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[Despatch Abstract.]

Vernacular languages Reading Letter from Chairman of a public meeting held at Madras on the subject of the decision of the Madras University adopting the study of Telugu

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. *Name of Paper*— The Madras Mail
2. *Published at*— Madras
3. *Dated*— 10.3.13

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

ADJOURNED SENATE MEETING.

The adjourned Meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held on Saturday, proceedings beginning at an early hour in the afternoon. The discussion of the Report of the Committee in regard to the position occupied by languages was resumed and continued for 3½ hours.

SIR ALFRED BOURNE.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne was the first speaker in the afternoon.

He observed that he had always felt with regard to this subject—as he had said *ad nauseam*—that they should hear those whose languages the Senate was dealing with. Whatever their opinion as educationists might be, the opinion of the people who spoke or ought to have spoken those languages should be taken into account. The matter was in the hands of the Committee, and he thought that they must all have been struck with the excellent way in which the Committee had gone through the work entrusted to them, as indicated by the tabulated results of their enquiries. The conclusions to which the Committee had come as a result of those enquiries were, as they now stood, not yet exhaustive. He, however, understood from Mr. Hunter that it was an interim Report. The evidence which troubled him most was found in the replies to questions 13, 15, 16 and 17. He was not at all sure that the Committee had yet sufficiently dealt with the evidence before it in answer to those questions. Quest.on 12 was:—"Are any special difficulties experienced in teaching vernacular composition, and if so, what are they?" The answers were:—"Want of standards, want of models, bad teaching in schools, lack of interest on the part of pupils," etc. Some other answers were:—"Want of books, want of standard, defect of expressing Western ideas in vernaculars and inability to think in vernaculars," and so on. Question 15 was about translation and asked whether the optional course in translation was of any value. The opinions of the authorities consulted were fairly equally divided. Question No. 16 was whether the course in composition under part 2 promoted increased facility in the use of vernacular languages, and the replies preponderatingly "Yes." As Mr. Hunter pointed out, there was a very hopeful sign. Question 17 asked if the course would be improved if the compositions required were on the subject matter of certain set books in modern vernacular prose, and if such books, as regards both style and subject matter, were available; and the answers were preponderatingly "Yes."

The Committee had before it a mass of opinion that there were difficulties in teaching vernacular composition. The Committee came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary and undesirable to modify the existing Regulations for part 2 in the Intermediate Course. He did not know whether that meant that the words of the Regulations need not be altered. That might or might not be so. It was quite clear that some instructions to improve part 2, although it might not be by altering the Regulations but by subsidiary instructions to examiners, might be necessary with regard to the books to be used. He meant such instructions as were commonly issued by the Syndicate which could also exercise the statutory power of embodying those instructions in the actual Regulations. He would himself like to adopt the Report of the Committee, except one portion of it. He suggested that the Senate might request the Committee to consider again, in view of the evidence before it, whether by so arranging the course of part 2 they could not secure a really efficient study of the languages to the extent or standard which it was desirable to make them compulsory on every candidate for the Intermediate Course. He thought it was quite clear that although composition might already be doing some good, it was not regarded very seriously. If two hours a week, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Soshagiri Iyer, was all the time that Colleges devoted to those languages, he was quite prepared to say that it was not enough. The second question was whether something in the way of vernaculars should be introduced for all candidates who went up for the B. A. pass course. He was rather in favour of introducing into the pass course of the B. A something like part 2 of the Intermediate, as it might be modified by a suitable Committee.

MR. RAMANADHA IYER.

Mr. K. B. RAMANADHA IYER said that it was by way of expression of the general discontent with the state of things that he wanted to place before them certain considerations. He had been asked why this matter of the vernaculars came on again and again for discussion before the Senate. He thought it was bound to come again and again, so long as the matter was not satisfactorily settled, and he would tell them that from the time that these reforms had been effectuated, he had to raise his solitary voice against going headlong in the matter. He had then opposed to him weighty and influential opinions, but he would say that some of those gentlemen, who were opposed to him on that occasion but had since revised their views, and one who was now no longer with them had lived long enough to regret the support he gave to the changes which had been introduced. The position which a mother tongue could occupy in University education was probably a question which they ought to settle satisfactorily. It would not be coming up in this form it in the earlier High School courses provision had been made for the mother tongue to be efficiently taught, and because of the anamolous position which the mother tongue occupied in earlier courses of studies the University had to do something for its study in the University classes. They might remember that in all European countries, they had not formerly paid such attention to the vernacular languages as now, and the tradition had been to have education imparted to pupils in learned languages. In England itself, he thought, it would be within the memory of many gentlemen, there had been historians who lamented that instruction had been imparted in foreign languages. Why was there such a deadset against vernaculars now? They found a respectable body of those who ought to support them, against the study of vernaculars. Some of them thought that the study of the vernaculars would bring up a recrudescence of old-world views. He thought that opinion was being favoured by those who wanted to see reform effected in Hindu Society. His sympathies were perfectly with them, and yet he thought that these gentlemen had attached undue importance to the kind of influence which the vernaculars could exert, if the University kept alive those languages and the literatures associated with them.

There was another set of people who were against having the vernaculars. That was because they thought that it would take away very much of the time at their disposal for teaching other subjects. Those were experts, who were enthusiasts about their own subjects and wanted all the time for the cultivation of special studies. His sympathies were with them, too. They had another set of objectors. They were the modernists. They were afraid that if the second languages were studied, the study of old-world literature would probably give a prominent standing to the old-world styles of the Pundits, and they were opposed to having the vernaculars in anything like the vigour in which they once existed. He did not understand the kind of attack which was made on all vernacular literatures, because of the id a that if the Pundit controlled the vernaculars it would make it impossible for the vernacu ars to develop in a healthy kind of way. After all, the Pundit was what he was because he had not been made to do better. They ought to improve him, if they wished to get all that was in the Pundit, and not despise him in the manner which at present they proposed to despise him. With regard to the languages, again, if they made it impossible for students to learn the language in the early stage, no amount of interest in such studies would do for making up lost opportunities. With regard to supervising the work of the Pundits, the gentlemen in charge of schools and Colleges felt that they were not competent to superintend their work properly. He did not see why they should not have set books, even for teaching vernacular composition, and he would suggest that even vernacular poems might be prescribed for such text-books as part of non-detailed study. They would give an impetus to the study of vernacular languages.

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Along with the study of composition, there must be a regular study of second languages. If they so revised the course of studies for second languages as to make them compulsory, they could then provide for a proper study of even French and German, knowledge of which was in his opinion necessary for the pupils studying modern science. It was said that the present attempt to bring back vernaculars to their old position was attempting to tinker with University Regulations and that such tinkering ought to be stopped. In reply to these criticisms, he would ask whether there had not been tinkering with University Regulations ever since they had them, and he did not see why they could not tinker with these Regulations in regard to languages till they were put on a satisfactory footing. So long as things were in unstable equilibrium, there was bound to be disturbance. Having placed the vernaculars in such a ticklish position, they had no right to expect people not to make attempts to disturb it. He thought the European gentlemen of the Senate were out of court in connection with this matter. (Hear, hear.) The Indian members of the Senate, he claimed, were in a better position to understand students and know what was good for them than the European members. It appeared to him that in the earlier state of things they manufactured professors of things in general, but now they were going to the other end, to manufacture people who specialised in very minute studies. It was the manufacturing of experts that they had undertaken, and he would say that by just leavening the studies, by having a course in the second language, they might not have that kind of expert manufacture, but the kind of article that might be good for them all and for the community. If they did not have the vernaculars, the charges levelled against the educated classes that they did not represent the masses of the people would grow more and more. If students were not compelled to study second languages, that would not enable the masses to acquire whatever there was good and useful in Western learning, for he believed it was by people who went through a University education getting to be sufficiently familiar with the vernacular languages that they would be able to move among the people and teach what there was useful and valuable in the new culture, and this would certainly make the spread of Western culture possible. If the educated man were to cut himself off from the vernaculars, as he was likely to do under the new courses, they could not expect any great spread of culture among the masses.

MR. H. J. ALLEN.

Mr. H. J. ALLEN said that it was more desirable that half a dozen people should read the vernaculars out of a genuine interest and love for them than that a hundred persons should be compelled to do so. His point was that by leaving those subjects optional, they did not destroy the interest of graduates in the vernaculars. A few years ago, a Committee appointed to go into the question suggested that the passing mark in vernacular composition should be reduced from 50 to 40 per cent., and the Government had accepted this proposal. Somewhat late in the day now, the complaint was made that the vernacular composition was not being adequately done. He said that he had heard from people who knew about it that it was difficult to get suitable text-books for teaching vernacular composition in all the vernaculars, though in one or two of them, books might be available, and in the absence of suitable text-books in all the vernaculars, they could not lay down a general scheme. In connection with the suggestion that vernaculars should be made compulsory in the pass course, had anybody taken into consideration the amount of money, Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs, that had been spent by the Colleges, all over the Presidency, in coming into line with the new Regulations, and was it wise to advocate a change after such an enormous expenditure? Was it good business? Would any business firm advocate change on such lines? If the amendment of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer was carried, it would not secure the object which Mr. Natesan had in view, namely, to make every student take a keen interest in the study of vernaculars, for, in his opinion, compulsion was likely to kill all interest in the study.

KHAN BAHADUR AZIZUDDIN SAHIB.

Khan Bahadur AZIZUDDIN SAHIB said that Mr Seshagiri Iyer's amendment, if carried, would prejudicially affect Mussalman students, as there were no Munshis at all in the High Schools and Colleges competent to teach the second languages. Making second languages compulsory would, therefore, have the most painful effect on the educational progress of Mussalmans. It was open to parents to compel their sons to study their mother tongues. It was the fashion of the day with Hindus to neglect the vernaculars; for every three vernacular words used by Hindu students in the course of their conversation, they used two English words. The language they spoke was neither Telugu, Tamil nor English. Hindu students preferred writing their letters in English to writing them in the vernaculars. The reform in those matters should begin at home. Why did not his Hindu friends control their sons and compel them to pay more attention to their mother tongue in their houses? He hoped that the Senate would vote against Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's amendments.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI said that the present controversy was represented as one between smatterers and specialists. They were asked to believe that the old system only produced smatterers, and that the new system was going to produce specialists of a very profound order. How did it work out with reference to facts? There were now, in 1913, 5,823 candidates preparing for the Intermediate and 1,012 candidates for the B.A. examinations. Of these he found that a good number were taking up only one language in Group 3 in the vernaculars. Their numbers were given in the statistics on the agenda. He found that, in 1912-13, those who studied Tamil were six in the Senior and one in the Junior Intermediate class in Second Grade Colleges, and when they came to the B. A. class they found that there was only one candidate who studied Tamil for the whole University. In the case of Telugu, they found that there were about 71 people in all who wished to specialise in this language. In the case of Kanarese, there were only 15, Malayalam 28 and Urdu 27. One peculiar feature seemed to be this, that Sanskrit seemed to have been studied very much in the new system, as there were had 282 pupils studying with a view to specialising. That did not show that the present system worked out very much in favour of the vernaculars. The present system had been recommended as preparing to create a class of students who would specialise in the vernaculars, for the love of the language. But they did not find that a very large number of them took to their studies in the new system with the enthusiasm which they would like to see. He wished to point out that with regard to Group 3 in the Intermediate, there were as many as eight Colleges in the University affiliated, and those Colleges were affiliated only in that group. As regards the provision for teaching these languages in the various Colleges, he pointed out that no College in Madras had made provision for the teaching of Branch 6 for the B.A., which included two languages, one of them had a classical language.

He wished to ask what was the value of the great love of specialising which had led people to omit to make provision for the teaching of the languages. Neither in the Christian College nor in the Presidency College was there such provision, and that did not seem to show that the love for the study of these languages had any particular value from a practical point of view. The only provision made in the Presidency College was for Honours Sanskrit. After all this, the smatterers were not against specialising at all in the vernaculars. What they were anxious about was that they did not like to have a class of people who had finished their University course without even a smattering of their own mother tongue. Those who were anxious to provide for Indian vernaculars would be greatly relieved if they could believe that the place of the vernaculars in the present scheme was not the result of a dead-set against the Indian languages. It was a pity that they should have taught those languages only through the old-world Pundit. There was a possibility of remedying the defect without absolutely doing away with the teaching of these languages. They were asked to believe that a mere prescription of composition was sufficient provision for the teaching of a language. He did not know how it could be maintained that

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a boy could be taught to read and write Tamil well, if he had not been well taught to study the classics in that language and had learnt to express himself not only with effect and power, but with beauty. Those who were for the amendment should, he thought, go back a little and put the second languages in the place which they occupied before. It might be with some of them a matter of sentiment, but they could not be asked to forego their sentiment. Their love for their language should not be penalised. They should not be told that they could have their own languages if they would forego history, science, mathematics, and so forth.

MR. RAMALINGA REDDY.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDY spoke against the amendment, and said that Europeans had a right to be heard on the question of the vernaculars, as the question was to be considered in relation to the entire scheme. He felt that the system which now prevailed was much better calculated to promote the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and his friends than the remedy they suggested. Seventy-one students, it was pointed out, were found specialising in Telugu. The number was much larger than that for any other vernacular. If each year there were even 50 students specialising, they could expect most encouraging results in a very few years. Why should there be more Telugu students than others specialising? It was perfectly clear that the University arrangements had very little to do with the number of students who took a genuine interest in the vernaculars. The old system was pronouncedly a failure. The present system was much better calculated to promote the object. The class of people who would be trained under the present system would be better able to popularise culture than those trained under the previous system. The present curriculum provided for the real needs of the country. He did not think that the nationalist spirit which prevailed now was the product of the vernaculars. Nor did he believe that much encouragement was given to it by the vernaculars. Social reform had done much to the promotion of the vernaculars. It was because the Telugu people were intensely keen on social reform that they were more interested in Telugu for popularising those ideas.

