.

To—Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. RANGA RAO Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.

Dated—the 9th March 1910.

In the matter of the establishment and maintenance of a Rajkumar College at Madras, the Government was about to send you a letter thanking you for your efforts in the matter and promising certain financial support and asking you to issue an appeal to other zamindars for an endowment fund for the institution. Now, however, that His Majesty the King has appointed you to be a Member of the Government it hardly seems right that you should appeal in your own name for funds for the institution. Such an appeal would be open to much the same objection as if Government themselves were to issue the appeal. We therefore thought that perhaps you could find some other zamindar to undertake the duty of trying to raise the necessary endowment; if so we could send him the Government Order stating the terms on which Government would assist the College and ask him to issue the appeal for the necessary funds. We calculated that about 8½ lakhs were required of which 2½ would form the building fund. You had generously promised one lakh and we thought Government could fairly contribute a like sum if the remaining 6½ lakhs were contributed by the interested land-owners and zamindars of the Presidency. You will probably agree that in the altered circumstances it would not be advisable that you should issue the appeal and perhaps you can find somebody else who would undertake the duty.

Please have this done and then send the letter to me to seal.

L. M. WYNCH—9-3-10.

Letter—from Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. RANGA RAO Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. M. HAMMICK, C.I.E., L.C.S.

Dated—the 13th March 1910.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant about the Rajkumar College at Madras. As I am going to Madras shortly, I think it better to consult with my brother, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, and let you know the name of the zamindar who could issue an appeal to the other zamindars for an endowment fund to the Rajkumar College.

The Maharaja writes this letter. Will the Secretary kindly show it to His Excellency the Governor.

M. H[AMMICK]—15-3-10.

Put in Governor's box please

L. M. WYNCH—16-3-10.

Shown to His Excellency.

L. M. WYNCH—18-3-10.

Please see answer to question 4 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April last.

2. The file is submitted for orders as to the further action to be taken in this matter.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-4-10.

A. GALLETTI—12-4-10.

The matter can lie over pending the further communication promised by the Honourable the Maharaja of Bobbili.

L. M. WYNCH—12-4-10.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Demi-official—from A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 20th April 1910.

I enclose a letter from Van Wart and a copy of my reply. I think the question of the Rajkumar College has been dealt with in the Revenue Department. Perhaps you may like to obtain some information from Van Wart later on.

(i)

Demi-official—from R. B. VAN WART, Esq., Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajputana.

To—A. Y. G. Campbell, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Dated—the 12th April 1910.

No.—C. 81.

I noticed recently in the *Madras Times* that a scheme for starting a Rajkumar College in the Presidency was under consideration by the Madras Government. As Mayo College here is, I take it, the chief of these institutions, I wondered if His Excellency would care to have any information which I can supply; if I can be of use in this connection it will be a pleasure to me; the annual college report, which includes a financial statement, is instructive reading. There are two points here which strike me as contributing largely to the success of this college—the first is that the boys all have a common bond as Rajputs (with only two or three exceptions), thus obviating one great difficulty; the second is that the chiefs of the various States have, from time to time as well as at the outset, given large and often princely donations to the college; without these there is little doubt but that the college would have come to grief in the past; also there is of course a large and continuous supply of boys within a comparatively compact circle. If you think this matter worth bringing to His Excellency's notice I shall be glad to be of use; if not do not worry him and forgive me for having worried you. I fear the boy and I won't get to Ootacamund—there are no funds—we shall have either to stay here or go to Mount Abu in Rajputana for May and June; we both are in need of bracing up too, more's the pity. I hope His Excellency is all right again now.

(ii)

Demi-official—from A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—R. B. VAN WART, Esq., Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajputana.

Date—Ootacamund, the 20th April 1910.

No.—81-1.

I am desired by His Excellency to thank you for your letter, dated the 12th April, and your offer to let His Excellency have any information regarding the Mayo College which may be useful in connection with the scheme for starting a Rajkumar

College here. A scheme drawn up by a Committee has been recently published and the Government are now waiting to see how far the local Rajas and Zamindars support it with promises of contributions. If the scheme receives sufficient support, the Government will then have to decide what is to be done for the establishment of the college and in that connection you may be able to supply the Government with useful information.

I am sorry to say that His Excellency has had a recurrence of his former ailment, but the doctor hopes that he will be able to get up at the end of next week.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The question of founding a Rajkumar College in this Presidency is being considered in the Educational Department.

It is submitted that this file may also be transferred to that department, to be added to the file.

C.V.R.—24-4-10.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AIYAR—25-4-10.

To the Educational Department.

A. G. CARDEW—26-4-10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Lodge, and keep with file regarding the Rajkumar College.

L. M. WYNCH—28-4-10.

The further communication from the Maharaja of Bobbili has not yet been received. The file is submitted for perusal.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-5-10.

Seen.

L. M. WYNCH—17-5-10.

Send to me on the 28th please after the Honourable Member's return from Bobbili.

