

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 653, 15th June 1915.

Affiliation.

Sanctioning the — to the University of Madras of the Hindlay College, Mannargudi, in Group (v)—History and Economics or a language—of the B.A. degree courses.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 26th November 1914.
No.—6485.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit under Regulation 376 (d) for disposal by His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying application from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the college in group (v) of the B.A. Degree courses, together with copies of the proceedings of the syndicate and the senate on the subject, and of the report submitted by the Syndicate to the Senate.

At the adjourned meeting of the senate held on the 18th November 1914, a recommendation of the syndicate that the Senate should record its opinion that the application for the affiliation of the college in the B.A. Degree courses should not be granted by the Government, was placed before the senate for consideration. A motion to that effect was, however, lost, 28 members voting for it and 32 against it. The majority of the members of the Senate were therefore in favour of the grant of the affiliation applied for.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Report of the Syndicate upon the application from the Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the College in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree Courses.

The syndicate reports the following correspondence relative to this application:—

Letter—from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras.
Dated—the 1st December 1913.

Under instructions from the Council of the Findlay College, and with the sanction of the Home Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, I have the honour to apply for the affiliation of the above college in group (v), viz., History and Economics of the B.A. Degree Pass Course of the Madras University to take effect from July 1, 1914. This step is in accordance with the intention of the College Council, kept in view now for several years.

The College was established first of all in Negapatam, under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., and was then, in 1883, affiliated with the University as a second grade College. In 1898 it was transferred to Mannargudi, which town seemed to the Mission authorities to be a more suitable location for a college, an anticipation which has been verified by the experience of the past fifteen years, during which the institution has progressed in strength and stability.

With reference to the particulars which, according to the University Regulations, are required to be dealt with in an application such as this, I have the honour to state as follows:—

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The college is managed by a council, which is appointed annually by the local committee of the general committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London, the said local committee filling all the vacancies on the Council. The decisions of the council are reported every year to the local committee of the Mission at its meeting in December, and in matters involving any radical change must be approved by the general committee in England.

The constitution of the council at present is as follows:—

Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A., <i>Principal.</i>	Rev. D. G. M. Leith, M.A.
Rev. F. T. Shipham, B.A., <i>Vice-Principal.</i>	Rev. W. A. Sandford.
Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.Sc., B.D.	Rev. H. T. Lazenby.
Rev. R. Smailes, M.A.	

II.—STAFF.

(a) *English Language and Literature.*

A. A. Thomas, B.A., London University, 1885, first appointed to the college, 1885. Afterwards Principal of the Mannargudi High School, 1887–1889. Principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, Guindy, 1905–1912. Re-appointed to Findlay College, January 1913.

F. T. Shipham, B.A., London University, 1910. Joined the college, 1911. Previously Assistant Master (1906–09) Woodhouse, Grove school, nr. Bradford.

N. G. Ponniah, B.A., L.T., Madras University, B.A., 1897. L.T., 1900. Has been teaching English in the college since 1901.

(b) *Science.*

The affiliation in group (i) has been in abeyance for the past three years; but funds are now in hand for the erection of a new laboratory, which will be built as soon as the plans are passed, and it is hoped that the teaching of this subject for the Intermediate examination will be resumed in July next.

A thoroughly efficient graduate teacher of Science will be appointed before July 1, if it is found possible to complete all the necessary arrangements.

(c) *History.*

The History work is, at present, under the general direction of the Principal.

It is expected that before the work of the Junior B.A. class is commenced in July, 1914, a History Honours Graduate will be sent out from England by the Missionary Society.

O. T. Govinda Nambiyar, M.A., Madras University, M.A. in History and Economics, 1911, Norton Prizeman in Economics. Passed first in the M.A. Examination. Joined the college, February 1913.

D. A. Samuel, B.A., L.T., Madras University, B.A. 1898. L.T., Teachers' College, Saidapet, 1905. On the staff of the college in 1907 for one year, also from 1909 to present time.

Note.—In case it should not be possible for the authorities of the Missionary society to secure a suitable man by July, an experienced Indian M.A. will be added to the existing staff of the college for this subject. The Principal is now in communication with the home committee, and full particulars will be communicated to the syndicate as soon as he hears from them.

III.—CONDITIONS OF TENURE OF OFFICE.

Appointments of European Professors are made from home, and would on no account be disturbed, save in the event of break-down in health in which case the vacancy would be supplied from England.

In the case of Indian professors no appointment can be terminated without the consent of the college council, and the fact that continuity of tenure is steadily kept in view is evidenced by the length of time that the present members of the staff have been connected with the college.

IV.—BUILDING.

A new building was erected in 1912, with a view to providing for the accommodation of college classes, at a cost of Rs. 31,000. It is proposed, if this application be granted, to devote the whole of the upper storey of this building to the use of the college department. This storey contains six class-rooms, namely—

Two rooms, 30 ft. by 20 ft.
 Do. 37 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft.
 Do. 24 ft. by 20 ft.

These will provide lecture-rooms for the four college classes, a reading room for the students, and a room for library study. An additional grant for buildings is expected to be sent out by the home committee of the Mission in the course of the next few months, and it would then be open to consideration whether it is better to build an entirely separate building for the accommodation of all college classes, or to apportion the new building to their use, using the new allotment for high school class-rooms. Under the arrangement now proposed the college classes will be quite separate from the high school.

In this connection it may be remarked that plans are now being prepared for a science laboratory sufficient for the work, both practical and theoretical, of students up to the Intermediate standard of the B.A. It is only proposed to take at present so much of Group (i), so that further progress may be gradual as funds permit.

A house is provided for the Principal, and quarters for the Vice-Principal.

V.—HOSTEL.

A new hostel, situated close to the residence of the Principal, is in course of erection, to accommodate fifty Hindu students. This will be ready for occupation in July next. The building is a two-storeyed one, and will cost Rs. 34,000. It has been approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and will be, in every way excellent for its purpose. It is situated in a large open plot of ground, which will afford plenty of space for playing fields attached to the hostel. The hostel will be under the supervision of the Principal, who will act as warden of the same.

In addition to the above, provision will be made for a number of Christian students in a small building south of the college compound, which it is proposed to further enlarge as necessity arises. The Christian hostel will be under the supervision of one of the English members of the college staff.

VI.—FINANCE.

The subjoined provisional budget estimate is submitted showing what will be the financial position of the college if affiliation is granted as requested. The estimate is prepared on the supposition that the college will provide for the following courses:—

Intermediate course, group (iii).

B.A. course, History and Economics (third and fourth year).

The budget is for the college department only, and takes account only of current expenditure.

Salaries of European members of the staff are supplemented by allowances.

The salaries of all Indian members of the staff are met from college funds.

The teaching grant is entered as actually paid during the twelve months now closing, on the supposition that the same grant may be expected next year. It is distributed between college and school in proportion to the actual cost of the two departments.

(a) Expenditure.

	RS.
English staff, as already appointed	8,115
Indian do do	4,200
English do to be added	3,000
Indian do do	2,100
(i) Buildings and upkeep	300
(ii) Scholarships	162
(iii) Prize	100
(iv) Furniture	1,000
(v) Library and Reading Room	1,000
(vi) Athletics	300
(vii) Hostel	300
(viii) Contingencies	600
	3,762

(b) Income.

	RS.
Grant from home committee for European salaries	7,275
Grant from Government 60 per cent. of Rs. 4,850	2,910
" " 1/3 of iv and v	1,000

Fees—

Year I. 60 at Rs. 72	4,320
Year II. 50 at Rs. 72	3,600
Year III. 10 at Rs. 84	840
Year IV. 10 at Rs. 84	840
Special fees, library, athletics, etc.	400

21,185

The correctness of this estimate (though some items can only be approximate under the circumstances) may, I think, be judged by the fact that in normal years the college, with the help of the Government grant, has generally been self-supporting, while, at the same time it has been well-staffed and efficiently maintained. If on account of any unforeseen circumstances the income should fall, and a loss be incurred, the Missionary committee may be relied on to come to the aid of the institution, as that committee is always responsible for the maintenance of the college.

VII.—LIBRARY.

At the present time the library is only up to the standard for the Intermediate examination. If this application be granted the management is prepared to spend a sum of Rs. 5,000 on books dealing especially with the subjects proposed to be added to the curriculum. Half of this sum may be expected as a grant from Government, and the remainder will be sent from home for this purpose.

A copy of the catalogue of the existing library, which has been very largely increased in recent years is sent with this letter, under separate cover.

VIII.—FIELD FROM WHICH THE COLLEGE MAY BE EXPECTED TO DRAW STUDENTS.