MR. PRARATHARTHIHARA IYER.

Mr. A. C. PRARATHARTHIHARA IYER spoke in favour of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's amendment, and maintained that it could not be undesirable to make compulsory the study of Indian languages in an Indian University. He spoke of the vast treasures of knowledge and wisdom in the Indian vernaculars and maintained that they deserved to be encouraged. Referring to the large number of Telugu students taking to the study of the Telugu language, he pointed out that it was due to the fact that the Colleges in the Northern Circars had only affiliated for the 3rd Group, and, therefore, that there was no alternative but to go in for that. On the other hand, there were a large number of Telugu students in in Madras; they had not a single Telugu student either in the Presidency College or in the Christian College, studying the vernaculars. If vernacular composition was to be properly studied it was agreed that vernacular literature should be studied, and if both these were conceded, was it undesirable to make the study of the vernaculars compulsory?

MR. YAKUB HASAN.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur said that h was one of those who believed that the Committee had not done what it had been required to do. The Committee had been asked to consider and report upon the position occupied by the languages other than English. He considered that classical languages came under the heading, but no reference had been made to them in the Report, and no consideration had been given to the study of the classical languages. The Committee had been asked to make proposals for better attention being paid to the classical and vernacular languages, but the Report presented had brought in something for which there had been no reference made to the Committtee. Some of the members of the Committe were for and some against measures for making Indian languages more popular, and they had left the question of classical languages severely alone. The advocates of the vernaculars did not perhaps realise what harm they had done to the study of the classical languages and indirectly to the cause of the vernaculars themselves. The study of classical languages was essential for a profound knowledge of the vernaculars. It was a combination of Oriental and Western culture that they wanted, and both well balanced. They should look to the school department for a systematic study of the vernaculars. The reform must begin there. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Intermediate course was wholly due to the neglect of the vernaculars in the school course.

MR. VENKATARANGA RAO.

Mr. G. VENKATARANGA RAO said that nothing would be more seriously harmful to the cause of the vernaculars than the attempt of the University to keep in the background the study of these languages and literatures. A general acquaintance with the outlines of the languages and their literatures ought to be made compulsory, while specialisation in the languages should be made optional.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

Mr. K.V. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, one of the new Fellows elected by the graduates, made a striking speech, taking up by the cudgels on behalf of the vernaculars and the Pundits. He deprecated the introduction of racial questions in the consideration of languages, and in the Committee's Report he was glad to say there was no question of hostility to the vernaculars. The Committee stated that the present condition of the vernaculars in the various Colleges was satisfactory. The question was purely one of facts. He regretted that when they were discussing the question of the vernaculars they had not the advantage of the presence of Professor Mr. Rungacharlar and Raja Raja Varma, two very distinguished students of the languages. He regretted also that irrelevent matter had been introduced in connection with the discussion. A good deal had been made out of the proposal to introduce compulsory vernaculars, though compulsion seemed to be taken for granted in connection with the study of the English language. He thought it as essential to read the vernaculars as it was to read the English language. He could not recognise the logic of saying that compulsion was good in the case of English and was bad in the case of the vernaculars. He was afraid they were simply dodging the main question. The question was not whether vernaculars were receiving some attention. They were all of them well disposed towards the vernaculars, but the question was whether they were getting an adequate amount of the vernaculars in the various courses. With regard to that, the gentlemen of the Committee came forward and assured them that they were in the best of all possible worlds in regard to the vernaculars. No Committee was likely to be able to convince him that though there had been improvement in the equipment of the vernaculars it was by any means better than what they had achieved in the past. With regard to the actual equipment of the students in the various classes it was practically very little. He considered that the whole question had been taken on a side track but they had been assured there was progress. The question was very much more important to Indians than to Europeans, because European children were not going to be trained in this country. In the interests of truth and justice, the fact must be mentioned, that though it had been stated that graduates were looking after the work, there was a certain amount of mystification attempted in connection with the matter. Continuing, he observed that he was in the land of Pundits, who possessed an mount of critical faculty that was the object of admiration even of English scholars. His contention was that the idea that the Pundit would ruin the teaching of the languages was erroneous. Why the Pundit was discredited was because they put forward bad specimens of the Pundit class and then condemned them. In concluding a vigorous speech, lasting nearly half an hour, the speaker appealed to the Senate to reject the Committee's Report.

Mr. S. KRISHNASWAMY IYENGAR pointed out that it was possible to arrive at a compromise, and pleaded for the formation of a representative Committee of people who knew something about the languages, to go into the matter, and hoped that it was just possible they could bring about a compromise.

The amendment of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer was then put to the Meeting and lost, 12 voting for and 51 against.

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ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI IYER next moved the alternative amendment, which he had given notice of, in the following terms :—

"With the alteration that, in the opinion of the Senate, it should be made compulsory for all students selecting Group iii of the Intermediate Course to take up the study of one language as one of the three subjects of the Course."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER, in seconding the amendment, said that some years ago they had tried the scheme of teaching English without text-books and had failed, and the University then came back to the system of teaching English through text-books, and hoped that the present attempt to teach vernaculars without text-books would end in similar failure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice SUNDARA IYER, in supporting the amendment, said that the Senate would have no rest unless the results of the present system proved to be unsatisfactory, and that the subject was bound to come up again and again until it was satisfactorily settled.

Mr. H. J. ALLEN opposed this amendment also, as it would be difficult to carry it out in practice.

The amendment was put to the vote and rejected by a majority voting for and 47 against it.

Mr. VENKATARANGA RAO's amendments to modify the Report of the Committee was ruled out of order.

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put to the Meeting and was carried by a majority of 45.

The poll was taken, on the motion of Mr. G. V. Venkataranga Rao, seconded by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On the motion of the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, the Senate recommended the application of the American College, Madura, for affiliation in Group 5 (History and Economics) for the B. A. Degree. On the motion of Mr. J. H. Stone, the Madras Christian College was affiliated in Branch I, B. A. Honours Mathematics. On the motion of Mr. Mark Hunter, the Central College, Bangalore, was recommended for affiliation in Group II, B. of the B. A. The Syndicate reported to the Senate the changes in the dates of the Medical examinations this year by one week earlier, and that these will commence on Monday, the 31st instant, instead of Tuesday, the 8th April. Similar changes in the dates and houses of examination in Branch V of the B. A. were reported.

In connection with the motion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for the revision of Regulations, with a view to providing for the grant of University studentships of higher value and for longer terms and not limited to subjects in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Engineering only, the Vice-Chancellor informed the Senate that the Syndicate had actually reported to Government that it was about to carry out the proposals.

The Meeting then terminated

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The Senate Meeting.

The meeting of the Senate which concluded on Saturday evening, was notable for two things. The first was the short debate upon the allocation of the University Lectures for the current academic year, and the other the longer and more vigorously conducted debate upon the compulsory or optional study of the vernaculars. The former arose out of a proposal by Mr. G. A. Natesan that the programme of proposed lectures be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration. It appears from the discussion that it is thought in some quarters that by giving such lectureships to the Professors of affiliated colleges, the University was paying them for work which would be done in the ordinary course of their professorial duties. Needless to say, this point was stoutly denied by those of the Professors who were present, and by the members of the Syndicate. Although we are not prepared to look at the matter from the purely pecuniary point of view adopted by Mr. Natesan and his supporters, we do think that there is much to be said against the giving of University lectureships to Professors. In the first place, there is always the danger of the Syndicate laying itself open to unseemly charges of the kind hinted at Friday's sitting of the Senate, a possibility which in the best interests of the University itself it is most desirable to avoid. Then there is the fact, and in our opinion a most important one, that students are generally more attracted by the presence of some learned scholar coming from outside the University than they are if the lecturer happens to be one of their own Professors. This may not be the case in every instance, but we venture to think that in the majority of cases it is so. There is always a glamour about a strange name which attracts, and this force is greater, when as in these cases, the owner of the name is renowned for his talent. Then, again, there is the fact that these lectures afford an opportunity of opening a new vista of a subject to the students, of placing it before them in a fresh light. All of us regard things from different points of view, and it is the possibility which these lectures afford the University of placing before the students the subjects they study as viewed from an angle which is unfamiliar to them, which, in our opinion, gives them their chief value.

Another fact is that it is absolutely essential that the lecturer should be an undoubted expert in his subject. If possible, he should be a man who possesses an international reputation, one, in fact, who is regarded all over the world as an authority on his subject. If this were the case, the scope of the lectures would be greatly enlarged. It would include not only the students but also the teachers and even the Professors themselves. No harm can be done by making this the standard of the lectures. This being the ideal, if a Professor of any College were chosen, such action would lend added distinction to his name. It might possibly be urged that such a standard cannot be attained under the present regulations and with the present funds. If this be so, then, it appears to us that the regulations are greatly in need of alteration. As regards the question of funds, we consider that a few lectures of the above standard would be of a greater value than many of a lower standard. The discussion on the question as to whether the vernaculars should be compulsory or optional laid bare the great divergencies of opinion existing on this question. We were sorry to note that matters tended to take a very personal turn and that the names of members were frequently mentioned in the course of the debate. The introduction of personalities never conduces to the harmonious working of deliberative bodies; on the other hand, they seriously hamper the business of the meeting by confusing the points at issue. When personality rules supreme, members are liable to regard a particular question, not in the detached manner expected of them, but as being advocated or opposed by such and such a person. This question of vernaculars is an old one and is constantly recurring in the discussions of the Senate, and the belief seems well grounded that it will continue to be raised as long as the present unsatisfactory conditions exist. But we must confess that no new light was thrown upon the subject during the debate. Looking over the figures contained in the answers given by the Colleges in reply to questions sent out by the Committee, we are led to conclude, that regarded from the statistics alone, the attitude of the Committee is abundantly justified. If, however, the answers of the second grade Colleges only are taken into consideration, there is good ground for the contention

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2. *Published at*— Madras
3. *Dated*— 12-3-13

that compulsory study of vernaculars would be desirable in group III of the Intermediate grade. It must be confessed, too, that no strong case was made out against this point of view by its opponents, for the argument that it would involve alteration of College time-tables must be passed over as scarcely worthy of consideration. If such questions were always to be taken into consideration in the matter of higher education, there would, in our opinion, be an end to educational progress. The larger question of compulsion in the other stages did not seem to be so well supported. The members of the Senate and the Committee seemed to regard the question from two different standpoints. The Committee appeared to have approached the question from the point of view of practical utility only, while members in favour of the compulsory system viewed it from the national standpoint; from the standpoint of a patriot wishing to keep alive the language of his motherland. With these two different outlooks, it was natural that the issues of the debates should be somewhat confused. As a result, we found, as we have stated above, that the personnal equation was very prominent on the one hand, and, on the other, the debate degenerated into an attack upon and a defence of the Pundit. Much was said on both sides on this latter question, and we deplore attacks upon a class of people who, apart from their present position, have done and we believe, are still capable of doing a great deal of good in this country. We were sorry to hear, during the debate, references to nationality. This question of nationality is one which is constantly arising, and is doing immense harm to the relations between Europeans and Indians. It is a mistake to suppose that simply because one man is of one race and another is of the other, that they are bound to be opposed. Unfortunately, it is often the people whose interests would be mostly promoted by the existence of cordial relations, that bring these questions of national division to the fore. The argument of the supporters of the compulsory system that the present system of compulsory composition was not sufficient to compel a proper study of the languages in question was, in our opinion, the most valid of the arguments brought forth, despite the fact that the figures show a somewhat contrary tendency. It must be confessed that a study of two hours a week in any subject, cannot be regarded as not sufficient, and in such a complex study as that of a language, it is, we think, quite inadequate. As the question now stands, the study of these languages has to be optional and it may be expected that this being the case, the time allotted to them will have to be greatly extended. In any case, it would, in our opinion, be better to have complete study in the case of the few than the existing travesty of study in the case of the many.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No._____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S.C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of clerk with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.C.).	Initials with date of (1) clerk of the Chief Secretariat department acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to departments outside the Chief Secretariat.

Edal

CHIEF SECRETARY* 20 MAR 1913 GOVERNMENT OF MAD

PUBLIC SECRETARY (PUBLIC ETC., DEPARTMENT) 20 MAR 1913 * GOVT. OF MADRAS. *

C. 965 eof
21.3.13

Madras, 16th March 1913.

From

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Avl, C. I. E.,

To

The Honourable Mr. A. G. Cardew C. S. I. M. A., I. C. S.,

REGISTRAR, 21 MAR 1913 LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the

Government of Madras.

Sir,

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Public meeting of the Citizens of Madras held at the Victoria Town Hall on Friday the 14th inst, I have the honour to forward herewith for the consideration of Government copy of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting protesting against the decision of the Senate of the Madras University in re the study of the Vernacular languages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

P Rajaratnam

Chairman of the Public meeting.

TK 21/3

2

Enclosure to Letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

8

------0-------

The following are the Resolutions passed at the Public meeting held at the Victoria Town Hall on Friday the 14th inst:---

--------0-------

Resolution No. 1.

That this meeting of the citizens of Madras has learnt with regret the decision of the Senate of the University of Madras refusing to make the study of the Vernacular languages compulsory for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, and as the result of this decision will be a practical deathblow to the study of the Vernacular languages by the student population in future, this Meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision of the Senate.

Resolution No. 2.

That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary that the study of the Indian languages should be made compulsory in the Intermediate Course and in the Pass Course of the B. A. Degree Examination.

Resolution No. 3.

That the Chairman be authorized to communicate the above two Resolutions to the Government of Madras.

Rajagopalachariar

CHAIRMAN.

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

93

Educl DEPARTMENT.

Do. 965-1

10.4.13

Perusal file

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Educl DEPARTMENT,

To

M.R.Ry Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avl C.I.E.