L. M. WYNCH—20-6-10.

The file is resubmitted for perusal and for orders as to what further steps may be taken in this matter. The communication promised by the Honourable the Maharaja of Bobbili has not yet come in.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-6-10.

*Telephonic message—*from A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

*To—*the Secretary to Government, Educational department.

*Dated—*the 4th July 1910.

His Excellency will be glad if you will kindly send him the papers about the proposed Rajkumar College at Madras.

Put up the file please.

L. M. WYNCH—4-7-10.

The file is submitted.

T.K.—4-7-10.

L. M. WYNCH—4-7-10.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Order in Council.

The Government order on the Committee's report may now issue.

It may be placed on Editor's Table. It should be communicated to the Secretary, Madras Landholders' Association.

L. M. WYNCH—15-7-10.

With reference to the Order in Council above, please let me have clean typed copies of the letter to the Maharaja of Bobbili as amended by me on the draft, and also letter to the Secretary to the Landholders' Association, which may be a copy of that to the Maharaja, omitting paragraph 3 and adding the sentence on the draft at end of paragraph 2.

L. M. WYNCH—15-7-10.

Typed copies of the letters to the Honourable the Maharaja of Bobbili and to the Secretary to the Landholders' Association are submitted. The order on the Committee's report has been numbered under date the 15th July.

T.K.—16-7-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—16-7-10.

S. H. SLATER—16-7-10.

The draft covering letters to the Honourable the Maharaja and the Secretary to the Landholders' Association are submitted for approval.

His Excellency the Governor read out the letter to the Maharaja in Council yesterday so that he is already aware of the appreciation of Government, but he may like to have a copy of it with the Government order which has to be communicated to him as one of the members of the Committee.

L. M. WYNCH—16-7-10.

Yes. I agree. The letter to the Maharaja will not go to Editor's Table, *only the order.*

M. H[AMMICK]—18-7-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—19-7-10.

[G.O., No. 416, Educational, dated 15th July 1910.]

No. 416 EDUCATIONAL, 15th July 1910.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

~~Read the following paper:~~

~~Report of the Rajkumar College Committee, dated 16th September 1909.~~

Order—No. 416, Educational, dated 15th March 1910.

The papers read above relate to the establishment and maintenance of a Rajkumar College in Madras.

2. The proposal to establish such a college has been urged upon the Government by the Maharaja of Bobbili for some time past, and in March 1909 the Government appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the proposal. The Committee now submit a report and a draft scheme.

3. The Committee observe that the most important question connected with the establishment and maintenance of the college is that of funds. The construction of a suitable building would cost at least 2½ lakhs. A further sum would be required for the necessary initial equipment in the way of apparatus, books, etc., while the annual recurring charges on account of educational and menial establishment would amount roughly to Rs. 32,400, exclusive of the cost of maintenance and repairs to buildings. The Committee accordingly consider that a sum of not less than 5½ lakhs would be necessary for the establishment of the college in the first instance—2½ lakhs for the buildings and about 3 lakhs for the nucleus of an endowment fund.

4. The Committee anticipate that the college would be attended by twenty to twenty-four boys and recommend that the fees to be charged might range from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400 per annum. At the same time they point out that in their opinion it is essential to the success of the scheme that fees should be kept as low as possible and to this end recommend that Government should give a grant towards the maintenance of the college. Assuming that the annual cost of maintenance including contingent and other charges will amount to about Rs. 40,000, the Government would be willing to contribute Rs. 15,000 for the first five years. But by the end of that time they consider that the college should be self-supporting. The endowment fund eventually required will therefore be not less than 6 lakhs, the annual interest from which (Rs. 21,000) would suffice to take the place of the Government contribution of Rs. 15,000 and meet any increased charges of the institution while enabling the fees to be kept below the rates proposed by the Committee. The total cost of the scheme may then be computed at 8½ lakhs, of which 2½ lakhs would form the building fund. Towards the amount so required, the Maharaja of Bobbili has promised to contribute 1 lakh of rupees and the Government are prepared to make a contribution of a similar amount, if the remaining sum of 6½ lakhs is contributed by the landowners and zamindars of the Presidency.

5. The Committee apprehend that unless the Court of Wards lends its support to the scheme and sends its wards to the college, the number of pupils required to make the college a success cannot be secured. The Committee therefore propose to place all the members of the Court of Wards on the Board of Management of the college. The Government agree with the Committee and desire it to be understood that the contribution and the annual grant promised by the Government will be subject to the condition that the Court of Wards retains a clear working majority on the Board of Management.

6. Subject to these remarks, the Government accept the scheme generally.
(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Members of the Rajkumar College Committee (to be addressed by name).

" Court of Wards.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Maharaja of Bobbili, &c. (with C.L.).

stet
The Rev. & the Madras Landholders' Assn. with C.L.

Dep. at 10th

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