This is especially the south and east of the Tanjore district, i.e., chiefly that part of the Tanjore district which lies south of the railway to Negapatam, and to the east of the city of Tanjore. Here there is large tract of rich country, the population of which contains a very great proportion of Brahmans, whose sons are mostly educated for professional life. There are many towns of considerable size in this part of the country, such as Negapatam, Tiruvalur, Tirutturaipundi, Vedarannaiyam and Arantangi. The interest of the people of the Tanjore district in education is shown by the fact that fourteen large high schools are maintained.

The nearest college is the Government College at Kumbakonam, but though, when the distance by road is taken into account, the number of miles is not great, the distance which separates the two places by rail is very considerable. The Tanjore district is remarkable for its large Brahman population so that while Kumbakonam may be expected to tap the north and west of the district, and especially the parts which lie around the main line of the railway, there still remains a large field from which to draw pupils, without in any way trenching upon the sphere of influence of Kumbakonam.

Moreover the district formerly had two first-grade colleges, one at Tanjore, as well as the Government institution at Kumbakonam, and if this application be granted the Findlay College will only supply the place which has been left vacant by the closing of the Tanjore College.

IX.—FEES TO BE CHARGED.

It is proposed to charge the same fees as are now levied in Trichinopoly, viz., Rs. 72 per annum for the Intermediate classes (the rate at present in force in the college) and Rs. 84 for the B.A. classes.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that in the event of affiliation being granted all changes in management and in the teaching staff of the college will be duly reported to the University.

Letter—from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.

To—the Registrar, University of Madras.

Dated—the 11th February 1914.

No.—9.

With reference to my application, forwarded to you last November, asking that this college may be affiliated up to the B.A. Pass standard, I have the honour to inform you that the home committee have since apprised me of their intention to appoint an English University Graduate (Honours Man in History) to staff of the college from next July. As soon as the appointment is definitely made I shall be able to inform you as to the particulars, but meanwhile may I ask you to note this pledge as it bears upon the application in question.

Letter—from the Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Rev. J. D. W. SEWELL, S.J., MR. MARK HUNTER, M.A., and Mr. E. W. GREEN, M.A.

Dated—the 14th February 1914.

No.—685.

I have the honour to inform you that an application dated December 1, 1913, has been received from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the college in group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. Degree courses. The syndicate has resolved that a local inquiry be made under section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and has appointed the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., Mr. Mark Hunter and Mr. E. W. Green to conduct the inquiry at the college. I have the honour to request that you will intimate to me whether you will accept the appointment.

2. In view of the fact that the Findlay College is at present affiliated only in the Intermediate courses, the scope of the inquiry should include not only the question of the provision proposed for teaching English, History and Economics for the B.A. Degree, but also the whole question of the necessity for a First Grade College at Mannargudi, the financial resources of the college and kindred matters.

The application and enclosures thereto with the connected correspondence are forwarded to the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, s.j., who is requested to arrange for the visit of the college on a date convenient to the Commission and the College authorities. The principal of the college is being informed of the appointment of this Commission.

Letter—from the Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.

Dated—the 14th February 1914.

No.—686.

With reference to your application, dated 1st December 1913, for the affiliation of the Findlay College, in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree Courses, I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate has appointed Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, s.j., Mr. Mark Hunter and Mr. E. W. Green to conduct the local inquiry in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, s.j., is being requested to arrange for the visit of the college on some date convenient to the Commission and the authorities of the college.

NOTE.—The Rev. Father Sewell having declined to serve on the Commission, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe was appointed to take his place, but as the latter also was unable to accept the appointment on the Commission, the Rev. A. Moffat was appointed a member thereof.

Report of the Commission appointed by the Syndicate to conduct a local inquiry at the Findlay College, Mannargudi.

We have the honour to report that, under instructions from the Syndicate, we held a local inquiry in connection with the application for affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, in the English Language and Literature and History and Economics Courses for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Before visiting the college we obtained by correspondence from the Principal detailed information on various particulars supplementary to the information furnished in the letter of application.

We visited the college on 28th February 1914. We interviewed the Principal and senior members of the staff and inspected the college buildings.

As the result of our inquiry we have the honour to report as follows:—

(a) *Management.*—The college is managed by a Council appointed annually by the Local Committee of the General Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London. Vacancies on the College Council are filled by the Local Committee, and the decisions of the Council are subject to review by the Local Committee. Matters involving any radical change must be approved by the General Committee in England. The Principal, the Vice-Principal and an Indian member of the staff are members of the College Council.

(b) *Tenure of office and qualifications of the staff.*—(1) *Tenure of office.*—The European members of the staff are selected in England, and the appointments are of a permanent character.

In the case of Indian members of the staff no appointment can be terminated without the consent of the College Council. The scale of salary is in our opinion sufficient to secure the services of persons possessing the requisite qualifications. A provident fund has been recently instituted for Indian lecturers and teachers, to which the college contributes an amount equal to the sums paid by the teachers.

(2) *Qualifications—English.*—The Principal who is a graduate of the University of London is the Professor of English. He is assisted by the Vice-Principal, also a graduate of London, and an experienced Indian graduate. From July 1915, viz., the date on which it is proposed to open a fourth year class, an Indian who has taken the M.A. Degree in English will be added to the English staff. The provision to be made for the courses in English Language and Literature is in our opinion sufficient.

History.—An English graduate with Honours in History is to be appointed at once. He will be assisted by two Indian graduates in History. One of these is a Master, the other is a Bachelor of Arts. It is, in our opinion, highly desirable that the second History Assistant should be a person who has taken the Master's degree or the Bachelor's degree with honours.

(c) *Accommodation.*—(1) *Lecture rooms, etc.*—The proposed arrangements are admittedly of a temporary nature, but so far as the number and size of the rooms is concerned are sufficient for the working of English and History in the B.A. Course, and of English, Division II, Group (iii) and the Mathematics section of Group (i) in the Intermediate Course. The accommodation consists of six rooms, forming the whole first floor of a two-storied block, with measurements as follows:—2 rooms $37\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ feet, 2 rooms 30×20 feet, and 2 rooms 24×20 feet. A large hall in an adjoining block will be used as the Library and Reading room. Provision has been made for the re-construction of this block so as to render it adequate for all the work of the college other than science for which another block is to be provided. By this arrangement the college department will be separated from the school.

(2) *Hostel.*—A hostel to accommodate fifty students is under construction and will be completed by the beginning of July. Quarters are provided in the building for a European member of the staff.

(d) *Library.*—The present library is inadequate for a college teaching B.A. courses in English and History. In recognition of this fact the management has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 to make the additions which are immediately necessary. The annual allotment for the library and reading room will be Rs. 1,000. Considerable care should be taken in selecting books to meet the requirements of the English course, as the deficiencies of the existing library in English language and literature are very marked. We recommend that a portion of the non-recurring grant be utilized in the purchase of historical maps. The provision to be made for a library and reading room has already been noticed.

(e) The Principal's house is a quarter of a mile from the college, and immediately opposite the hostel. As another house in the neighbourhood will be built within the next three years, provision will be made for the residence of all the European members of the staff, either in or close to the hostel.

(f) *Financial arrangements.*—The management submitted a provincial budget estimate in the letter of application. As no provision was made in the estimate for the conduct of Group (i) of the Intermediate course, a revised estimate of actual receipts and expenditure was placed before us and is as follows:—(It is to be noted that the salaries of the European staff are supplemented by allowances.)

Detailed statement of expenditure.

	RS.	RS.
1. Staff—		
European staff	9,135	
Indian staff and establishment	9,120	
	-----	18,255
2. Miscellaneous—		
Upkeep of buildings	200	
Scholarships	150	
Prizes	100	
Furniture	250	
Science apparatus	250	
Athletics	300	
Hostel upkeep	300	
Contingencies	600	
Library and reading room	1,000	
	-----	3,150
		21,405

Non-recurring expenditure.

Science laboratory, plans prepared, fitted with gas and water-supply.	11,985
Additions to library, English and History	5,000
New house for English tutor	15,000
To be met by $\frac{1}{2}$ grant from Government and remainder from Committee of Missionary Society.	

Estimated income.

	RS.	RS.
1. Grant from Home Committee for European staff	6,105	
2. Government teaching grant 60 per cent. of actual grant Rs. 4,850.	2,910	
3. Government grant $\frac{1}{2}$ furniture and library and apparatus, Rs. 1,500.	750	
4. Fees—		
Junior Intermediate (actual numbers) 60 at Rs. 72	4,320	
Senior Intermediate (actual numbers) 50 at Rs. 72	3,600	
Junior B.A. (estimated numbers) 10 at Rs. 84	840	
Senior B.A. (estimated numbers) for 1915, 10 at Rs. 84	840	
Special fees for Athletics, Library, etc.	400	
Laboratory fees	100	
Additional science students in intermediate classes (more than this number have been rejected by the college in the past two years by reason of not holding Science classes).		
Junior 10 and senior 10 at Rs. 72	1,440	
	-----	21,305
Balance grant from Local Committee of Mission	100	
	-----	21,405
Total		21,405

On this statement we have the following remarks to make—

Expenditure.—As we have already observed, the scale of salaries appears sufficient.