FORT ST. GEORGE

DATED OOTACAMUND, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th March 1913, forwarding copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the Victoria Town hall on the 14th ~~which will receive due attention~~ inst. in respect of the de of the University of Madras regardi the study of verna -cular lang

MUNICIPAL 18 APR 1913

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Desp 12-4-13

8-4-13

9-4-13

104 13

Rec'd 14-4-13

E&D

REGR. CHIEF SECT. 27 MAR 1913 MADRAS GOVT.

C. 1050 & of 3

31.3.13 10

From

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Ganapathi Aiyer Avergal
M.A.M.L.

Chairman of the Public meeting held on the
21st March 1913.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras.

Sir;

I have the honour to submit herewith
Copy of the resolutions passed at a Public
meeting held in Trichinopoly for such action
as the Government is pleased to direct in the matter.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
K.S. Ganapathi

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 28 MAR 1913 SECRETARIAT

PM 28/3

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Trichinopoly on the 21st March 1913.

I. That this meeting of the citizens of Trichinopoly protests against the decision of the Senate of the University of Madras refusing to make the Study of Vernacular languages compulsory for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations and requests the Government of Madras to require the Senate to reconsider their decision adopting the report of the Committee.

II. That this meeting records as its emphatic opinion that the existing Courses should be recast so as to render the Study of one Indian language compulsory for the larger number of, if not for all, University Students and that it is quite possible for the Senate to effect such recasting without going against any of the vital principles of the existing Scheme.

K. V. Ganapathy Aiyar

CHIEF SECRETARY * 25 MAR 1913 * GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

THERE IS NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN TRUTH.

Madras. 12

20- 3- 1913

CURRENT NO. 1738 PUBLIC

Rys. 25. 3. 13

C. 1890 ex

1. 4. 13

My dear sir,

I take the liberty of approaching you with the following representations on a subject of some importance to the people of Southern India.

You know that the Senate of the Madras University at its recent meeting resolved to adopt the report of the Select Committee re the studies of the Vernaculars not being made compulsory in the Intermediate Ex^n & the B.A. Ex^n. Viz. The Senate have resolved that the Vernaculars should not be made compulsory subjects for the aforesaid Examinations. The public mind has been much agitated & been made very anxious over this resolution of the Senate. The majority of the provincial Indian members of the Senate voted in favor of "compulsion." The European Gentlemen threw their weight against "compulsion". Mere exercise in composition will not go a great way towards the improve-ment

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT. 31 MAR 1913

Public Deptt

1 (1738-1 Public) 29.3.13

To the Educational Departmt

M.O

25/3/13

28 3

THERE IS NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN TRUTH.

-ment of the Vernaculars. The study of the grammar & the literature de- of a language is absolutely necessary if that language should be advanced. It will be an anamoly that in a University in South India the Indian languages should be thrown into the background. Malayalam & Canarese may be considered as languages having recent literatures. But as regards Tamil & Telugu, they are old languages with a great vitality of their own able to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances & surroundings and environment. Tamil is a very very old language. Its literature in religion & morality is unique. The immortal Devaram & Thiruvasagam hymns & the great Kural are found in Tamil. Under the University curriculum a Tamilian will pass thro the University without knowing a word of these classical works. Their religious & morality have been a great source of advise & edification to such people as the late Reverend G. U. Pope.

THERE IS NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN TRUTH.

of late there is an awakening amongst our people to the importance of the Studies of the Vernaculars. At this time, instead of encouraging & improving the spirit of such awakening the University has thrown a wet blanket over the matter by its retrograde resolution.

It is said that in the past years, the compulsory character of the study of the Vernaculars has given no tangible results. The reason is to be sought therefor in the nature of the teaching & in the examinations. The new awakening alone opposed to gives the new hope of better results.

Can one expect a good knowledge of English by mere composition-exercise without study of its classical authors? Similarly is the case in regard to the Vernacular Studies.

THERE IS NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN TRUTH.

It is said by some opponents that the students are overburdened with subjects. That hence the Vernaculars should be eliminated. If the students be burdened the Vernaculars should not be subject to this fate. Other subjects may be removed. The Vernaculars connect the students with the past of the country in tradition & learning.

The position of Bengal & of Bombay are different; there the languages are recent growth, they are derivatives from Sanskrit. Whereas the Dravidian family of languages with Tamil at their head is a distinct one though they may have been enriched by words from Sanskrit.

If language of a country be considered as the deposit of thoughts of the great minds of the past, we can ill afford to lose the purifying & ennobling influence of the Tamil & Telugu literatures.

I have trespassed much upon your busy time by a lengthy

communication. The importance of the subject is my excuse -

I hope that this matter will receive your sympathetic consideration and that the Govt. may be pleased to consider the question from the people's point of view & to modify the resolution of the Senate in such a manner as to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people in regard to the improvement of their languages.

The grant of One lakh of Rupees towards the Tamil Lexicon has endeared the Government to the people to a greater extent than any other measure in recent times. Similar attitude of the Government towards the Vernaculars is ardently expected & prayed by the people -

I remain Dear Sir
Yours obediently
P Nursayanan

To
The Hon'ble
Mr R. G. Cawdery C.S.I. &c.

REGR. CHIEF SECT
31 MAR 1913
MADRAS GOVT.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
-1 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT.

To His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

May it please your Excellency: —

As Chairman of a public meeting held in the Proddutur Town-Hall on Thursday the 27th March, 1913, I beg to submit the following Resolutions passed thereat regarding the decision of the Senate of the Madras University in the matter of Indian Vernaculars.

1. "This meeting of the public of Proddutur notes with sorrow the unprogressive views of the Committee of the Senate of the Madras University to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various Courses of Study, and to frame and present to the Senate any proposal for alterations in the Regulations that may be considered desirable in order to ensure more attention being paid to such languages and is surprised at the acceptance of such narrow and retrograde views by the Senate at the meeting of that body".

2. "In the opinion of this meeting the adoption by the Senate of such views acts prejudicially to the study of Indian langua

in the Curricula of Studies for the Intermediate and B.A. Courses."

3." This meeting humbly begs that H.E. the Chancellor will be pleased to set aside the decision of the Committee".

4" This meeting authorises the Chairman to Communicate these Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, ~~the~~ Chancellor of the Madras University".

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

K. Krishna Rao
Chairman. 30.3.13

K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T.
Headmaster,
National High School,
Proddatur.

18

C.1185 &
8.4.13

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
-5 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

Bellary,
Dated the 2nd April 1913.

From

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, B.A.,B.L.,
Bellary.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal, Educational,
Fort St, George, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the resolutions passed at meetings held at Bellary on the 19th to the 21st March 1913 to consider the resolution of the Senate ~~of this Madras University making the study~~ of the Madras University making the study of the vernaculars optional in the Intermediate and the B.A. pass courses.

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

C.S. Subrahmanyam
Chairman of the meetings.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT
-5 APR 1913

Copy of the Resolutions.

---

1. That this meeting is of opinion that the study of the Vernaculars must be made compulsory for the Intermediate and the B.A. pass courses and disapproves of the attitude of the Senate of the Madras University making the study of the vernaculars optional for the above two courses.

2. That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to communicate the above resolution to the Government, to the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University.

Dated 21st March 1913.

G Subramaniyam
Chairman of the Meeting.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000—1-8-08.

14

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. 20

C.1202 Edl

Received ..... 190 , *Registered* 9 4 1913

Subject.

Vernaculars.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2
Spare copies .....

No. 1409-P.

Station Guindy , *Dated the* 5th April 1913.

From (Name) C.B.Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you for disposal by the Government the enclosed communication, dated 3rd April 1913, from the Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Association, Vellore.

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

Private Secretary.

PR

15

21

THE MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, NORTH ARCOT.

No. 228 Office of the joint Secretaries,

Vellore. 3rd April 1913

To

The Private Secretary to His Excellency,

the Governor of Madras & the Chancellor

of the Madras University,

Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the resolution passed at the Association meeting held on the 30th March/13.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Subadar, I.S.M.D.

Secretary.

Mdn: Edl: Association.

Educl

C
5413

SECRETARY TO
8 APR 1913
MAD

16

22

Proceedings of the special meetings of the Mdn:Edl: Association, North Arcot, Vellore, held on Sunday the 30th March 1913 at 5-30 P.M.

Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur

In the chair.

IX. Inadequate Vernaculars:

Passed unanimously, that this meeting of the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, has learnt with regret - the retrograde steps taken by the Senate of the Madras University at the recommendation of the Committee in respect of Vernaculars and apprehend that serious harm would result by the - University not adequately providing for the compulsary study - of the Vernaculars in the University Curriculam and request, His Excellency the Chancellor to set aside the decision of the Senate in this matter.

(Signed) Md: Habibulla

President.

(True Extract.)

Subadar I.S.M.D.

Secretary.

Vellore.

3 April 13.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000 1-8-08.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

23 17
C. 1203 Eof

Received ..... 190 , *Registered* 9. 4 1913.

Subject.

Study of Indian Languages.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2
Spare copies .....

No. 1406-P

Station Guindy , *Dated the* 5th April 1913.

From (Name) C.B.Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Private Secretary to H.E.the Governor.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you for disposal by the Government the enclosed communication, dated 2nd April 1913, from the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, Shiyali.

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

Private Secretary.

Madras
2nd April 191

24

From

Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar Avl.,

SHIYALI.

To

The Private Secretary

to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,

MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, herein enclosed, a copy of the resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held at the Municipal High School Hall, Mayavaram, on Friday the 28th March. I need hardly add that the resolution expresses almost the unanimous opinion of the Indian community in Southern India.

I hope the Government would realise the existing feeling on the subject and take such steps as lie in their power to rectify the present state of things and make it harmonize with public opinion.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Chidambaranatha Mudaliar

17

25

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a Public meeting of the citizens of Mayavaram held in the Municipal High School hall on Friday the 28th instant under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar Avl.

1. This meeting is of opinion that provision should be made in the curricula of studies in both High Schools and Colleges for the compulsory study of an Indian Language and in any change of curricula in this direction care should be taken to prevent any increase of strain on the pupils and students, by lessening the burden of studies in other departments of knowledge.

2. The President of this meeting be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Senate of the Madras University through the Registrar, the Director of Public Instruction and the Government.

(True Copy)
K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar
Chairman of the meeting

C.1204 Esp
9.4.13

- 8 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

Tiruvalur,

6th April.1913.

From

S. Sundarasa Bharatiar,

President of a Public Meeting held at Reading Room,

Tiruvalur.

To

The Secretary, to the Government of Madras,

Local and Municipal Department ,

Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

I most respectfully beg to convey to the Madras Government the following resolution passed at a Public Meeting held at Tiruvalur on Saturday the 5th Inst. at 6.P.M. to consider the recent resolution of the Senate regarding the South Indian Vernaculars:--

The Public of Tiruvalur as represented at the meeting convened view with great dissatisfaction and alarm the recent resolution of the Senate of the University of Madras regarding the position of the South Indian Vernaculars in the curricula of the Intermediate and B.A., courses and most respectfully pray that the Government would be pleased to veto the action of the Senate and encourage the Vernacularsby making their study compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A., courses.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

S. Sundarasa Bharatiar

C.12128 of 10.4.13

29

From,

G. Sundaresa Sastrial B.A. B.L,

Chairman,

Public Meeting,

PUDUKOTAH.

REGD. CHIEF SEC. 7-APR1913 MADRAS GOVT.

TO,

The Chief Secretary to The Government of

MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you the following -- resolutions passed at a meeting of the Citizens of Pudukotah--- held on Friday the 28th March 1913, and over which I presided.-

1. That the Citizens of Pudukotah in meeting assembled - view with grave concern the recent decision of the Senate of The Madras University regarding the Vernaculars and most humbly beg the Government to remit the question to the Senate for reconsideration and to make the optional languages compulsory for The Secondary School Leaving Certificate's Scheme.

2. That a Commiittee consisting of Messers. S. Radhakrishna Iyer Avl B.A. H.F.M.U.

2. ,, Rao Bahadur J. Dharmarenga Raju Garu, Dewan Peishkar & Chief Magistrate of Pudukotah.

3. ,, Pandit V.T. Sreenivasa Iyengar Avl, H.H. The --- Rajah's College Pudukotah.

4. V.S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar Avl, B.A. B.L. Vakil, Pudukotah.

5. ,, Saravana Pillai Retired Tamil Pandit, Pudukotah.

6. ,, S. Narayanaswamy Iyer Avl Retired Director of -- Education Pudukotah.

-9 APR 1913 SECRETARI

be formed to collect materials and to formulate suggestions --- regarding the Tamil Lexicon and to forward the same to the --- Lexicon Board.

3. That the Chairman be authorised to communicate the -- above

Mr Sankaran Comd. of the Kennedy & Mr Lexicon Board. Question in regard to the Tamil Lexicon

PR 9/4

above resolutions to The Government of Madras, The Chancellor - of the University of Madras, The Tamil Lexicon Board, and The - Director of Public instruction Madras.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant .

G Sundaresa Rao

C H A I R M A N.

--4--13.

C. 1221 Eof
11.4.13

25

29

To

The Chief Secretary.

to the Government of Madras.

M a d r a s.

Sir,

As authorised by a resolution passed in a public -- Meeting held on 17-8-13, I beg to forward herewith true trans -lations of the resolutions passed at the above Meeting and request you will be pleased to bestow on the matter such consideration as it deserves.

7-4-13
Kailpatti

publie at 6½ P.M. on 17.3.13

A meeting was held under the auspices of Bhakti Vilai Kazhagam in the Choultry of the Elavarasanendal Zemindar-Part II.

Brahmasree M.R.Mannar Aiyah avergal, B.A.,B.L., Vakil, proposed Brahmasree M.S.Krishna Iyengar al, to the chair and Thiruvan V. M.S.Subbiah Pillai, B.A., Vakil, seconded the proposal.