Under the head of Miscellaneous expenditure, although in the revised estimate charges incidental to the working of Group (i), of the Intermediate Course are included the total expenditure is less than that of the original estimate by about Rs. 600 and even in the original statement the expenditure under the head of Contingencies was, we think, considerably underestimated.

The sum allowed for furniture in the second estimate, viz., Rs. 250, should certainly be raised to Rs. 1,000 as in the first estimate.

Again, there seems no reason why the estimate, for upkeep of buildings should be reduced, particularly as an additional block (for science) has to be provided for.

Further, the amount set apart for science apparatus, viz., Rs. 250, should be doubled if provision is to be made for twenty students and the item includes chemicals and other supplies.

We are of opinion that at least Rs. 2,000 should be added to the estimate under Miscellaneous expenditure.

Receipts.—The difference in the two estimates under Home grants was explained to us as due to the inclusion in the first of certain allowances which it seemed unnecessary to take into account in the second. The estimated receipts under fees appear to be reasonable. Only Rs. 750 have been estimated under the head of Government grants on furniture, library, etc. On the supposition that the management will increase expenditure on Miscellaneous charges, as we recommend, it would be justified in reckoning upon Rs. 1,625 instead of Rs. 750 as Government Grants under these heads. In that case the deficit to be met by balance grant from the Local Committee will be about Rs. 1,200 and not Rs. 100.

If the Local Committee of the Mission is prepared to guarantee this additional sum we are of opinion that the financial arrangements proposed by the management are satisfactory.

(g) In view of the facts set forth by the Principal in his letter of application (viii), we are of opinion that the affiliation of the college as sought will not be injurious to the interests of education and discipline.

(h) The College proposes to charge the same fees in the B.A. classes as are charged in the Trichinopoly Colleges.

In anticipation that the Local Committee of the Mission will be prepared to meet the increased expenditure recommended by us, we are of opinion that the affiliation applied for may be recommended.

2nd March 1914.

MARK HUNTER.
A. MOFFAT.
E. W. GREEN.

Letter—from the Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 9th March 1914.
No.—1009.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to forward herewith copies of an application, dated 1st December 1913, from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the further affiliation of the college to the University in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree Courses, and further correspondence relating thereto and of the report of a Commission appointed to conduct the local inquiry under section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

I am instructed to ask whether in your opinion the affiliation of this college as a first grade college would be desirable in the interests of education generally and particularly of education in that locality.

Letter—from the Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras.
Dated—Madras, the 5th May 1914.
No.—3213.

With reference to your No. 1009, dated March 9 last, I have the honour to state that I consider the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, as a First Grade College unnecessary and that in the interests of education and particularly of education in that locality it is therefore undesirable.

Letter—from the Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.
Dated—the 15th August 1914.
No.—4304.

With reference to your letter, dated December 1, 1913, applying for the further affiliation of the College to the University in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree Courses and further proceedings relating thereto, I have the honour by direction of the Syndicate to inform you that, in reply to

a reference made to him, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has stated that he considers the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, as a First Grade College unnecessary and that in the interests of education and particularly of education in that locality it is therefore undesirable and to state that with this opinion the Syndicate is inclined to agree.

I am directed to enquire whether, in view of these facts, the management of the College desire to proceed with the application for further affiliation.

Letter—from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras.
Dated—the 25th September 1914.

With reference to your letter No. 4304, dated August 15, 1914, I have the honour to state that the Council of Findlay College feels compelled to ask the Syndicate to proceed with its application for further affiliation.

The Council desires me to represent to you that for a period of at least three years this matter has been practically out of its hands, having been taken up by the Home Board, in London, which has appointed the Rev. C. Topham Hartley, B.A., B.D., to the staff of the College as an additional professor. Mr. Hartley is due to join the college in November.

The Council feels that while it cannot argue the very complicated question of the necessity or otherwise of a second grade college in this town, the case stands as it was originally represented to you on its communication of December 1, 1913, namely, that without entering into competition with any existing college, there is a sufficiently large sphere for this college to fill. In this respect our Home Board has undoubtedly been influenced by representations made direct to them by the people of this town and neighbourhood.

The Syndicate considered the above communication together with the whole correspondence at its meeting held on the 6th October 1914, and resolved that it was unable to recommend that the affiliation should be granted and that it be a recommendation to the Senate to record the opinion that the application should be refused by Government.

SENATE HOUSE,
24th November 1914.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

(2)

Application for the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi.
Extract from the Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Syndicate held on
13th February 1915.

Read application, dated 1st December 1913, from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the College in Group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. Degree courses. A 2251 of 1913.

Resolved that Mr. Mark Hunter, the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell and Mr. E. W. Green be requested to conduct a local inquiry in connection with the application, in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Read also letter No. 9, dated 11th February 1914, from the same, stating that the Home Committee had notified their intention to appoint an English University (Honours) Graduate in History to the staff of the college from July next. A. 241.

Resolved that the latter be recorded.

Extract from the Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Syndicate held on
17th February 1914.

Read letter, dated 16th February 1914, from the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, s.j., regretting his inability to take part in the Commission appointed to inspect the Findlay College, Mannargudi. A. 264.

Resolved that the letter from the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell be recorded; and that Mr. E. P. Metcalfe be requested to act on the Commission of inquiry.

Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate passed in Circulation, dated
19th February 1914.

Read telegram, dated 19th February 1914, from Mr. E. P. Metcalfe declining appointment on the Commission of inquiry at Mannargudi. A. 280.

Resolved that the Rev. A. Moffat be appointed in place of Mr. Metcalfe.

Extract from the Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 3rd March 1914.

Considered the report of local inquiry conducted by the Commission appointed to inspect the Findlay College, Mannargudi, in connection with its application for affiliation in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree courses. A. 354.

Resolved that the correspondence and report be referred to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for his opinion as to whether the affiliation of the Findlay College as a First grade College would be desirable in the interests of education generally and particularly of education in that locality.

Extract from the Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Syndicate held on 11th August 1914.

Read letter No. 3213, dated 5th May 1914, from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, stating that the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, as a First grade College, is unnecessary and undesirable. A. 738.

Resolved that the management of the Findlay College be informed of this expression of opinion by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, with which the Syndicate is inclined to agree, and that they be asked whether in view of these facts they desire to proceed with the application for the further affiliation of the College.

Extract from the Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 6th October 1914.

Considered again correspondence relating to the application from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the College in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree courses ending with letter, dated 25th September 1914, from the Principal, stating that the Council of the College feels compelled to ask the Syndicate to proceed with its application for affiliation in spite of the opinion expressed by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that the proposed affiliation is undesirable and unnecessary. A. 1832.

Together with the report thereon of the Affiliation Committee of the Syndicate. A. 1715.

Resolved that the Syndicate is not able to recommend that the affiliation should be granted, and that therefore it be a recommendation to the Senate to record the opinion that the application should be refused by Government.

(3)

Extract from the minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Senate held on 18th November 1914.

In the absence of the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, Diwan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Ayyar proposed and Mr. B. Hanumanta Rao seconded:

"That the Senate record its opinion that the application from the Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, for the affiliation of the College in Group (v) of the B.A. Degree courses should not be granted by Government."

Mr. G. A. Natesan moved and Dr. S. Swaminathan seconded.

"That under Regulation 22, the proposition be referred back to the Syndicate for review"

Mr. R. L. Jones having raised a point of order, Mr. G. A. Natesan with the consent of the Senate withdrew his motion.

After Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, Mr. K. B. Ramanathan and the Rev. E. M. Macphail had spoken, the proposition was put to the meeting and lost, 28 members voting for the proposition and 32 against it.

II

Petition—from the inhabitants of Mannargudi, Negapatam, Tiruvalur and the neighbourhood.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Mannargudi, the 21st November 1914.

We, the undersigned representing the inhabitants of Mannargudi, Negapatam, Tiruvalur and the neighbourhood adjacent to those towns beg to approach the

Government of Fort St. George with the request that it will favourably consider the proposal which is now before it for the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, with the University of Madras up to the first grade in Group V (History).

2. The Tanjore district formerly possessed two colleges teaching up to the B.A. standard, one in Tanjore city and the other at Kumbakonam. Of these the former was abolished in 1907. When it is considered that the said district has in its thickly populated area such a high proportion of persons who belong to the classes who are most earnest in seeking higher education, it cannot be said that two colleges in the whole district is an excessively large provision to meet the needs of the community. There are in the district 15 high schools, sending up annually a large number of candidates for the School-leaving certificate Examination, and of these very many come from the tract of country forming a rough square, and lying south of the railway from Tanjore to Negapatam. This tract of country includes many villages, where large numbers of well-to-do mirasdars are to be found. In many instances those places are remote from the railway and communication with them is not easy, and we believe that in many cases boys from such villages are discouraged from attempting to continue their studies because of the lack of colleges easy of access. We would respectfully suggest that the increase of facilities for the pursuit of education is not likely to result in the depletion of the classes of colleges already existing—we believe that experience has not shown that it acts in this way but rather that it tends to widen the constituency from which educated men are drawn, and that to a certain extent the supply fosters the demand. It may perhaps be said that this is acting on a wrong principle, but the demand of the age is for a community, enlightened and progressive, fitter to meet the demands of citizenships, which will be more exacting than ever in India in the next generation; and if the careful and well-considered increase of the facilities for the prosecution of higher study will tend to bring into the circle of educated men those who would otherwise be outside, it would seem to your petitioners that any policy of restriction should be deprecated.

3. It has been argued that the affiliation of Findlay College would militate against the success of the Government College at Kumbakonam. Your petitioners would respectfully point out that such is not at all likely to be the case. Kumbakonam is such a large and influential Brahman centre that it is in itself quite able to maintain a prosperous college. It has a large tract of well-watered country to the west (corresponding to the one of which your petitioners have spoken to the south of Mannargudi) in which it is without a rival. The two towns, though as the crow flies they are near, are in reality distant as regards communication by rail, and this is the common method of intercourse between them. Your petitioners would respectfully urge that with the increase of candidates for University education, which is such a marked feature of recent years, there are at present, and will be in future years a sufficient supply of students for colleges already in existence, as well as for the one which we desire to see affiliated in Mannargudi. In the past, as far as regards the Intermediate classes there has been no trace of rivalry between Kumbakonam and Mannargudi, and we fail to see that there is any fear of an outbreak of such rivalry in the future. Each of the two colleges has peacefully proceeded on its own way, and doubtless, they will do so in the future if the request which we make to you should be granted.

4. The town of Mannargudi is, as is well known to you, a very favourite place of resort and residence to the Brahman people of this part of the Presidency. It is a religious centre of great fame and antiquity. It has a reputation for healthiness which causes it to be deservedly popular. It is clean and quiet and in these respects it is almost a model of what an academic centre should be. There are very few of the distractions which so often act as a deterrent to the young student who has only recently been separated from the care and the restraints of home-life. On these grounds your petitioners believe that if the Government can see its way to sanction the request which we support it will be to many parents a matter of much congratulation indeed.

5. The Findlay College is not an institution of mushroom growth. It has a history that goes back into the years, when its home was in Negapatam, when English

education in this Presidency was in its infancy, for the Wesleyan Mission was one of the pioneers in this matter of higher education. During the more recent time since the college was removed to Mannargudi, it has steadily grown in strength and efficiency, and your petitioners think that no other testimony to the good work which it has done can be needed in addition to the very favourable reports which it has received year after year from the Government inspectors who have tested its efficiency. Throughout the whole of this Presidency there are many of its students who look back to the years when they studied in the college with gratitude and affection and feel that those years were the truly formative period of their lives. This is an additional reason why we respectfully urge upon the Government that our prayer may be granted, for we believe that the mission which has certainly done such beneficial work in the past will spare no effort to carry on its work in the future with even greater effectiveness.

In conclusion your petitioners would respectfully pray that their humble request may be sympathetically considered, and that the desire of the people of this whole neighbourhood may receive its due weight in the settlement of a question which is to them of such great importance.

III

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. GOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, Big Street, Kumbakonam.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 15th December 1914.

I have the honour to submit herewith for the favourable consideration of Government a memorial adopted at the public meeting of the citizens of Kumbakonam held at the Porter Town Hall, Kumbakonam, on Monday, the 14th December 1914, with an extract of the proceedings of the said meeting.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Kumbakonam, dated 14th December 1914.

Diwan Bahadur S. Gopala Achariyar Avargal in the Chair.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar that the citizens of Kumbakonam in public meeting assembled resolve to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council for favourable consideration the memorial now read at the meeting and request the president of this meeting to transmit it to His Excellency the Governor in Council under his signature.

Seconded by Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar and supported by Messrs. K. Sundararamier and C. A. Mahadeva Sastrial, M.R.Ry. M. P. Doraiswami Ayyar proposed as an amendment that the following words be added to the resolution:—

"That this memorial be sent to Government after obtaining the opinions of other equally important centres in this district which it concerns through public meetings similarly organized."

Seconded by M.R.Ry. K. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Resolution No. 2.—The amendment on being put to vote was lost; and the resolution was then put to vote and carried.

(2)

Memorial—from the Citizens of Kumbakonam.

To—His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Dated—the 14th December 1914.

We, the citizens of Kumbakonam in public meeting assembled, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency and to state that we have learned with deep concern that the Senate of the University of Madras has recommended the raising of the Mannargudi second-grade Mission college to the status of the first-grade college and its affiliation in Branch V. The town of Mannargudi is only 24 miles from Kumbakonam and within easy reach of it. Already the Kumbakonam College is placed at a disadvantage in various ways. Both Madras and Trichinopoly are easily accessible and in both cities there are colleges which prepare students for the

B.A. honours courses, thereby attracting the better class of our undergraduates. The present strength of each of the senior and junior B.A. classes in the Kumbakonam College is about 25 and the college can well afford to take in at least 50 students more in each class, and the necessity for another first-grade college in the district does not therefore exist. In this connection we beg leave to point out that the first-grade college maintained by the S.P.G. Mission at Tanjore for many years had to be abolished a few years ago, apparently because there was no need for it owing to its proximity to Kumbakonam. We venture to submit that it is far more important and desirable that there should be one well-equipped first-grade college in the district than a number of indifferently-equipped institutions. The Kumbakonam College has been in existence for fifty years and has for a long time held a prominent place among the sister institutions in the Presidency. We respectfully submit that what is now required is that endeavours should be made to enable it to raise to a satisfactory standard of efficiency. We are thankful to the Government that in recent years the Government have been pleased to improve the accommodation and equipment of the college. We feel sure that the further facilities which the Government are likely to provide and the improvements they have in contemplation will attract a larger number of undergraduates. In conclusion our earnest prayer is that Government will be pleased to spare no efforts to strengthen and improve the staff, equipment and appliances so as to raise it to a high level of efficiency similar to that of the leading institutions in Madras; and we humbly pray that the Government will be pleased not to accept the recommendation of the Senate to affiliate the mission college at Mannargudi as a first-grade college. For which act of justice, your memorialist shall for ever pray.

IV

Letter—from the President, Indian Christian Association, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department

Dated—the 11th January 1915.

The council of the Indian Christian Association, Madras, most respectfully beg to submit this humble memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council, in continuation of the resolution passed by them, praying His Excellency's Government to sanction the affiliation of Findlay College, Mannargudi, to the University of Madras in the B.A. degree courses.

2. The memorialists beg to state that a well-equipped and well-managed missionary institution like Findlay College not only guarantees a high standard of efficiency in regard to the purely secular education given, but is a centre of healthy moral and religious influences of the highest and most lasting character. They feel that the efficiency and usefulness of the institution would be considerably enhanced by its being raised to a first-grade college.

3. As the Tanjore district, the premier district in the Presidency, had at one time three flourishing colleges, the memorialists beg to submit that the fact that at present there is a Government college at Kumbakonam does not necessarily imply the absence of a need for another first-grade college in the district.

4. The memorialists further beg to state that there is a large Christian community in the Tanjore district and the affiliation of the college in the B.A. degree courses would be hailed with satisfaction by the community. The college would enable many poor Christian students of merit not only in the district but also in the Presidency to continue their University education up to the B.A. standard which they would otherwise be unable to do.

5. In view of the fact that the colleges in Madras are utterly inadequate to meet the ever-growing demand for higher education and that the city has already more students than it can suitably accommodate in hostels, the memorialists beg to state that the growth of efficient first-grade colleges in the mufassal is extremely desirable and is deserving of every encouragement at the hands of Government.

6. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has at considerable expense equipped and staffed the college to meet all the requirements of the University, and the memorialists feel that if the affiliation sought for be not granted, it would be a serious set back to missionary educational work in this country.

7. As the memorialists firmly believe that a thoroughly Christian education is one of the greatest needs of this country, they pray that His Excellency's Government may be graciously pleased to sanction the affiliation of the college in the B.A. degree courses and thus increase its influence and usefulness.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Christian Association, Madras, dated 9th January 1915.