GR. CHIEF SECT. 9-APR 1913 MADRAS GOVT.

The Chairman after thanking the gentlemen present for the honor they have done him, called upon Marai Thiruvan Swami Virudai Sivagnana Yogigal, the author of Tamil Brahma Sutras, to explain to the meeting, what the syndicate of the Madras University have resolved in connection with the vernacular Tamil as subject of study in the College classes. There was a lively discussion with regard to the treatment of vernacular Tamil by the University and the learned Swamigal, at the close of the discussion moved the following resolutions and they were all carried nem-con with acclamations:

(1) That the resolution of the syndicate of the University of Madras in their meeting on 8-3-13 approving the report of the select committee that ~~the~~ vernacular Tamil need have no place amongst compulsory subjects in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations of the University, is extremely unwelcome, for the following reasons:-

(a) In the civilized countries of the west, national languages find a place in compulsory carricula of studies and there is no such thing as optionals with regard to these languages. It is therefore evidently strange that study of the vernaculars of the people should be sought to be made optional in India.

(b) a.- ~~That~~ the present inability of most of our graduates to express themselves fairly and fully on any matter in Tamil is purely due to culpable neglect of the vernacular Tamil.

(c) Public officers in their daily discharge of official duties make administration fraught with difficulties owing to want of sufficient knowledge of Tamil and want of acquaintance with people's customs and usages.

(d) The vernacular Tamil is a very ancient literature rich in ethics and philosophy and religion and possessed of grammar of a very high order of excellence, with a renown dating far back to 5000 years ago.

(e) Tamil literature is also rich in works inculcating Loyalty and Devotion to God as would be evident from a few samples below.

Thiru Kural

[illegible]

Translation:-- "The ruler that dispenses Justice is the very God of those over whom he rules".

Thirumoymozhi

[illegible]

"I see the king and in him I see the Lord Vishnu".

(f) The faith in king and God is the very implement that weeds out the sprouts of anarchism and republicanism rampant in other -- lands and seeking to take up their heads rarely at corners here. To achieve that, the ancient works in Tamil that inculcate the - ethics and religion are unavoidably needed.

(g) It may safely be said that there is nothing known as 'Disloyalty' amongst those versed in Tamil alone.

2. That Government be most respectfully requested to consider the claims of the ancient Tamil literature with respect to inculcating 'Devotion and Loyalty' in people's minds and preserving - their ancient customs and religion etc., and that Government be pleased to give it a place in the compulsory carricula of studies.

3. Resolved unanimously that the Chairman be authorized to forward copies of resolutions to the Madras Government and the Syndicate of the Madras University.

(True Translation) [illegible]
Chairman
7-4-13.

Koilpatti

[illegible]

---

17. 3. 1913 [illegible]

7/2/97

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ವಿವರ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ವಿವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚ (Estimate) ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ.

೧೯೧೩-೧೪ ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು

೧. ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೨. ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೩. ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೪. ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೫. ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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೧೨೦.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೧೦

೧. ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಚೀಟಿ ಇದು.

೨ ಕಳೆದ ಸಲ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದ ಹಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೩ ಈ ಸಲ ಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೪ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಲದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೊತ್ತ.

೫ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಈ ಸಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೬ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಮೊತ್ತ.

೭ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಲ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ.

೮ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರ ಸಹಿ.

೯ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರ ವಿಳಾಸ.

೧೦ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರ ಫೋನ್ ನಂಬರ್.

೨. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೧೦

೧. ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು?

೨. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೩. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೪. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೫. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೬. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೭. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೮. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೯. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೧೦. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೩. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೧೦

೧. ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು?

೨. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೩. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೪. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೫. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೬. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೭. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೮. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೯. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

೧೦. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ?

نمبر ۲۰۰۰ کی [illegible] مسمی [illegible] ساکن [illegible]

نمبر ۲۰۰۰ کی [illegible] مسمی [illegible] ساکن [illegible]

مسمی [illegible] ساکن [illegible] کے [illegible]

(Intellectual) نے [illegible] کے [illegible]

خلاف [illegible] کے [illegible] نمبر [illegible]

مقدمہ [illegible] (Appeal) نے [illegible] نمبر [illegible]

کی [illegible] نمبر [illegible] مسمی [illegible] کی

C.No. 1222 Pol 30

11-4-13

35

VIZAGAPATAM.

Dated the 4th April 1913.

From

M.R.Ry V.V.S. Avadhani Garu, B.A.

(Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam)

Chairman
of the
Public meeting of the citizens of
Vizagapatam, held on the evening of
2nd April 1913 at Vizagapatam.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of

MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to send herewith a true copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting held yesterday for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

With a day letter to

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

V.V.S. Avadhani.

31

From

The Chairman of the

Public meeting of the

citizens of Vizagapatam.

To

The Chief Secretary to the

Government of Madras.

Dated 4-4-13)
)
Despatched 4-4-13)
)
Received 13.)

Enclosures.....

Subject:

Submitting a true copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1913 for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
7 APR 1913
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Enclosure to G.O. No. 1222 Edl
11-4-13

REGR. CHIEF SECT
7-APR 1913
MADRAS GOVT.

32

36

Proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Vizagapatam held in the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, Vizagapatam, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1913, to protest against the decision of the Madras University making the study of ----- Classical and Vernacular languages optional for the Intermediate and B.A. pass courses.

Proposed by M.R.Ry B. Suryanarayanasastri Garu B.A. B.L.
High Court Vakil & Public Prosecutor,

&

Seconded by M.R.Ry V. Jagannadham Pantulu Garu B.A. B.L.
High Court Vakil,

"that M.R.Ry V.V.S. Avadhani Garu, B.A. Temporary Subordinate Judge do preside over the meeting".

Carried unanimously.

The first resolution:-

That this meeting of the citizens of Vizagapatam --- protests against the decision of the Senate of the University of Madras refusing to make the study of the Classical and Vernacular languages compulsory for the Intermediate and the B.A. pass courses as well as requests the Government of Madras to require the Senate to reconsider the decision in adopting of the report of the Committee.

Proposed by the Rev.Mr. D. Lazarus B.A. Principal of the C.B.M High School,

seconded by M.R.Ry B. Venkatapathiraju Garu, B.A. B.L.
High Court Vakil

10 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

and supported by

1. M.R.Ry Sri Rajah Vikrama Deo Garu, cousin of His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore and Poet in Uriya & Telugu.

2. Sheik Mowla Saheb Bahadur, retired Translator of the District Court and a linguist in English, Sanskrit, Telugu Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

2.

PR 1074

3. M.R.Ry S.G. Ganapathi Pillai Averghal, Managing Director, Vizag Mills Company Limited.

4. M.R.Ry Magatapalli Butchi Kama Kavi Garu Vysya, Poet in Telugu.

5. M.R.Ry D. Sriramasastrulu Garu, B.A. M.L. High Court Vakil.

6. M.R.Ry J. Sarvabhadram Garu B.A. L.T. Head Master, Government Training School.

7. M.R.Ry M. Ramachendrasastri Garu, Telugu Pandit and Poet C.B.M. High School.

8. M.R.Ry P.L. Narasimham Pantulu Garu B.A.B.L. High Court Vakil.

9. M.R.Ry B. Ramamurty Garu Assistant Master C.B.M. High School.

10. M.R.Ry Chilukoori Narayanarao Pantulu Garu, Assistant Master C.B.M. High School.

11. M.R.Ry C.L. Satyanarayana Garu, Assistant Master C.B.M. High School.

M.R.Ry K.S. Ramamurty Pantulu Garu B.A. Assistant Master Mrs. A.V.N. College proposed the omission of the word 'Vernacular' in the resolution.

This amendment was seconded by M.R.Ry Bh. Thammayyasastri Garu Clerk Temporary Subordinate Court.

This amendment was put to vote and lost as no one else supported it. Then the original proposition was put to vote and approved by all the members of the meeting except the above named two gentlemen.

The Second resolution:-

That the President be authorized to submit the resolution to the Government of Madras with a covering letter.

Proposed by

M.R.Ry A.V. Dass Pantulu Garu Bar-at-Law.

and seconded by

M.R.Ry S.G. Ganapathi Pillai Averghal, Mana Director, Vizag Mills Company Limited.

Then the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the meeting.

2-4-133
Vizagapatam

(True copy)
V.V. Varahac

REGISTERED
12 APR 1913
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

1247 Ed
1213 38 35

10th April 1913.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 2nd April, I write to say that after perusal of your memorial His Excellency has ordered it to be considered in the Educational Department of Government.

Yours truly,

C. B. COTTERELL.

acknowledgment

M. R. RY.

Kerala Varma Avl., C.S.I.,

Tevarathu Koilkal Palace,

Trivandrum,

Travancore State.

Copy to the Educational Department
with memorial.

Private Secretary.

PR 1214

36

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No. 133

Tevarathu Koikkal Palace,

Trivandram,

29th March 1913.

From

M.R.Ry.

Kerala Varma Avargal, C.S.I.,

Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore,

Valiya Raja of Parapanad,

Adviser to the Government of Travancore

in the Department of Vernacular

Literature

and Honorary Fellow of the University of

Madras.

To

His Excellency

The Right Hon'ble Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C.,

G.C.I.E.,

Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George

and Chancellor of the University of Madras.

May it please Your Excellency,

I have the honour, by the direction of a Public Meeting of the residents of Trivandram, held in our Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, on Tuesday the 25th Instant, to submit to Your Excellency a copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted at that meeting, with a statement giving the names of the principal speakers on the occasion, and their academic and other qualifications. I was in the chair on the occasion, and venture, as a Fellow of the University for over thirty years, and as one who has done what little lay in his humble power for Sanskrit and Malayalam, to associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed

in the Resolutions adopted at this very representative meeting, and to respectfully solicit Your Excellency's benign consideration for the languages of our country, whose position is being unwisely weakened, by the reactionary policy of the Senate.

I have the honour to be,

May it please Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

Kerala Varmā

Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore.

Resolution.I.

This meeting of the public of Trivandram has learned with sorrow of the retrogade views of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Madras appointed on March 2, 1912, " to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses of study and to frame and present to the Senate any proposal for alterations in the regulations that may be considered desirable in order to ensure more attention being paid to such languages, " and of the acceptance of these views by the Senate, at the meeting of that body held on the 8th Instant.

Resolution II.

In the opinion of this meeting serious harm to the Indian languages has resulted, and will continue to result, by not providing for an adequate study of the Indian languages in the Intermediate and B.A., courses; and, it is, in the highest degree, prejudicial to the best interests of the country and the people to perpetuate the present condition of neglect of the study of the mother tongue by students of our Colleges.

Resolution III.

This meeting considers that the amount of knowledge of the Indian languages possessed by, and possible for, Intermediate and B.A. students, under the present regulations, unless such students take up the two- languages group, to be absolutely inadequate, and that steps should be taken to ensure in every under- graduate a sufficient command of at least his mother tongue.

Resolution IV.

As this meeting apprehends grave misfortune to the Indian languages and to the country by the adoption, by a responsible body like the Senate, of the unprogressive resolutions of the Committee appointed on March 2, 1912, this meeting respectfully begs H.E.the Chancellor to set aside the decision of the Senate in this matter.

42 39

Resolution V.

Resolved that these resolutions be duly communicated by the Chairman to H.E.the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

S p e a k e r s.

43

Resolution I.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. K.G.Sesha Aiyar Avargal, B
B.L., M.R.A.S.,
Member of the Travancore Legislative Counc

Seconded by

M.R.Ry. K.Raghunatha Aiyar Avargal,
B.A.,
Headmaster, Higher Grade Secondary School,
Trivandram.

and supported by

1. M.R.Ry. K.Chidambara Vadhyar Avargal, B.A.,
Head Translator to the Travancore Govern
ment.
2. M.R.Ry. C.N.Anantaramaya Sastri Avargal, M.A.,
M.R.A.S.,
Tutor in Malayalam, H.H.the Maharaja's
College, Trivandram.
3. M.R.Ry. M.Rama Varma Tampan Avargal, B.A.,
L.T.,
Assistant Inspector of Secondary Schools,
Travancore.

Resolution II.

Proposed by

M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillai Avargal,
B.A., B.L., Hon. F.M.U.,
Retired Judge of the Travancore High
Court.

Seconded by Mrs.K.Chinnamma, Assistant Inspectress
of Girls' Schools, Travancore

and supported by

1.

44

Organiser of the Vidyabhivardhani Sabha, T

2. M.R.Ry. K.N.Sivaraja Pillai Avargal, B.A.,
Editor of the Monthly Review and the
People's Weekly.

Resolution III.

Proposed by

M.R.Ry. A.R.Rajaraja Varma Avargal, M.A., M.R.
Koil Tampuran, Professor of Sanskrit and
Dravidian Languages, College, Trivandram.

Seconded by

M.R.Ry. S.Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal,
B.A.,
Inspector of Elementary Schools,
Travancore.

and Supported by

1. M.R.Ry. O.M.Cheriyan Avargal, B.A., L.T.,
Senior Lecturer, Training College, Trivandra

2. M.R.Ry. R.P.Kulandaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A.
L.T., M.R.A.S.,
Headmaster of St.Joseph's Higher Grade
Secondary School, Trivandram.

Resolution IV.

Proposed by

M.R.Ry. N.Kumaran Asan Avargal,
Editor of the " Vivekodayam."

and Seconded by

M.R.Ry. R.Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A.,
Professor of Mathematics, College,

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Seconded by

M.R.Ry.

C.G.Idichandi Avargal, B.A., Bar-at Law.

and Supported by

M.R.Ry.

S.K.Nair Avargal.

1297 of
19.4.13

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
18 APR 1913
MADRAS

REGISTRY
17 APR 1913
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

46

Rajahmundry,
12-4-1913.