That this council most respectfully begs to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in view of the desirability of the wider extension of higher and more especially of Christian education in this country and in view of the recommendation of the Senate of the Madras University His Excellency's Government may be pleased to sanction the affiliation of Findlay College, Mannārgudi, to the University of Madras in the *B.A. degree courses*.

V

*Letter—*from the Révd. A. A. THOMAS, Principal, Findlay College, Mannārgudi.
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
*Dated—*the 22nd April 1915.

I have the honour to request that you will kindly inform me as to the decision of Government with reference to the application for affiliation from this college with the University of Madras up to the first grade, which application has been under consideration now for some months.

2. The matter has become urgent and the Home Board of the Wesleyan Mission is pressing me for a reply.

3. Besides this, however, during the next month or so, all arrangements concerning staff, etc., have to be made, and as things stand at present the college council cannot decide in what way the staff needs to be arranged and supplemented, whether with reference to the needs of the college as a second-grade or first-grade institution. In the usual order of things new teachers have to be engaged in the ensuing two months, when those who are changing from one college to another will be open to employment, but in the present state of unsettlemet the council is unable to formulate plans for the ensuing academical year.

I have the honour to respectfully request that I may be apprised as soon as possible of the decision of the Government.

Order—No. 653, Educational, dated the 15th June 1915.

Under section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation to the University of Madras of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, in Group (v)—History and Economics or a language—of the B.A. degree courses.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, Madras University.
.. Director of Public Instruction.
.. Superintendent, Government Press
(for publication of the order only in the Gazette).
Editors' Table (Order only).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 653, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 15TH JUNE 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, in B.A. degree courses.*]

From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated 26th November 1914, No. 6485.

From the inhabitants of Mannārgudi and other places, dated 26th November 1914.

The Findlay College, Mannārgudi, is at present a second-grade college. The proposal is to raise it to the first grade by its affiliation to the University in group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. degree courses.

2. The question is a disputed one. In reply to the Syndicate's reference on the subject the Director of Public Instruction stated that its affiliation as a first-grade college was unnecessary and that in the interests of education and particularly of education in that locality it was undesirable. The Syndicate relying on the Director's view made a recommendation to the Senate that the affiliation should not be granted. But in the Senate, the proposition was put to the vote; 32 voted for the affiliation and 28 against it. Accordingly the Senate recommends the affiliation; and the papers are submitted to the Government for orders under regulation 376 (d) of the University regulations.

3. Under section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Government can make any further enquiry which may appear to them to be necessary in the matter.

Vide newspaper report extracted.

that the affiliation of the Findlay College will prejudicially affect the interests of the Government College, Kumbakōnam. In these circumstances, it seems desirable to obtain an official report from the Director in this matter, though his remarks are unofficially obtained, ordinarily, in undisputed cases of a similar nature. The memorial from the inhabitants of Mannārgudi requesting the affiliation may also be forwarded to him along with the other current papers.

It is desirable to have an official report in this case.

P.R.—8-12-14.

Yes.

P.R.—8-12-14.

4. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

P.R.—7-12-14.

T.K.—7-12-14.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—8-12-14.

[Endorsement No. 3713-1, Educational, dated 8th December 1914.]

From M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Gopala Achariyar Avargal, Kumbakōnam, dated 15th December 1914.

Mr. Gopala Achariyar submits a memorial adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Kumbakōnam requesting the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Senate for the affiliation of the Findlay College as a first-grade college. Submitted that this memorial also may be referred to the Director of Public Instruction in continuation of the previous endorsement on the subject.

2. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

P.R.—17-12-14.

T.K.—17-12-14.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—18-12-14.

[Endorsement No. 3921-1, Educational, dated 19th December 1914.]

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Mahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 4th January 1915.

Please see your Endorsement No. 3713, Educational, dated 8th December 1914, referring to me for early remarks the Registrar's letter about the affiliation of the College at Mannārgudi.

Things of this kind have very commonly been sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. and in this case in particular I shall find some difficulty in replying to the reference with the necessary fulness with the fact that my letter may come to be printed in a Government Order before my eyes.

The file contains my opinion, expressed to the University that the affiliation is undesirable and I have already written a note supporting this view which I think would be more useful as an un-official than as an official communication.

In the present case, it was considered desirable to obtain an official report from the Director of Public Instruction and hence a formal reference was made—*vide* notes on the previous page. It is, however, for consideration whether with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's *demi-official*, the file may now be forwarded to him u.o. for remarks.

T.K.—5-1-15.

That would be the best course. If the Director of Public Instruction reports officially, it will have to go into the printed Government Order and I would deprecate that course.

P.R.—5-1-15.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I place below a note on the subject which I have had typed for convenience sake. I presume that a reply to the endorsement will not now be necessary.

J. H. Stone—9-1-15.

ENCLOSURE.

I based my opinion that the affiliation was undesirable on the effect that it was likely to have on Kumbakōnam College and I had then the figures for attendance there for last year only. These showed only 37 students in the B.A. classes. This year there is some improvement, there being 47 in those classes. The students come chiefly from the Kumbakōnam taluk and next to that taluk from Mayavaram. The affiliation of Mannārgudi would probably mean a loss of students at Kumbakōnam from the latter if not from the former since Mannārgudi is nearly as accessible from Mayavaram Railway Station as Kumbakōnam is. Only few students attend Kumbakōnam from Negapatam, Mannārgudi, Tiruturaipundi, Pattukkōttai, Tanjore and Papanāsam, but from all these places Mannārgudi is either more accessible than Kumbakōnam

* Rupees 84—*vide* page 6 of current file while the standard rate is Rs. 106—*vide* rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules

or not less so. The effect of the low-fee rates at Mannārgudi would therefore probably be to draw away students thither. So far as I can judge merely from figures I should think that the B.A. History classes at Kumbakōnam would lose one-third of their students. They now

have nine and ten in the Senior and Junior classes respectively, numbers almost too small to make their maintenance worth while. This computation must not be taken for more than it is worth. My point is that the development of the History classes at Kumbakōnam to what I may call a remunerative size would be greatly hindered by the opening of similar classes so near as Mannārgudi.

P.R.

2. This development moreover is hindered not only in respect of quantity but of quality also. The Principal of the college bitterly complains that boys who get first classes in the Intermediate are snapped up for their B.A. classes by the Missionary colleges because they offer them scholarships. The result is a low average of ability in the college classes and a consequent low standard of work and endeavour. The affiliation of Mannārgudi would of course

P.R.

intensify the tendency of Kumbakōnam to degenerate into a place where the merely average student goes in the hope of somehow scraping through the Degree examinations. It will be remembered that the college is explicitly maintained as a "model" institution.

3. The issues raised by the present application are wider however. We have maintained a first grade college at Kumbakōnam since 1867 and we have allowed it to be subjected to more and more competition as years went on from Missionary colleges charging lower fees and inclined to grant concessions on the smallest grounds. The consequence has been a

Paragraph 529 of the Education Commission's report.

The St. Peter's College, Tanjore, closed in 1907, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, etc.

Also cf. clauses (b) and (i) of section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

falling off in attendance till it has now only about 300 students whereas the staff, accommodation, and plant are enough for about half as many again. Merely as a matter of business it seems to me wrong to allow another competing college to come into existence.

P.R.

4. The Education Commission of 1882 of course laid down that indigenous institutions should be preferred to Government ones and the Mission Societies on the strength of this have with much success claimed to be allowed to compete unrestrictedly against Government, and their claim has hitherto been allowed, the standard rates in the Presidency College having been fixed above that for other colleges, and the standard rate of fees having been strictly levied in all colleges under public management.

Cf. paragraphs 475 and 497 of the Education Commission's report.

Cf. Rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules.

* Government, Local Board and Municipal management.

5. Since 1882 the very important change has come about that it is now recognised that Government is responsible for the education of the country, and the Universities Act by placing the power of affiliation in the hands of Government clearly had in view, among other things, the geographical distribution† of colleges according to real needs. There is no geographical necessity for a first-grade college at Mannārgudi. The town has no more claim for one than many others and the centre does not constitute such a claim. For the due and economical provision of the kind of education in question it is desirable rather that Government funds that have been or are being expended on the Kumbakōnam College should be utilized to the full. Government have

Clause (3) of section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Cf. paragraph 57 of the Indian Universities Commission's report.

† *Vide* paragraph 7 *infra*.

P.R.

spent much upon the Kumbakōnam College (expensive new buildings have been lately added) and maintains an expensive staff for it. It has a good hostel capable of extension if necessary. The playing fields are probably better than

P.R.

those of any college in the Presidency. The approaching retirement of two members of the staff will make possible the introduction of new blood. Affiliation in another branch of the B.A. is soon to be sought.

Vide page 168 of the List of Educational Officers corrected up to the 1st April 1914.

Already affiliated in groups (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. degree courses—page 52 of volume II of the University Calendar, 1914.

6. It cannot be said therefore that it does not adequately provide for higher education in the Tanjore district. It does so at a price. The fees are higher than in the aided colleges at Mannārgudi, Madras and Trichinopoly, so that not only would I refuse this affiliation but

P.R.

would consider whether the usefulness of Kumbakōnam College should not be increased by the institution of a scholarship system like that for the Presidency College. This would be a legitimate compensation to the district for the refusal of the affiliation of Mannārgudi and would probably in the end cost Government less.

7. It is likely that the attendance at the Trichinopoly Colleges* will also be affected by this affiliation, and in view of their comparatively large size this may seem of little consequence. Their B.A. classes at present, however, are not congested nor in danger of being so. If they received a few more students from the Tanjore district this might very well be balanced by students from further south resorting more largely to the American Mission College† which is now of the first grade, instead of to Trichinopoly. In fact the present distribution of first-grade colleges in the south of the Presidency seems to me to be reasonably satisfactory at any rate—it would not be improved by the addition of one at Mannārgudi.

* St. Joseph's College—affiliated in groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. degree course—page 76 of volume II of the University Calendar, 1914 and S.P.G. College—affiliated in groups (i), (ii-A), (v) and (vi)—page 80 of volume II of the University Calendar, 1914.

† Madura—affiliated in group (v)—page 65 of volume II of the University Calendar, 1914.

Vide paragraph 5 *supra*.

P.R.

8. I am not surprised that the people of Mannārgudi have petitioned for the affiliation. It is of course for their immediate interest that it should be granted. A similar petition for a first-grade college could be got up in any town of the kind provided the town were not asked to share the expense of it. A public meeting was held at Kumbakōnam on the 14th December last against the affiliation on the ground of the harm it might do to the Kumbakōnam College so that popular feeling is not wholly in favour of the affiliation. The result of the meeting will very likely be other petitions for it. As it holds out prospects of cheap education it is favoured by the majority.

P.R.

9. A further question is that of grants. The Mission does not now ask for any increase of grant but relies on a continuance of what was given last year. It may be taken as certain, however, that this affiliation, even if it stops at one branch, will lead to demands for larger grants. It might of course be given on condition that the Mission bore its whole cost. This was done in the case of the B.G.M. College, Calicut, with the result that after some years' controversy Government withdrew the condition. I do not recommend that if Government grant the affiliation it should be subject to any such condition. The Mission now contemplates affiliation in one branch. They are, however, arranging to teach Group I of the Intermediate course so that application for affiliation in other B.A. courses is only a matter of time.

P.R.

P.R.

10. Another point raised in the Senate was that Mannārgudi is a small place that can lay little claim to an intellectual atmosphere and is therefore unfit for the seat of a first-grade college. It may be equally plausibly argued that its rural character makes it a particularly fit place. My impression is that it has the disadvantages without in any particular degree the advantages of a rural situation.

11. It will be observed that the majority in the Senate in favour of the motion was a small one. Some Missionary members voted against it. It is of course desirable that Government should so far as possible accept the views of the Senate but in this case I think I am justified in saying that the weight of University opinion is against the affiliation notwithstanding the result of the voting in the Senate.

P.R.

12. Since writing the above I have discussed the affiliation with Mr. Thomas, the Principal of the Findlay College. He naturally does not admit that the affiliation would in any way affect the Kumbakōnam College. He says that Tanjore students from the other side of the South Indian Railway line have not the habit of going to Kumbakōnam. If this is so, I should say they ought to have it and Government should not so act as to discourage its formation. His arguments in favour of affiliation are (1) that the Mission needs a first-grade college in

South India to round off its work and (2) that the existence of second-grade colleges is only justified by their being on the way to develop into first grade and that the University has endorsed this view, first enunciated, I believe, by the Universities Commission. As regards

Cf. Paragraph 77 of the report, page 19.

the first I do not think that it can be admitted as a ground of action for Government. As regards the second it is true that this view was largely held when University reorganisation was under discussion though it was never formally adopted by the University. Mr. Macphail, it will be observed, advanced it in the Senate debate (of which I may remark the newspaper report is of little value). However sound the idea may be on principle it seems to me it can only be applied when there is demonstrably need for another first-grade college and my contention is that in the present case there is no such need.

P.R.

Mr. Thomas also reiterated his statement that no additional recurring aid would be sought from Government.

J. H. STONE—9-1-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stone's u.o. note from page 2 *ante* has been referenced. The points raised therein are dealt with below *seriatim*.

2. Paragraph 1 of Mr. Stone's note.—The following statement gives the strength of the Kumbakōnam College and its distribution:—

Class.	1911.	1912	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
<i>Strength.</i>					
Senior B.A.	40	26	18	19	} 37 has gone up to 47 in 1915.
Junior B.A.	19	18	9	18	
Senior Intermediate	45	37	72	109	
Junior Intermediate	23	82	82	100	
Total	127	163	181	246	
<i>Distribution.</i>					
Brahman	123	159	169	221	
Non-Brahman caste Hindu	4	3	10	22	
Muhumadan	..	1	1	2	
Indian Christian	..	..	1	1	

These figures show that it is the Brahman element that predominates in the college and that the Christian element is almost *nil*.

As regards fees, it is compulsory on all Government colleges and on those under local board management to levy fees at the standard rates prescribed in rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules, namely, Rs. 106 for the B.A. degree course. But in the case of private institutions the rates of fees are to a large extent left to the discretion of the management—please see rule 93 of the Educational Rules. Accordingly the management of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, proposes to charge only a fee of Rs. 84 in the new B.A. class when opened. The result will be, as apprehended by Mr. Stone, to draw away students to the Findlay College to the detriment of the Kumbakōnam College.

3. Paragraph 2 of Mr. Stone's note.—The concessions in the shape of scholarships allowed by the Missionary institutions are too well known to require any comment. That the Kumbakōnam College is maintained as a "model" institution is in accordance with the view of the Education Commission of 1882. In paragraph 529 of its report the Commission stated—

"With regard to colleges at all events, until those in the hands of private managers have reached greater stability and wider influence than almost any of them as yet enjoy, it would not be safe to trust to them alone for the model of discipline and intellectual attainment that is indispensable if a high type of liberal culture is to be permanently maintained. For the present, the stability of their pecuniary resources and the prestige which they enjoy make Government colleges more independent of competition and should therefore enable them to maintain a high standard of excellence with very much greater ease than is

likely for many years to come to be the case with other institutions. . . . It is only when, with the advance of University education in India, private effort has proved its capacity to take the lead in giving culture of the very highest kind, that the withdrawal of departmental institutions can be effected without injury to the education of the country as a whole."

4. *Paragraph 3 of Mr. Stone's note.*—The Director of Public Instruction appears to refer particularly to the St. Peter's College, Tanjore (which was closed in 1907), the St. Joseph's and the S.P.G. Colleges, Trichinopoly, and the American Mission College, Madura, which competed with the Kumbakōnam College by charging lower fees.

5. *Paragraph 4 of Mr. Stone's note.*—Attention is solicited to paragraphs 475, 497 and 529 of the Education Commission's report. The Commission observed that the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions should be the principal care of the department, that the main attention of the department should be given to evoking and strengthening private effort, that its success must be largely judged by the increase in the number and efficiency of aided or self-supporting institutions under private management, etc. However, in paragraph 329 of its report, the Commission remarked—

"At the same time we are of opinion that the principle should be kept in view that a small number of colleges, thoroughly efficient and suitably situated, are likely to be of more permanent benefit to the interests of higher education than a larger number of colleges less efficient and less numerously attended. But we are not prepared to make any definite recommendation on this point with regard to the future since we feel that every proposal for the establishment of a new college must be determined by careful reference to the circumstances of each case."

6. *Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Mr. Stone's note.*—In this connection attention is also invited to sub-clauses (h) and (i) of clause (1) of section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, as well as to paragraph 57 of the Indian Universities Commission's report, 1902. That Commission stated that no institution should be admitted to the privileges of affiliation unless on the fullest information and laid it down that an independent report should be called for from the Director of Public Instruction or some other competent authority showing why the new institution is required. Such a report was called for from the Director of Public Instruction in this case by the Syndicate and his report is against the affiliation.

The Kumbakōnam College buildings have recently been extended at a cost of Rs. 97,500 and the college has been provided with a science laboratory including workshop and gas room.