From

M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur

C. Venkatachellam Pantulu Garu, B.A., & B.L.,

High Court Vakil, R a j a h m u n d r y.

To

The Chief Secretary to the

Government of Madras,

Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Resolutions passed by the citizens of Rajahmundry in public meeting assembled on 11th April 1913 and to request that you will be so good as to place the same before the Government of Madras for favourable consideration.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C Venkatachellam

Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITIZENS OF RAJAHMUNDRY IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED ON 11--4--1913.

47

I. Proposed by Mr. Ch. L. Narasimham. Seconded by Mr. A. Bapiraju that Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachellam do take the Chair.

II. That the inhabitants of Rajahmundry in public meeting assembled respectfully protest against the decision of the Senate in not making Vernaculars compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations of the University.
Proposed by Mr. Ch. L. Narasimham. Seconded by ---- Mr. A. Mukhyapranarao.
Carried.

III. That the above Resolution be communicated to the Registrar, Madras University and the Chief Secretary, Madras Government.
Proposed by Mr. N. Krishnarao, B.A., & B.L. and seconded by Mr. N. Pattabhiramarao.
Carried.

C. Venkatachellam

C 1305 Edn
19.4.13

45

54, Big Street,
Kumbakonam, 15th April, 1913.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
19 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

48

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Stone House Hill.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed by the citizens of Kumbakonam at a public meeting held at the Porter Town Hall, on the 23rd March, 1913. The resolution was moved by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., and was seconded by M.R.Ry. K. Sundararama Aiyar Avl., Retired Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam. It was supported by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriar Avl., Head Master of the Native High School, M.R.Ry. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl., Head Master of the Town High School, Kumbakonam, M.R.Ry. V.Gopalaswami Raghunatha Rajaliar Avl., of Harddwaramangalam and a patron of Tamil literature: and two pandits M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Kavirayar Avl., Atheenam Pandit of the Thiruvaduthorai Mutt, and Pandit Krishnamachariar of Madras. The resolution was carried unanimously.

2. Strong disapproval of the action of the Senate of the Madras University in rejecting the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr T.V. Sadhagiri Aiyar was expressed by every speaker present. Tamil has a rich literature, and though every other work should perish, Kural and the religious literature, Shaiva and Vaishnava, will always give the vernacular a high place among the languages of the world. This fact is not now well appreciated by the Europeans for want of the necessary knowledge, or by Indians, who in this matter are no better. Tamil must always remain the language of South India, as it is impossible that every Indian can learn the English language. The necessity for doing something to encourage its study will be realized, when it is known that educated Indians are unable to speak freely on any subject in the vernacular. We had specimens of this at the public meeting itself. One reason for this defect is the absence of

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of technical terms to express the numerous scientific and philosophical ideas which one meets with in English. And one who tries to interpret his English ideas into the vernacular is therefore at a very great disadvantage. This can only be rectified by giving a sound and thorough education in the vernacular to Indians who take up Science and Philosophy. Their study of the latter enables them to understand ~~xxx~~ English literature, Science and Philosophy. And by receiving education in Tamil, they can communicate their ideas in easy Tamil. At present, those who study Science or Philosophy do not study Tamil and vice versa. This ~~xx~~ is a very great defect, which in the opinion of the meeting should be removed, by making vernaculars compulsory for the Intermediate and B.A. Courses. There is no necessary competition between Science or Philosophy on one side and vernaculars on the other. In making them compulsory, it is desirable that Translation and Composition should be regarded as separate subjects. Under present arrangements, there is no inducement to the student to devote his attention to the study of Tamil language and literature, and he expects to pass in translation or composition by his ordinary knowledge of the vernacular. The argument that it is open to Indians to choose the vernacular is fallacious. Under the present arrangement he has to take up a classical language and a vernacular. As English is compulsory, he has to master three languages. And a student, who generally studies to pass and to secure a position in life, is not willing to take all this trouble.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V K Ramanujachari

Chairman
of the public meeting.

47

50

That this meeting of the people of Kumbakonam Taluk having duly considered the arguments urged in the meeting of the Senate against the study of vernaculars being made compulsory for the University course and being strongly of opinion that the cause of Indian progress in arts, literature and industries is greatly retarded by the present neglect of the vernaculars by the University of Madras prays that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to suggest to the Senate the adoption of such measures as will make a study of the vernaculars compulsory for the University course and also to order its being made compulsory in the secondary course.

(True copy)

V K Ramanujachari

Chairman of the meeting

C. 1310 Col 48

21.4.13

51

From

Hon'ble B. V. Narasimha Iyer B.A. B. L.,

President,

Public Meeting.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
21 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

To

The Legislative Secretary
to Govt. of Fort St. George
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a true copy of the proceedings of a well attended public meeting held yesterday under my presidency at the Salem Literary Society.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Salem.
18-4-1913.

49

SN

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-43.

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

2. That this meeting of the citizens of Salem regrets the decision of the Senate of the Madras University, refusing to make the study of classical and vernacular languages compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses and as such a step would practically give a deathblow to vernaculars being studied by the student population, this meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting the study of vernaculars in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses should be made compulsory.

4. That the President be authorised to communicate the above to the Government of Madras, the Senate of the Madras University and the Press.

Proposed by Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, B. A. B. L.
Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.

Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

B.V. Narasimha Iyer
President
17-4-43

50.

53

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 7.4.13.

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

2. That this meeting of the citizens of Salem regrets the decision of the Senate of the Madras University, refusing to make the study of classical and vernacular languages compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses and as such a step would practically give a deathblow to vernaculars being studied by the student population, this meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting the study of vernaculars in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses should be made compulsory.

4. That the President be authorised to communicate the above to the Government of Madras, the Senate of the Madras University and the Press.

Proposed by Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, B. A. B. L.
Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

A. V. Narasimha Iyer
President
9-4-13.

57

54

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17.4.13

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

2. That this meeting of the citizens of Salem regrets the decision of the Senate of the Madras University, refusing to make the study of classical and vernacular languages compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses and as such a step would practically give a deathblow to vernaculars being studied by the student population, this meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting the study of vernaculars in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses should be made compulsory.

4. That the President be authorised to communicate the above to the Government of Madras, the Senate of the Madras University and the Press.

Proposed by Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, B. A. B. L.
Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

B. V. Narasimha Iyer
President
9-4-13

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

502

55

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-13.

Over two hundred people were present.

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Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.

Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

B. Narasimha Iyer

President

9-4-13.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

53

56

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-13.

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Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.

Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

B. Narasimha Iyer
President
9-4-13

54

57

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17. 4-13

Over two hundred people were present.

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Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

B. V. Narasimha Iyer

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

Prendergast
4-13

Ed C.132988
22-4-13

REGR. CHIEF SECT
21 APR 1913
MADRAS GOVT.

From

Hon'ble B.V.Narasimha Iyer B.A. B.L.,

President,

Public Meeting.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Fort Saint
George
Copy.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a true copy of the proceedings of a well attended public meeting held yesterday under my presidency at the Salem Literary Society.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Salem.
18-4-1913.

B Narasimha Iyer
President
18-4-13.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
22 APR 1913
SECRETARIAT

15

59

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-1913,

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

2. That this meeting of the citizens of Salem regrets the decision of the Senate of the Madras University, refusing to make the study of classical and vernacular languages compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses and as such a step would practically give a deathblow to vernaculars being studied by the student population, this meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

President
15.4.1913.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-13.

Over two hundred people were present.

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Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

61 57

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.
Carried unanimously.

B. Vra Narasimha Iyer

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

Prendus
19-4-13.

6258

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17-4-13.

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

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Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Proposed by Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, B. A. B. L.
Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.

Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

B. Narasimha Iyer

President

9-4-13.

59
63

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17. 4-13.

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Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.
Carried unanimously.

B.V. Narasimha Iyer

President
4-4-13

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

160

64.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17. 4. 13.

Over two hundred people were present.

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1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
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Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.
Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

B. V. Narasimha Iyer
President
17-4-13.

Stores Form No. 125.
4,000—9-5-10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. 1341 & 61 65

Received ..... 191 *Registered* 23/4/13 191 .

Subject.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT 23 APR 1913

Telegraphic message from the President, Travancore Tamilian Sangam, about the compulsory study of Vernaculars.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2
Spare copies .....

No. 1425-P.

Station, Madras Governor's Camp, *Dated the* 21st April 1913 .

From (Name) C.B.Cotterell Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Private Secretary to H.E.the Governor

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you for disposal by the Government the enclosed endorsement No.1886 dated 19th April 1913 forwarding a telegram of the same date from the President, Travancore Tamilian Sangam.

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

Private Secretary.

PR 23/4

No./886

62

SENATE HOUSE, 66

19 APR 1913

From

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS,

To

The Private Secretary to

His Excellency the Chancellor.

Reference: Telegraphic message from the President, Travancore Tamilian Sangam expressing emphatic disapproval of the recommendation of the Senate Committee appointed to consider the position of Languages other than English and requesting the Chancellor to veto the recommendation and make the study of Vernaculars compulsory.

Transferred for favour of disposal.

Registrar.

G. INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.
Rs. | As.

Office Stamp
TRIVANDRUM
19 AP 13

Nagercoil 19 11 30

Handed in at (Office of Origin.) | Date | Hour. | Minute. | Service Instructions. | Words.

The Executive of the

TO

Read here at H. M.

Chancellor Madras
University Madras. Triplicane
The Travancore Tamil-
ian Sangam in conference
assembled at Kottar
express their emphatic

N.B.—The name of the Sender if telegraphed is written after the last.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.	Charges to pay. Rs.	As.	Office Stamp. TRIPLICANE 19 APR 13

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

TO

Read here at H. M.

disapproval of the recommendation of the select Committee of the senate appointed to report on Vernacular studies

N.B.—The name of the Sender if telegraphed is written after the last.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. | As.

Office Stamp.

TRIPLICANE
19 APR
13

Handed in at (Office of Origin.) | Date. | Hour. | Minute. | Service Instructions. | Words.

TO

Recd. here at H. M.

that Tamil and other vernaculars need to be made Compulsory subjects in the intermediate and B.A pass Courses and

N.B.—The name of the Sender if telegraphed is written after the text.

C.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.		Office Stamp.
Rs.	As.	TRIPLICANE 19 AP 13

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
					128

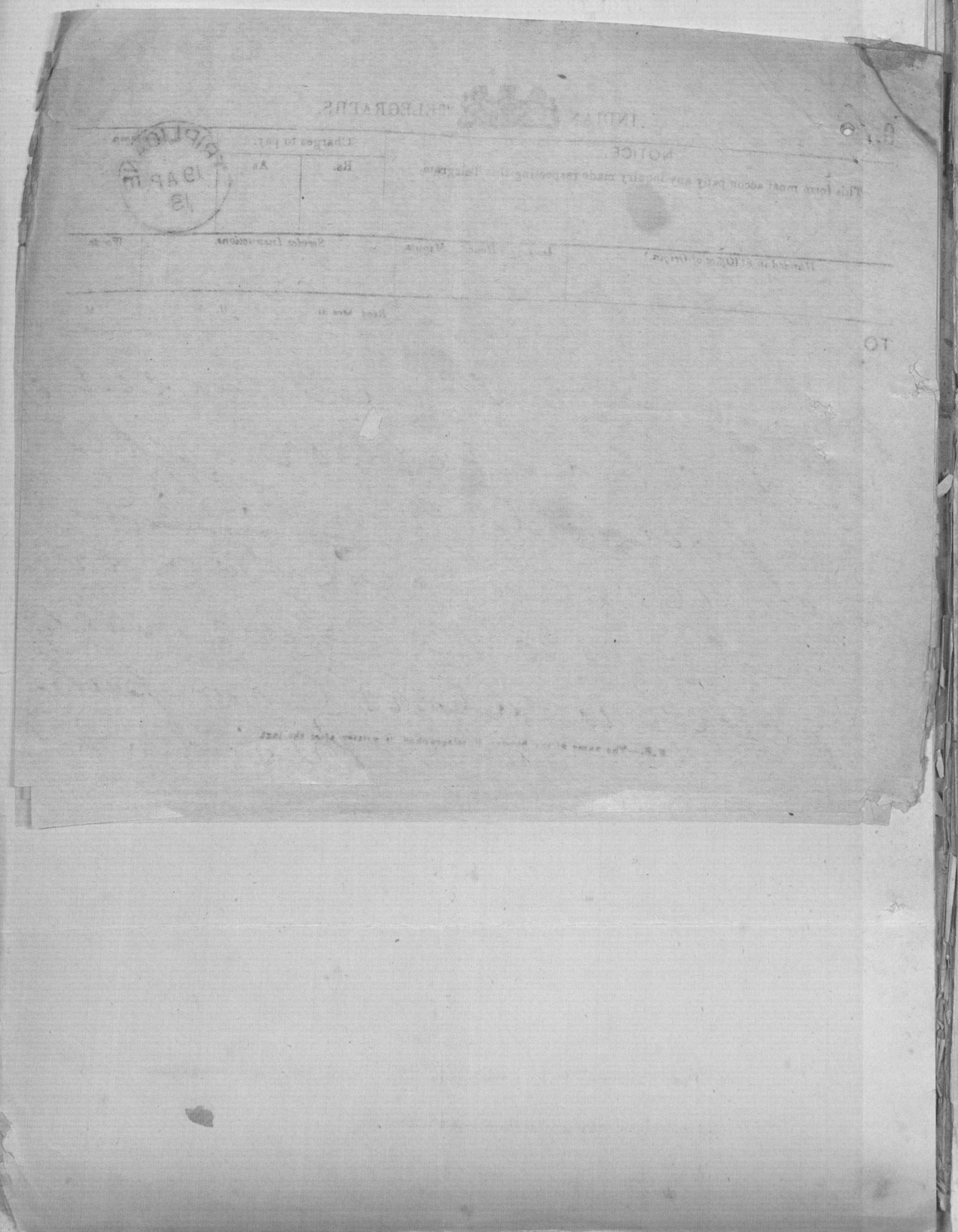
TO

Read here at H. M.

pray that his excellency the chancellor will be pleased to vetoe the recommendation and make the study of vernaculars Compulsory

President

N.B.—The name of the Sender if telegraphed is written after the last



C. 1385 E8

28/4/13

67

28 APR 1913

Coimbatore

21st April 1913.