Towards the recent improvements to the hostel the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 14,980. Mr. Stone states that the college has playing fields which are better than those of any other college in the Presidency. Considerable additions have been made recently to the furniture and apparatus of the college. Further, the college has to be affiliated in group (II-A) of the B.A. course and proposals for the appointment of Physical Science lecturer from 1st July next is under separate consideration and provision for the purpose has been made in the civil budget estimate for 1915-16.

As regards staff, the college has a member of the Indian Educational Service as its Principal, five members of the Provincial Educational Service as lecturers and six assistant lecturers besides pandits and others, roughly estimated to cost Rs. 3,700 per mensem. The following was the net expenditure to the Government (that is, deducting the receipts) on account of the College during the past four years :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1910-11	38,099	14	11
1911-12	29,809	14	9
1912-13	35,388	12	2
1913-14	29,362	5	1

7. The scholarship system of the Presidency College referred to in paragraph 6 of Mr. Stone's note is the one sanctioned in G.O. No. 380, Educational, dated the 19th June 1911.

8. *Paragraph 7 of Mr. Stone's note.*—There are two colleges at Trichinopoly, viz., St. Joseph's College and S. P. G. College. The former is affiliated for the B.A. course in groups (i) Mathematics, (ii-A) Physical science, (ii-B) Physical science, (iv) Logic, Psychology and Ethics, (v) History and Economics and (vi) two languages; and the latter in groups (i) Mathematics, (ii-A) Physical science, (v) History and Economics, and (vi) two languages. The American Mission College, Madura, is affiliated for the B.A. course only in group (v) History and Economics.

The Director's statement that the present distribution of first-grade colleges in the south of the Presidency is reasonably satisfactory appears to be borne out by the existence of two colleges in Trichinopoly and one in Madura and this should carry weight in deciding the present issue.

9. *Paragraph 8 of Mr. Stone's note.*—There are in the current file—

(i) a memorial from the inhabitants of Mannārgudi, Negapatam, Tiruvālūr and neighbouring towns in favour of the affiliation;

(ii) a memorial adopted at a meeting of the people of Kumbakōnam against the affiliation; and

(iii) a memorial of the Indian Christian Association of Madras, also in favour of the affiliation.

Mr. Stone attaches no importance to the first two memorials. The third has not gone to him. That it is from Madras where there are already numerous Mission schools for her Christian children deprives it of much of its force. They appear to contain no strong grounds in favour of the affiliation.

10. *Paragraph 11 of Mr. Stone's note.*—The number of members of the Senate who voted for the affiliation was 32 and that voted against it, 28. Mr. Stone who was present at the Senate meeting states that the weight of University opinion was against the affiliation, notwithstanding the result of the voting. This opinion is entitled to weight. The fact that some of the Missionary members of the Senate also voted against the affiliation is also significant.

11. *Paragraph 12 of Mr. Stone's note.*—The view that the second-grade college should be encouraged to become first grade is apparently that given in paragraph 77 of the Indian Universities Commission's report. In the concluding sentence of that paragraph the Commission, however, stated that the question of creating a new first-grade college must be decided in the first instance by the Syndicate, in accordance with the rules of affiliation recommended by the Commission. Paragraph 57 of the report of the Commission lays special stress on the importance to be attached to the Director's independent report and the Syndicate's decision. In the present case, as already noted, both the Director's report and the Syndicate's decision were against the affiliation.

12. To sum up, Mr. Stone's objections to the affiliation of the Mannārgudi College are based on the following grounds :—

(1) that it is a hindrance to the development of the history class at the Kumbakōnam College;

(2) that in view of its undue competition with the Kumbakōnam College by low fees and offer of scholarships, it is wrong, as a matter of business, to allow it to come into existence;

(3) that there is no geographical need for a first-grade college at Mannārgudi, the demand for higher education in the Tanjore district being adequately met by the Kumbakōnam College;

(4) that the present distribution of first-grade colleges in the south of the Presidency is satisfactory and it will not be improved by the addition of one at Mannārgudi;

(5) that it will prejudicially affect the existing first-grade colleges in Trichinopoly and Madura;

(6) that it holds out prospects of cheap education and that accounts for the memorialists supporting the affiliation;

(7) that its affiliation in one branch now will tend to its further affiliation in other branches at the further expense of the Kumbakonam College;

(8) that Mannārgudi is a small place having no special claims to be the seat of a first-grade college;

(9) that the weight of University opinion is against the affiliation notwithstanding the result of the voting in the Senate, even some of the Missionary members voting against it; and

(10) that there is demonstrably no need for another first-grade college in the Tanjore district

13. It is for consideration whether in view of the Director's opinion against the affiliation of the Mannārgudi College as a first-grade college, the application for it will be favourably considered by the Government.

P.R.—19-1-15.

T.K.—19-1-15.

The Director of Public Instruction has gone fully into the whole question. Please see his note at pages 2 to 5. Mr. Stone's opinion may be accepted and the affiliation sought for may be refused.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—25-1-15.

Demi-official—from H.G. STOKES, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department

Dated—the 12th February 1915.

His Excellency will be glad to discuss with you the file sent herewith on his return from tour.

His Excellency wants this matter to lie over for the present. The file should be submitted again a month hence.

P.R.—5-3-15.

Submitted with reference to the Secretary's orders above.

P.R.—3-4-15.

T.K.—5-4-15.

Please submit this again as soon as we start work at Ootacamund.

P.R.—8-4-15.

Submitted.

P.R.—22-4-15.

C.R.—22-4-15.

Will Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor please ascertain from His Excellency if this file should lie over any longer?

P.R.—24-4-15.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency desires this case to lie over for some time longer.

H. G. STOKES—23-4-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The office will submit the file again early in June.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-4-15.

From the Principal, Findlay College, Mannārgudi, dated 22nd April 1915.

The file on the subject of the affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, to the University of Madras as a first-grade college has been lying over for some time under His Excellency's orders. It has now been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor u.o. for ascertaining from His Excellency whether he wishes that the file should lie over any longer. Perhaps this reminder also may be sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor u.o. in continuation to be taken to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

P.R.—26-4-15.

C.R.—26-4-15.

P.R.—27-4-15.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The file may kindly be returned for His Excellency's further consideration.

H.G.S.—29-4-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The file is submitted below.

P.R.—1-5-15.

C.R.—1-5-15.

P.R.—4-5-15.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

I have this morning asked the Director of Public Instruction to obtain for me some further information upon this subject: and shall be glad later to discuss with you.

P[ENTLAND]—5-5-15.

Demi-official—from the Rev. A. A. THOMAS, Principal, Findlay College, Mannārgudi

To—the Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Member of Council.

Dated—Kodaikānal, the 12th May 1915.

When you were at Mannārgudi in February you cheered us all very much by the sympathy you expressed with our hopes that we might get affiliation in the first grade for the Findlay College.

But the time slips by and the long delay makes me feel that possibly some hindrance has come in the way, and the case, as it stands at present, is to me most difficult and perplexing.

The new college year begins in July, and I am in the position of having to make several adjustments in the matter of the staff of the college not knowing whether I must seek to meet the needs of a first grade or second grade college. All the lecturers and teachers who are open to engagement, or at any rate the pick of these, will be accepting appointments within the next month or so, and if I now let my chance slip I shall be in difficulty when the college re-opens.

Perhaps it might seem that to let the matter lie over for another year would not greatly matter. But at this time next year I shall be going on furlough and considerations of family make it necessary that I should take the opportunity, when it offers. That being so, and supposing that affiliation were approved later on in the next academical year, I do not see how I could leave the responsible work of re-organization to the man who would temporarily take charge in my absence. So that it seems to me that this is in a way a time of crisis in the affairs of the college, and I am extremely perplexed until a settlement is arrived at.

I am therefore greatly daring in that I take my courage in both hands and ask if you can very kindly exert your great influence in getting our request passed. I am not going to trouble you by urging any reasons in behalf of the request we have made. I can only say that I do most earnestly believe that the step under consideration would not be detrimental to the education of the young men of Tanjore district. I am sure we should do all in our power to make our college strong, progressive—a dispenser of true culture and an upholder of the best ideals of honour and truth. I hope you will excuse me in that I trouble you about a matter which perhaps is not within your immediate sphere. Most of us perhaps have so many pressing matters to attend to and to bother us of our own, without attempting to shoulder other people's burdens, that I feel it needs an apology on my part for the writing of this letter. But I do beg of you to do what you can—and that is much—to help towards a speedy settlement of this matter that has been so long awaiting a decision. I should be more grateful than I can possibly say if you could see your way to help me in what has been a crushing anxiety for months past.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Rev. A. A. THOMAS, Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.

Dated—the 18th May 1915.

No.—1466-1 Edl.

With reference to your letter to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart of the 12th instant, I write to say that the question of the affiliation of the Findlay College as a first-grade college is receiving close consideration and that orders will be issued thereon shortly.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 14th June 1915.