From

M. R. Ry, Rao Bahadur,

T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar, Avergal,

High Court Vakil,

and Chairman, Public Meeting,

C o i m b a t o r e.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department,

Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have been directed by the public of Coimbatore to submit, for the kind and favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the following Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held on the 8th Instant.

Resolution No. 1. This meeting of the citizens of Coimbatore look upon the recent decision of the Senate of the Madras University on the question of the Indian languages with deep concern and pray that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to cause a reconsideration of the subject with a view to make the study of Indian languages Compulsory in the University Courses of study as before.

Resolution No. 2. This meeting considers that the provision of vernacular composition alone as a compulsory subject in the School Final Course is in-adequate and therefore prays that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to make the study of an Indian language compulsory in the said course.

2. I request that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for favourable orders.

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

T. S. Balakrishnappa

From

Ed / 6974

M. Narayanaswamy James
Secretary to the
St. George Reading Room Association
Palni

C. 1395 Ed
294-13

SECTL CHIEF SEC. 25 APR 1913 MADRAS GOVT.
UNDER SECRETARY (PUBLIC ETC. DEPARTMENTS) 25 APR 1913 GOVT. OF MADRAS.

To.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George. Madras

May it please your Excellency,

As authorised by the public Meeting held on the 18th April at the premises of the George Reading Room Association, I respectfully beg to enclose herewith copy of the resolutions passed at that Meeting.

I beg to remain
May it please your Excellency,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and Humble Servant
M. Narayanaswamy James
19/4/13
Secretary

Palni
19th April 13

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT 25 APR 1913 SECRETARIAT

Mg 9/14

True copy

69 70 2

The resolutions passed at the public Meeting held at the premises of the George Reading Room Association, Palni, on Friday the 18th April at 8. P.m., with Mr. A. Sethuramen Mudaliar, the Vice Chairman of the Palni Municipal Council, in Chair:—.

I. That this Meeting records its respectful but emphatic protest against the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University, passed at its Meeting held on the 8th March last, and is of opinion that in the interests of Indian Education it is desirable that the Tamil language should be made compulsory in the intermediate and B.A. courses" of the Madras University.

II That this Meeting most respectfully begs His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that steps may be taken to induce the Senate to have the decision reconsidered and disposed of agreeably to the wishes and interests of the Tamil knowing population of the taluks out of the twenty five Districts of this Presidency.

III That the Secretary of the George Reading Room Association, Palni, is authorised to have the said resolution submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and the Chancellor of the Madras University.

(Sgd). A. Sethuramen Mudaliar

Chairman

Copied by S. Narayana James
19/4/13

Secretary to
the George Reading Room Association

Palni

Remarks sheet

Devaraja Mohalla

C. 13994 of

30.4.13

To

Mysore 26/4/13

REGISTRAR,
27 APR 1913
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

The Secretary
Madras Govt
(Education Branch)

Sir,

I respectfully beg to invite the attention of the

MADRAS STANDARD.

DATED 17th APRIL 1913.

71 73

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE VERNACULARS.

SIR, -- It is acknowledged by all right-thinking men that the regeneration of India can be brought about only when the liberal ideas of the west are made to reach the masses and dispel their ignorance and superstition. It is equally acknowledged on all hands that for a long time to come the masses can only be expected to be reached through their Vernaculars and not through the English language. The Rev. Gardner's address at the last convocation of the Madras University points to the same truth. In such a vast country as India it is hopeless to devise any scheme whereby the majority of the people can be enabled to be thoroughly saturated with the Western literature and science within any measurable distance of time except through their vernaculars.

If this is the case, the question is, "Who are the persons best fitted to undertake the important duty of serving the country in this important direction?" The answer is clear. The country can only look up to those of our young men as are now passing through our University courses for serving her in this matter because the precious gift of British literature and Western science can only be theirs. The fact that such men were hitherto compelled to undergo a course of study in their vernacular literature, doubtless ensured to them a tolerable acquaintance with the language and literature of their vernaculars which might be improved upon in after life and utilized also for purposes of literary work of the kind mantioned above. As a matter of fact there have been a good many instances of our graduates and under-graduates ~~and under graduates~~ who have rendered valuable service to the country by their literary production in the vernacular, wherein they have tried to disseminate a good deal of healthy and progressive ideas of the west among

our non-English knowing brethrens and sisters.

While good work of this kind was being turned out by our University products the recent changes introduced into the curcicula of studies in the Intermediate and B.A., courses of the Madras University have unfortunately a tendency to hamper the smooth progress of this kind of activity. The fact that the study of one of the vernaculars together with a classical language has been made optional instead of compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A., classes has had the disastrous effect of limiting the number of candidates taking up this optional subject to a mere handful as pointed in your editorial of the 11th instant and in creating in the majority of the undergraduates an aversion for the study of the vernaculars in the belief that after all such a study cannot be of much benefit either in the way of improving the intellect of the candidate or in advancing his prospects in life. If a taste for any particular study is not developed when young, it is not likely that healthy development in that course of study can be ensured in after life.

It is contended that the teaching of the Vernaculars by the old pandit in the F.A. and B.A. classes needed considerable improvement and the present change has effected such an improvement. Even admitting that the pandit's teaching was inefficient the course that has been adopted by the university to rectify the evil has had the effect of wiping out of existence the race of people likely to fall ill instead of curing the class of patients afflicted with the malady. The rejection therefore of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer by the majority of the Senate of the Madras University has been a cause of considerable anxiety, and I therefore think that the protests of the citizens of the metropolis at a public meeting held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Adinarayanaayyagaru on the 14th ultimo and of the citizens of Vizagapatam at the meeting held on the 2nd instant reflect the true feelings of all our right thinking men on the subject.

It is earnestly hoped that the Madras University Senate will kindly re-consider their decision. If for some reason or other

other the Senate should refuse to reconsider their former decision , then, our only hope rests with the Government of Madras and I earnestly beg that the sympathetic Government of Lord Pentland will accord their best consideration to this problem on the right solution of which the progress of the masses in every direction so largely depends.

Mysore, April 13, / 1913. (Sd.) B. Rameswara Iya.

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

73 50 76

Dis 1395-1

28/5/13

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Educational DEPARTMENT,

To

1. Mr. M. Narayanaswami James,
Secretary, George Reading Room Association,

2. " B. Rameswara aiyar, Ramanna st, Devaraja Mohalla, Palace Mysore.

Despd 1st 5-5-13

Despd's returned to us for favour of reply 3/5

Retd

FORT ST. GEORGE / OOTACAMUND

DATED ..... 191 .

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ....., dated 19-4-13 / 26-4-13 forwarding copy of a resolution, ~~which will receive due attention~~ an extract from the Madras Standard dt 17-4-13 in respect of the ~~study~~ place of vernaculars in the University examination.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

V. Ramaswamy Pillai

3 5 13

O/C

PP
1-5-13.

21/5/13.

31/5/13

C. 14 20 80 74 81 77

21.5.13

To

The Private Secretary,

To The Governor in Council,

Fort Saint George,

M a d r a s.

Resolved in meeting assembled of the members of The Nagai Kalvi Sangam and others interested in education under the presidency of Mr. V. P. Packirisawmi Pillay, - that the Government be requested to veto the resolution - of the Senate on the abolition of the Vernacular languages from the curricula of the compulsory course of studies of the University.

The meeting was held at the National Branch - School, Negapatam, on 26th April 1913.

Negapatam,
26-4-1913.

V. P. Packirisawmi Pillay
PRESIDENT.

Educ / 28

Educ. 75

Dis. 1431
1.5.10

PITHAPURAM,
Godavary District,
Dated 26. 4. 1913.

CHIEF SECRETARY (PUBLIC ETC. DEPARTMENTS)
23 APR 1913
GOVT. OF MADRAS

From

M.R.Ry., P. Sitaramayya Garu, M. A.,
Chairman of the public meeting held at
Pithapuram on 17th April 1913.,

PITHAPURAM.

REGR. CHIEF SECT
28 APR 1913
MADRAS GOVT.

To .

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for favour of such action as may be considered suitable, a copy of a --- resolution passed at a meeting held on the 17th April --- regarding the question of making the study of the ------- Vernaculars compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. ----- Examinations of the local University. The proposition was passed unanimously.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
30 APR 1913
MADRAS

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. Sitaramayya
26.4.13

Chairman of the meeting.

pm 1/5

76 83 79

Copy of the resolution passed unanimously at a meeting held on 17. 4. 1913 at Pithapuram.

---cOo---

The inhabitants of Pithapuram respectfully protest against the decision of the Senate in not making the study of the vernaculars compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Exa - minations of the University of Madras."

Proposed by M. R. Ry., P. L. Narasimha Rao Garu and seconded by M. R. Ry., K. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B. A.

(Sd.) P. Sitaramayya.

Chairman of the meeting.

/ TRUE COPY./

P. Sitaramayya 26.4.13

Chairman of the meeting.

From

The Chairman of the public
meeting held at Pithapuram
on 17th April 1913.

To

The Chief Secretary to
The Government of Madras.

Dated 26. 4. 1913.

Despatched 26. 4. 1913.

SUBJECT.

Submitting for consideration a resolution regarding the study of Vernaculars for the University examinations.

C.1483 Sf
5 S.D
84
77
5-MAY 1913

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in connection with Vernacular Languages in the University Course.

held on 17.4.13

Over two hundred people were present.

Resolutions :—

1. That the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar. Carried by acclamation.

2. That this meeting of the citizens of Salem regrets the decision of the Senate of the Madras University, refusing to make the study of classical and vernacular languages compulsory in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses and as such a step would practically give a deathblow to vernaculars being studied by the student population, this meeting requests the Government of Madras to veto the said decision.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting the study of vernaculars in the Intermediate and B. A. Pass courses should be made compulsory.

4. That the President be authorised to communicate the above to the Government of Madras, the Senate of the Madras University and the Press.

Proposed by Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, B. A. B. L.
Seconded by Mr. Tiruvenkatachariar, B. A.
Supported by Mr. S. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. L.

Carried by acclamation.

5. Vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar, B. A.

Carried unanimously.

B.V. Narasimha Iyer
President
17-4-13

T. A. C. PRESS, SALEM.

5/5

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
2-MAY.1913
MADRAS GOVT.

Edcn.
C.1502 Esf
6.5.13

TB 862

No.22 Muthiah Mudaly Street,
Washermanpet, M A D R A S.
2nd May 1913.

To

The Chief Secretary,
to the Government of Madras,
M A D R A S .

Sir,

Under the auspices of the Southern India Brahmo Samaj a public meeting of the Indian ladies of George Town was held at Brahmo Mandir on Saturday the 26th ~~instant~~ April 1913 at 5 P.M., for consideration of the decision of the Senate of the Madras University with regard to the study of the Vernaculars in Schools and Colleges.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed on the occasion :-

I. That the Indian Ladies of George Town assembled in public meeting view with great concern the recent decision of the Senate of the Madras University regarding the Vernaculars and respectfully beg the Government to refer the question to the Senate for reconsideration and for making the study of the Vernaculars compulsory in the College classes.

II. That the Government be requested to make the study of Vernaculars compulsory in the School Final Course.

SCHOOL & MUNICIPAL
6-MAY 1913
MADRAS

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most humble servant,
K. Alamalumangammal.

PA 475

From,

M.R.Ry. R. Giri Rao Garu B.A.

Chairman Public meeting,

Madanapalli.

To,

The Chief Secretary to

The Government of Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate a copy of the Proceedings of the Public meeting held at MADANAPALLI on the 27th April 1913 and to request that it may be placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council for favour of necessary action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Rajini Rao

Chairman Public meeting.

Madanapalli.

28th April '13.

CURRENT NO.
1909
PUBLIC

80 S.F.

Proceedings of a Public meeting of the Citizens of Madanapalli held on Sunday, the 27th APRIL 1913, at 6-30 P.M. in the premises of the Hindu High School Madanapalli.

M.R.Ry. R . Giri Rao Garu B.A. Head master of the Hindu High School was voted to the Chair.

The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. B.S. Seshagiri Rao ~~Garu~~ B.A. B.L. Pleader.

A. ~~Xxix~~ That this meeting records its emphatic protest against the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University passed at its meeting held on the 8th March and feels very strongly that the interests of Indian Education imperatively demand the necessity of making Vernaculars compulsory in the Intermediate and the B.A. course of the Madras University.

B. That this meeting respect~~ively~~fully begs to represent to His Excellency the Governor in Council and Chancellor of the University that he may induce the Senate to reconsider the Resolution already adopted and to adopt measures to restore the position of Vernaculars to their former condition.

C. That the President of the meeting be authorized to communicate the copy of these Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor in Council and to the Vice chancellor of the said University.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. K.S. Kuppu Rao B.A. and supported by Mr. B. Jayaranga Rao. The resolution ~~was~~ were put to vote and carried unanimously.

Sd/ R. Giri Rao
Chairman
27-4-13.

(True Copy)
R. Giri Rao
Chairman
28/4/13.

81

Proceedings of a Public meeting held at Parlakimedi (Ganjam) on the 29th. April 1913 under the auspices of the Reading Room

SECRETARY PUBLIC ETC. DEPARTMENT(S) 1 - MAY 1913 GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Chairman :- M.R.Ry V. Gopalayya garu B.A. B.C.E.

C. 1536 of 9.573

CR. CHIEF SECY. 1 - MAY 1913 GOVT. MADRAS GOVT.

Proposed by M.R.Ry Rao Sahib G.V. Ramamurti Pantulu garu B.A. (formerly History Lecturer Rajahs College, Parlakimedi) and Seconded by M.R.Ry M. Srinivasarao Pantulu garu B.A., formerly Principal, Rajahs College, Parlakimedi and now Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlakimedi :-

(a) That the Government of Madras be requested not to interfere with the decision of the Senate of the Madras University relating to the Study of the Vernaculars in the College and that a memorial be Submitted by the Telugus to H.E. the Governor in Council Fort St. George representing the views of those who hold that the Study of the Vernaculars Should not be made compulsory in the colleges. After Some discussion the proposal was carried by the majority (only two gentlemen being against it)

(b) The draft of the Memorial read out by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G.V. Ramamurti Pantulu garu was approved.

Sd. V. Gopalayya B.A. B.C.E

Copy Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

Parlakimedi
5th. May. 1913

G. Sitapati
Secretary to the Reading Room
Parlakimedi

PA 915

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BARON PENTLAND
P. C., G. C. I. E.
Governor in Council,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned Telugus, most humbly and respectfully beg leave to make the following representation concerning the study of Telugu Language and Literature in the Colleges.

2. The language of the Telugu books which are usually prescribed for study in the Colleges is not a living language like that of the English books; it is not the mother tongue of even a single family in the Telugu Community. Being only an artificial, literary dialect, mostly poetic and now largely obsolete, it is intelligible only to the learned few, who never speak it, and rarely, if ever, write it. The subject matter of these books is not at all related to the life of the Telugu people, past or present, as most of these books are either translations of ancient Sanskrit works on Theology, or erotic poems of a more or less obsence character. Such languages and such literatures do not belong to a general course of study; they are to be regarded as a special branch of education. The educational value of this branch of knowledge is, in the opinion of the petitioners, not equal to that of Physical Science, Mental and Moral Science, History and other subjects, which have not been cultivated in our country as in Europe. Before the new Regulations of the University came into force, the study of the Indian languages had been compulsory in the Colleges for more than half a century. The results showed that this compulsion was detrimental to the study of the more important branches of knowledge such as science, without producing any beneficial effects on the study of the Indian languages. For, those that had no aptitude for the study of the ancient languages were obliged to spend on them some time which they would more profitably have devoted to the study of the subjects for which they had a liking; while those that were interested in the study of the Indian languages found that they had not enough time to acquire proficiency in them as they had to study other subjects along with them. The deplorable results of this compulsion led the University to alter the regulations so as to make the study of the Indian languages optional. The Senate wisely refused to cancel the new regulations which were passed after much deliberation and in the hope of effecting much improvement in the study of all the branches of knowledge. It would not be proper for Government to interfere with the decision of the Senate and force that body to cancel the new regulations before they are tried for a reasonable period of time.

3. Most of those that have now petitioned the Government to interfere in this matter seem to have been influenced by a false sentiment. Viewed superficially, it would no doubt look absurd that the study of the vernacular language of the people is not encouraged by the University. But unfortunately, the genuine vernacular has never been cultivated as a literary language by the educated classes, who have perversely treated it as a "vulgar" dialect, though they use it in all the concerns of life. Some Telugus have now for a short while been trying to cultivate, as a medium of literary expression, the living language of the people, i.e. the language of the educated classes, which is heard in the speech of the Priest who expounds religion, of the Pandit who interprets Old Telugu books, of the Telugu Lawyers addressing the assessors, of the Telugu Judges who speak from the Bench, of the Telugu public men who speak at Public meetings and of the members of the Municipal Councils and other Local Boards. These 'Modernists', as they are called by the lovers of the old literatures and languages, do not like that students should be forced against their inclination to study what their guardians and advisers do not think conducive to the advancement of knowledge. If the students voluntarily elect science or their guardians advise them to study science, it would be inflicting cruel injustice on them to force them to study, along with science, the old Telugu Literature for which they have no aptitude, thus limiting their opportunities of acquiring proficiency in the subject of their choice. The guardians of the students reasonal

of choosing what is conducive to the development of the intellect of their children. Those that clamour so much for the Old Telugu Literature are in no way prohibited by the New Regulations of the University to induce their children to study what they like. The Senate has not proscribed the study of Old Telugu. On the other hand, it has placed Old Telugu Literature, as an optional subject, on a footing of equality with Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History and Logic and this is more than can reasonably be claimed for it. The 'Modernists' submit that the lovers of Old Telugu Literature are not justified in requesting the Government to force the University to refuse the B. A. degree in English and Science or Mathematics to a Telugu Candidate who has acquired proficiency in them, unless he has also mastered the Old Telugu Language and the Aryan Mythology, Theology and Erotics which Telugu Books embody. Most of the students who belong to the lower castes cannot master Old Telugu works as easily as the children of the Brahmans and of the other higher castes. Even in England the study of Old English and Old English Literature is not compulsory in all the Universities.

4. We beg to submit that the contention that Telugu is neglected by the University is entirely unfounded. The University has prescribed a compulsory test in Telugu composition for the Intermediate in Arts Examination and we believe, that if the teaching of that subject is properly organised, it will eventually lead to the betterment of Telugu studies on modern lines. Those that elect Telugu Literature are now required to study it more critically than before.

5. It is said that those who hold modern views are very few. That may be so; but they are in every town. Even though they are only a small minority, their opinions, if they are consistent with reason and the most advanced educational thought of the modern world, deserve to be respected. Otherwise things would go in the old grooves and there would be no reform and no progress.

6. We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly request your Excellency to take no measures that are likely to restrict the choice which the regulations of the University now give to the students.

We beg to remain,

Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

1 M. Sri... B.A.,
...akimedi Municipal Chairman &
Par... formerly Principal, Rajah's College, Parlakimedi

2 G. V. Ramam... B.A. (Raosahib)
Formerly Lec... Rajah's college, Parlakimedi
(30-4-13)

3 P. Sitara... ...naswamy.
member D... District Board, Ganjam.

4 P. Jagan... ...adhaswami, B.A.L.T.
Le... ...turer in Logic, Rajah's College
Parlakimedi.

5 G. V. S. ... ...apati B.H.L.T. Lecturer,
Rajah's College, Parlakimedi

6 V. Sivarama... ...haswami,
Commercial ... Teacher, Rajah's college,
Parlakimedi.

7 ½ ... ...naswamy
...ka...

13. P. Bhavanish Sub assistant, Estate Engineers office Parlakimidi
14. G. Narasayya, B.A., Pleader
15. R. Lakshminarayana Clerk Parlakimidi
16 M. Gopalamma Assistant, Rajah's College, Parlakimidi.
17 I. Manikachalam B.A. Teacher, Rajah's College, Parlakimedi
18. K. Dhipayanah Rao — Rajah's Police Supdt., Parl
19. R. Raghunatharow Lecturer in Science Pa
20 K. Prabhakaramulu Sub assistant Parlakimedi Estate.
21. B. Lingamurty — assistant clerk — do
22. P. Narayana Appadoo Asst. Teacher, Rajah's Colleg
23 Sheshamma. (Sub. assist. Rw. Dept.) Mandasa Estate.
24. R. Vengopala Iyengar, Manager, Executive Engineer's offi
25 A. Lingaranayana Accountant Parlakimedi
26 S. Sanyasi Clerk Estate Engineer's office Pa
27 L. Appanna Accountant Estate Engr's office
28. K. Rajagopala Iyengar Clerk Estate Engineer's office Parl
29 B. Venkatabhadra clerk Estate Engineer's office
30 A. Venkataiah. do do
31 M. Subbaraidu do do
32 G. Suryanarayana. — do — do
33 G. Jagannadham — do — do
34 C. M. Krishnarao — do — do.
35. Muchari — do —
36. Sriakar Chandrasekhar — do —
37. Lakshminarayana Panda — do —
38. A. Appa Rao — do —
9. G. V. Narayana. — do
A. Ramadas Mallikarjuna

...ramanuja Executive Engineer office, Parlakimedi
...asamudra Naidu do- do- do-
Vedamurthy Sundaram Head draftsman Engineer Office
...allikarjunarao. Accountant. Engineer office
...dalakshmacharyulu L.Ag. Home Farm Superintendent, Home Farm, Parlakimidi Estates
...liah Headmaster. Deligu Girls' school.
...Kotayya. asst teacher, Rajah's college, Parlakimidi.

...Thanga Mudaliar Rajaram.

Kantheerava Naidu: Teacher, Rajah's College, Parlakimidi
Narasimhulu: Retired Headmaster, Municipal Schools, Parlakimidi
...anam Authi Rao Special Engineer's office. Parlakimedi.

Reading Room
Parlakimedi
5. may. 1913

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Ch. Sitapati
Secretary to the
Reading Room
Parlakimedi.

Rovur. 28-4-1913.
Kistna District.

39

C. 1537/05
9/5/13

REGR. CHIEF SEC'S
7-MAY.1913
MADRAS GOVT.

From

Ch Gopinatham. B.A. First
grade pleader, Secretary
Rovur club, Rovur.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras
Madras.

UNDER SECRETARY (PUBLIC ETC., DEPARTMENT)
1-MAY 1913
GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a Resolution of the Townsmen of Rovur as regards Compulsory Vernacular education with a request that the same may be placed before the Government of Madras for favourable Consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Ch Gopinatham
Secretary Rovur Club

MUNICIPAL
8-MAY 1913

Copy of the Resolution

Compulsory Vernacular Education

"The Townsmen of Kovur in meeting assembled wish to record their emphatic protest against the Resolution of the Senate of the University of Madras regarding the position of the South Indian Vernaculars in the Curriculum of the B. A and Intermediate Courses, and respectfully request the Government to veto the decision of the Senate and encourage vernaculars by making them compulsory"

Sd/ C. V. Sampathi Iyengar
B. A & B.L
President -
9-4-1913

(True Copy)

Ch Gopinathan
Secretary

Enclosing Copy of resolution of the Townsmen of Rovers as to Compulsory Vernacular education

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Ed DEPARTMENT.

D.O. 1537-1 Edn
18/5/13

Return file in batch/please PB 12/5

Reply Asst Sec 15/5

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Ed DEPARTMENT,

To

1. Mr Rly V. P. Packiriswami Pillai, Negapatam.
2. " P. Sitaramayya garu, Pithapuram
3. " The Hon'ble Mr B.V. Narasimha Aiyar avl, Salem.
4. Srimati K. Alamelumangamma, 22, Mythia Mudali St, Washermanpet. madras
5. Mr Rly R. Giri Rao garu, Nadauapalli
6. " G.V. Sitapati, Secretary to the Reading Room, Parlakmedi.
7. " Ch. Gopinatham, Secretary Rovers club, Rovers, Kistna D.

DATED Fort St. George / Ootacamund, 191 .

SIR,

4. Madras

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ____, dated ____ forwarding a copy of ~~a resolution in respect of the~~ place of vernaculars in the University examinations.

~~, which will receive due attention~~

PP 10.5.13

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

11.5.13

12.5.13

Note

So far, only one Communication has been received urging Govt not to interfere with the decision of the Senate — pages 9 to 9 of C.F.

PP 10.5.13

C. 1551/13
10/5/13

Palghat.

Dated 29th April 1913

From

REGISTRAR, 8 MAY 1913 LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P.I. Chinnasawmy Pillay Avl,
President, Palghat Tamil Sangam,

Palghat.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to subjoin a resolution of the Palghat Tamil Sangam adopted at a meeting held on the 16th March 1913.

"The President explained at length the recent de-
"cision of the University of Madras regarding the study of
"Vernaculars.

" (1) Proposed by Mr. P.C. Natesa Pillay, and seconded
"by Mr. S. Chidambaram Pillay, that the Palghat Tamil San-
"gam protests against the decision of the Senate of the
"Madras University refusing to make the study of the Ver -
"nacular languages compulsory to the Intermediate and the
"B.A. course of study, inasmuch as this decision will prove
"disastrous to the study of the Vernacular languages by
"the student population in future, and requests that the
"Government may be pleased to issue orders that the study
"of the Vernacular languages may be made compulsory in the
"Intermediate and the B.A. course of the Madras University

Carried unanimously"

2 In submitting the above resolution, I beg to offer the following remarks.

That

That the Senate of the Madras University as a whole is interested in promoting the study of the Vernacular lan - guages is evident from the discussion that took place at the meetings of that body, held on the 7th and 8th March 1913, but the only question that has created a difference between a majority and a minority of that body is whether the adoption of the compulsory principle for the study of these languages would or would not prove advantageous. The majority of the senate is of opinion (1) that the study of the Vernaculars on critical lines is desirable, and that this object can be achieved by the adoption of the optional system, (2) that the adoption of the compulsory system will overburden the studies of students by the inclusion of an additional compulsory subject, and (3) that the students are not attached to the studies of these languages, owing to the defective, primitive, and bad tuition by Pundits.

It needs scarcely any mention that, under the old University Regulations which were in force for more than half a century, the study of vernaculars was a com - pulsory subject for the University examinations, and that every student, who had undergone his University course, had a fair knowledge of his mother tongue. The Regulations framed since the new University Act came into force, in - volved changes of momentous nature, making a distinct de- parture from the system inaugurated under the Educational Despatch of 1854. In my letter to Government, submitting with remarks a resolution of the Palghat Tamil Sangam dated 27th December 1906, and requesting that the Government might be pleased to issue orders that a second language, either the vernacular of the candidate, or a classical lan- guage might be made compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A. courses of the Madras University, I wrote as follows:-

"2(1) I beg to state that the change proposed

"by

"by the Senate of the Madras University that a second or "an Indian language should not be a compulsory subject of "study for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations will pro- "duce most deplorable results, so far as the study of the "Indian languages is concerned. Few Indian students "value learning for its own sake, as they generally pre- "fer to study such subjects as will qualify them for their "future professions - Mathematics for Engineering, History "for Law, Logic and Philosophy for Education, and Science "for Medicine and Agriculture &c. As no such advan - "tages can be claimed for the vernaculars, the proposed "change in the curriculam will practically result in the "closure of all vernacular classes in colleges. The fu - "ture graduate and under-graduate will know no more of an "Indian language than what is known by a Matriculator, who "too will hereafter be mainly confined to the study of "some prose works".

I beg to point out that what I had anticipated in 1906 has been fully borne out by incontestable facts. The number of students who take up the study of vernaculars has become infinitesimally small, and it is to be regret- ted that, in spite of this admitted fact, a majority of the Senate of the University should have still considered that the study of vernaculars could be promoted by the adoption of the optional system. Nothing is more absolutely neces sary for a candidate than the study of vernaculars, and if the compulsory system is not enforced, these languages will not be studied and cultivated, and in the course of time, will become mere dialects of spoken languages, and the can- didates will not have the slightest knowledge of the vast treasures embedded in their interesting literatures. The Senate as a whole is, of course, interested in the speciali- zation of the study of vernaculars, and this object would

in

in no way be frustrated, but, on the other hand, would be promoted, if compulsion is used in the study of these languages in the Intermediate and B.A. courses of the Universiry. Those who wish to specialize in the study of vernaculars, can well afford to do so after the completion of the compulsory course in the B.A. examination, and the candidates who pass the vernacular course in the B.A. examination, can surely be expected to possess a fair amount of knowledge of the vernaculars, in which they propose to specialize in future.

As regards the contention that the inclusion of vernaculars as an additional compulsory subject will overburden the studies of candidates, I beg to suggest that the course of examination may be so rearranged as to render the study of vernaculars compulsory. That such a rearrangement of studies is possible will be evident from the fact that the study of vernaculars was a compulsory subject in the University examinations under the old regulations for many years. The study of vernaculars as a compulsory subject is highly essential in the interest of the educa - tion of Indians, and if this object cannot be achieved without any alteration of the curricula of the Intermediate and B.A. examinations, the Senate may be requested to under take such modification of the curriculam as may be found necessary.

3 In regard to the opinion that students are not attached to the studies of these languages owing to the defective, primitive, and bad tuition by Pundits, I beg to point out that one or two members of the Senate who gave expression to this opinion have not had any first hand knowledge of the eminent Pundits we still have in the South ern India. Some of the Pundits are distinguished autho-

rities

authorities on general Literature, ancient classics, grammar, Philosophy and Religion. Those who wish to spe - cialize in any subject must sit at their feet to attain their object. To speak of one Pundit alone, I would mention Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Iyer, who has done unique and everlasting service to Tamil Literature. His critical studies, and publication, of some of the most important classical works, and his commentaries on some of the rarest classics have won him the greatest admiration of the whole Tamil literati of Southern India, and this gentleman, who has rendered the most remarkable and valuable services in his time, is a Pundit on a small salary in the Presidency College, Madras; and he would have been recognized as a Savant of the highest eminence, if he had only lived in Europe. The preservation of Pundits as a class is highly essential in the interest of the preser - vation of the ancient system of learning, and discourage - ment to the Pundits, as a class, will result in the dis - appearance of the system of the profoundest study of these languages that had existed since ancient times. That the Government of India themselves have evinced the greatest interest in the retention of Pundits will be evident from their Resolution dated 21st February 1913, in which it was stated that "the world of scholarship they thought would "suffer irreparable loss if the old type of Pundit and "Moulvi were to die out before their profound knowledge of "their subjects had be n made available to the world, and "encouragement rather than reform was needed to prevent "such an unfortunate result". It will thus be observed that the retention of the Pundits as a class is highly essential in the interest of the profoundest study of these languages, as authoritatively stated in the latest Government of India's Resolution on Educational policy above

quoted.

quoted.

In the circumstances above stated, I request that the Government may be pleased to issue orders that the study of the vernacular languages may be made compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A. courses of the Madras Universiry, and that, if necessary, the course of studies may be so rearranged as to render the study of vernaculars compulsory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

6.5.13

President

99

1913

From

The President,

Palghat Tamil Sangam,

Palghat

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department,

Madras.

Dated 29th April 1913

Despd

Recd

Subject

Submitting resolution of the Palghat Tamil Sangam, together with President's remarks, re: study of vernaculars.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000—9-5-10.

107 Judl.

C. 1668 E&P

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 191 *Registered* 23/5/ 1913. 91

23 MAY 1913

Subject.

Request for making study of Tamil compulsory in Colleges.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1
Spare copies

No.1475-P.

Station, Ootacamund, *Dated the* 22nd May 1913. 191 .

From / Name / C.B.Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S.,

/ Designation / Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you for disposal by the Government the enclosed telegram, dated 22nd May 1913, from Mr. Somasundara Mudaliar, President of the Seventh Thondamandala Vellala Conference, Salem.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Private Secretary.

23/5

C. 6 9 INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. | As.

Edwd.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NILGIRIS
Office Stamp
22 MAY 13

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Salem	2 2	9 15	LCD	32

Recd. here at 10 H. 25 M.

TO His Excellency
The Governor ~~Cota camund~~
Govt House Nilgiris

The Seventh thondamandala Vellala Conference assembled at Salem resolved that removal of tamil from compulsory study in colleges is against liberal policy of india govt. and requests therefore its inclusion

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Madras Am Press, Calcutta.—Tel.

G.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. | As. | P.

Office Stamp.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ILLIB

22 NOV 13

Handed in at (Office of Origin.) | Hour. | Minute. | Service Instructions. | Words.

Recd. here at | H. | M.

TO incusion

Somasundara mudaliar president.

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Read-I-Am Press, Calcutta.—Tel.

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

ED DEPARTMENT.

1037

D.O. 1551-1
27/5/13
Pl. return file please
Sd
intact

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

ED DEPARTMENT,

To

(1) ✓ Rao Bahadur P. T. Chinnaswami Pillai avl
President, Palghat Tamil Sangam.

(2) ✓ Samasundara Mudaliar, President, 7th Thondamandala Vellala Conference, Salem.

DATED ~~FORT ST. GEORGE~~ OOTACAMUND, 23rd May 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ——— (2) telegram, dated 29.4.13 (2) 22.5.13 on the subject of the study of vernaculars in University examinations, which will receive due attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D/C.

27/5

Dep
23.5.13
CA
26/5/13

Red 28/5
Despd 29/5/13

№ 13.

REGR. CHIEF SEC.
22 MAY 1913
MADRAS GOVT.

THE COIMBATORE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

Coimbatore, 19-4-1913.

C. 1696 of 93
26/5/13

FROM

A. Venkatramatha Iyer M.A. L.T.

SECRETARY,

THE COIMBATORE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To

The Chief Secretary

to the Government of Madras

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith a true copy of the resolutions passed recently at a meeting of the Coimbatore Teachers' Association and to request you may be pleased to have the same placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant
A. Venkatramatha Iyer
Secretary.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
26 MAY 1913
SECRETARIAT

Pd 26/5

1074

94

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Coimbatore Teachers' Association held on 7th April 1913.

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1. In view of the present inadequate position of the Indian Languages in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and in the Intermedicate Examination and the entire omission of Indian Languages as a compulsory subject in the B.A. Degree Examination, that the Government be requested to take steps to make better provision for the study of the --- Indian Languages in the above Examinations.

2. To avoid over-burdening in the curricula of studies that there be a requisite degree of lightening of the courses of study in English of the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

3. The Secretary of the Coimbatore Teachers' Association is authorised to communicate the above resolutions to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(True copy)

Coimbatore Teachers' Association
dated 19th May. 1913.

A Wandyanathan Iyer
Secretary.

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Edl DEPARTMENT.

HD 176 95

D.O. 1696-1 Edl

5/6/13

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Edl DEPARTMENT,

To

Mr. A. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar avl. M.A., L.T.

Secretary,

The Coimbatore Teachers' Association

D/5/6

DATED ~~FORT ST. GEORGE~~ OOTACAMUND, 4th June 1913

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 13, dated 19th May 1913 /on the subject of the study of vernaculars in Govt. and Univ. ~~which will receive due attention~~ versity examinations.

D/C I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

5/6/13

HD 4.6.13

E 6/6. 4.6.13

Despd 7.6.13

[E. & L.]

500—15-3-11.

0784
96

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Edl DEPARTMENT.

Subject No. ——

Secretary's file
Some please
Return 1/5
PM 3076.

L. 1385-1
30.4.13

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Edl DEPARTMENT,

To

1. ✓ MRRs Rao Bahadur K.S. Ganapathi Aiyar avl, Trichinopoly — page 374.
2. ✓ " P. Narayanan avl, Madura. page 589
3. ✓ " K. Krishna Rao avl, Head Master National High School, Proddatur. page 1084
4. ✓ " Rao Bahadur C.S. Subrahmanya Aiyar avl, Bellary page 1273
5. ✓ The Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, Vellore. page 1516
6. ✓ The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar avl, Shiyali page 1817
7. ✓ MRRs S. Sundaresa Bharatiar avl, Tiruvalur page 20
8. ✓ " G. Sundaresa Sastrial avl, Pudukkottai Adp021122

Dated Fort St. George / Ootacamund, April 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ——, dated —— forwarding copy of the resolutions ~~passed at the meeting held on the ... instant~~ which will receive due attention in respect of the decision of the University of Madras regarding the study of vernacular languages.

PM 28.4.13 CR 29.4.13

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

9. ✓ MRRs M.S. Krishna Aiyangar avl, Koilpati page 23 to 25
10. ✓ " V.V.S. Avadhani Garu, Vizagapatam " 30 to 34
11. ✓ " Kerala Varma avl, Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore. " 36 to 42
12. ✓ The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur C. Venkata Chalam Pantulu Garu, Rajahmundry " 43 to 44
13. ✓ " V.K. Ramanujachari avl, 54, Big Street, Kumbakonam. " 45 to 47
14. ✓ " B.V. Narasimha Aiyar avl, Salem " 48 to 53
15. ✓ The President, Travancore Tamilian Sangam, Nagercoil " 54 to 60
16. ✓ MRRs Rao Bahadur T.S. Balakrishna Aiyar avl, Coimbatore " 62 to 65

Desp 1-5-13

[E. & L. 73]

5,000—25-10-10.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

10670 97

C. No. 965 From the Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, No Nil, dated 16-3- 1913.

SUBJECT

The position of the vernacular languages in the University course.

The request made in the current is that the Government should veto the decision of the Senate of the Unisity of Madras refusing to make the study of the vernacular languages compulsory for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations. It is submitted that it is not possible for the Government to take any action in the direction suggested. Under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act. 1904, the power to make regulations and defining the courses of study to be followed for any University Examination is vested in the Senate, and the Government can only sanction or decline to sanction the regulations proposed by the Senate. In the present case, the University has declined to make any alterations in the existing regulations so as to provide for the study of vernacular languages and no proposal will therefore come up to Government for sanction. In these circumstances, it is for consideration whether the current may be merely recorded and its receipt acknowledged.

5-4-13 6.4.13 acknowledge receipt & refer no. & D.P.I. for remarks. Many similar communications will probably be received & I expect H.E. Mr

98

The Governor will wish to be informed of Sir Alfred Bourne's views. Personally I do not think any action on the part of Govt. expedient.

D

7-4-13

A letter of acknowledgement is submitted for approval. After its despatch, the file may be sent to the D.P.I. for remarks.

T.A. 8-4-13 CR 9.4.13

CR
10.4.13

After issue, send on to D.P.I. No.

CR
10.4.13

Issued
CR
10/4/13

Educ 965-2
16-4-13

Dft 17/4

There is nothing with regard to which Government can take action. As no change is proposed in the regulations there is nothing to veto – so much for Resolution No. 1.

As for Resolution No. 2. There is no provision in the University Constitution for the initiative being taken by Government in regard to the alteration of any regulation. Had such a provision been proposed when the new Constitution was being framed

99

The outcry against such a course would have been far greater than the present clamour to secure Government interference.

The vote in the Senate on this particular question was interesting 45 for, 16 against and 6 neutral. The 45 included 15 Indians so that the accusation brought forward in certain quarters that the matter was a race question is quite absurd. I think further that the 15 Indians who voted for the resolution are those who have the cause of the vernaculars most at heart.

I think myself that there is room for improvement in the present treatment of the vernaculars by the University and I expect the Senate would accept a carefully thought out proposal. The proposal made on this occasion by the Honble Mr T.V. Seshagiri Ayer was simply foolish and was rejected by 51 to 12

A.G.J. 18.4.13

They were all non-Brahmans. I think

E.D.No. T.5813
19.4.13.

25.4.13.

[redacted]

Law Box No 7
22.4.13

Educational Deputt.

Submitted ~~head~~ for orders whether the file may be circulated to H.E. the Governor for perusal of the D.P.D's note above before reading the paper. Please

D. 21.4.13 P.T.O. the Governor

L.D. 21.4.13

1173

100

Please see linked file which contains communication on the same subject received from 16 persons as Chairmen of public meetings. Those Communications may also be acknowledged and then recorded along with these papers.

2. A draft order is submitted for approval

PB 28.4.13 CR 29.4.13

✓ 8 4.4.13

[E. & L. 74.]
4,800—7-1-13.

DEPARTMENT.

No. 1102 S

101

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 191 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 191 .

C. No. ....., From the ....., No. ....., dated ..... 191 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ..... 191 .

Letter from Chairmen of Public meetings on the subject of the decision of the University of Madras regarding the Study of Vernacular Languages.

" " ....., " " ....., " ..... 191 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ..... 191 .

ORDER.

No. 390 S&L, dated 30 4 1913.

Mis

Recorded

Dy 28/4

AD 28.4.13 CR 28.4.13 S 4.4.13