His Excellency desired me to send for the Mannargudi file to which he has attached a note.

I have discussed this further with the Director of Public Instruction and see no reason to delay sanctioning this proposal.

Will you bring this here to-morrow?

P[ENTLAND]—14-6-15.

His Excellency wants orders to issue—granting the affiliation.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-6-15.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

S.A.—15-6-15.

P.R.—15-6-15.

[G.O. No. 653, Educational, dated 15th June 1915.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seett. II—38—2-15.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No. dated 191

G.O. No. 653, dated 15-6-1915.

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Brief subject..... Attached.

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(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

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(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

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Referencer. Clerk.	Referencer. Clerk.	Referencer. Clerk.
Supdt.	Supdt.	Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

528P

Sanctioning the application to the University of Madras of the Sindlay College, Mannarspdy, in group I — History & Economics & a language — of the B.A. degree courses.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	
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Revised proof furnished on.....	
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C.P. 9-1-14

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Page No.

156a

CND 3713 + 3740.

Enob. No. 3713-188

8/12/14 Referred to the D.P.O.

only remarks.

Noted in CB

9.12.14

Lo.

The D.P.O. with CND 3713 + 3740 in original to be returned with reply.

Stamp
V.H.L.
8/12/14

7.12.14

7.12.14

8.12.14



To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
MADRAS.

From

M. R. Ry. K. G. Srinivasa Mudaliar Avl.,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Mannargudi.

M. R. Ry. C. R. Kunjithapatham Iyer Avl., B.A., B.L.
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Negapatnam.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakayar,
Legislative Council Member,
Negapatnam.

Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Iyer Avl., B. A.
Negapatnam.

M. R. Ry. B. S. Nataraja Sastrigal Avl., B. A., B. L.
Negapatnam.

M. R. Ry. V. T. Somasundara Mudaliar Avl.,
Tiruvallur.

and others.

SUBJECT.

Requesting affiliation of the Findlay
College, in Group V, B. A. course.

26

omit in print

C.N.S 3921/14.
3927/14 -

27

End No. 3921-1 End

19.12.14

for remarks, Referred to the D.O. for
in continuation of endorsement
No. 3713-1 End, the 8th December
1914.

PD

17.12.14

17.12.14

Read
to this keep
in speech and
add
CA
off

To

The D.O. for the C.N.S 3921/14
in original to be returned
with reply.

18/12/14

18/12/14

18/12/14

20

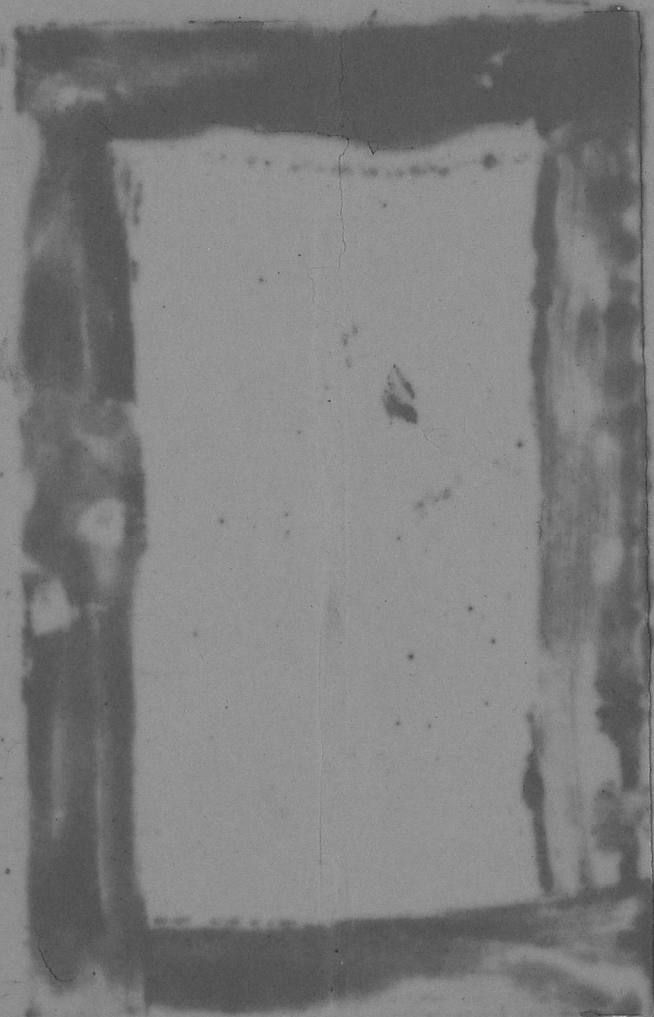


C.3947
Kumarakrishnan
12/14
The Secy to Govt
Revenue Dept
Gomard
Dr. I beg to send
herewith a copy
of the speech of
the Chairman
at the public
meeting at Kum-
arakrishnan on
14/12/14 the
proceedings at
which were
communicated

PR

19 35
Print
32

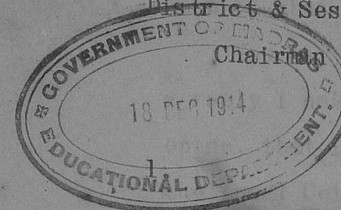
to you by me
as chairman
on 15 Inst
I remain
Yours
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Speech of Diwan Bahadur S. Gopalachariar, Retired

District & Sessions Judge & Landholder, Papanasam Taluk as

Chairman Public Meeting Kumbakonam on 14th December 1914.



—oo0oo—

Object of the Meeting.

Read Notice.

This ought really to be a meeting of the inhabitants of all the southern districts. But there is no time for so. Never perhaps would the interests of these Districts be so vitally affected and never were the population so much concerned about a matter affecting their vital interests. It therefore behoves us to put all our available strength, and conceive constitutional and effective measures for the success of the cause.

11. Personal imperfections.

You have chosen me to preside on this occasion. It is usual for chairmen to begin by depreciating themselves and attributing better fitness and knowledge to others. Though a stereotyped form, my modesty forbids me abandon it. I am not insincere like some of those pretenders, and I believe you will find me sincere though it may suit you to say I am mistaken. I don't know whether I shall make or mar, stimulate or stunt the proceedings, and bring them to a successful termination or not. But I must say that if success is not achieved, I cannot be held responsible, for the mistake would then lie in the exercise of your choice.

Now, what is success? It is:—

(1). peace, order & harmony in the proceedings (2) full exposition of facts and arguments by the Chairman & other speakers with moderation and reasonableness from all aspects (3) proper representation of all persons interested (4) a sensible and practical modus operandi to carry out the resolutions.

It will then be asked what is the difficulty here. It is this. I am painfully conscious of many imperfections. But doubtless there are many persons here who will throw a flood of

light on the question and enlighten us and advance the
That is what encourages me.

You may still ask, why accept and come forward then?
a reply I ask you, why did you choose me. The reason is,
opine, that I am a citizen of Kumbakonam who was a student
the local College in very early days. Well, that same is
reason for my present position.

Let me dwell a little on this subject. What was a
Provincial School till then was in 1867 constituted the
Provincial College Kumbakonam. Those celebrated educationists
Messrs. Porter, Gopala Rao were then at the helm. The first
batch about 12 in number appeared for the B.A. Degree in January
February 1869. I was one of the 11 students composing the 2nd
batch. With me were Messrs. J.H. Hensman, R.V. Srinivasier, E.R.
Subbaroya Iyer, C. Raju Sastriar, A.S. Vencata Rao, N.G. Gopala Iyer
and P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai. Srinivasier passed as second in
the Presidency and I was next and below him. We were Mr. Porter's
pet pupils of the year.

I don't know if any in the 1st batch is now alive. None is
in this town presumably. I don't know if any others of my batch
are alive and here. I have passed the Rubicon i.e. 60 years, --
perhaps unfortunately, to use Mr. V.K. Ramanujachariar's expression,
and if I have survived all or most others, it must be because I --
was only 17 1/2 years old at the time of passing. I lived for 37 --
years in outside districts of which 13 were spent in Madras, with
occasional visits to this town and owning a house herein from --
1892. Since my retirement in 1903 I have ^{had} ~~taken up~~ my residence --
here on account of its nearness to my village and other causes.

These two items of connection would seem to confer substan-
tial claim and impose heavy obligation on me in any matter affect-
ing the welfare of this important institution. But I need not --
boast, for, who will not in this distress come forward to do his
duty? Even persons with less claims, connection & cause ought to
and will hasten to lend a helping hand when this hoary and famous
institution, the welfare and prestige of this and other districts

Speech of Dissan Bahadur S. Gopalachariar, Retired
District & Sessions Judge & Landholder, Papanassam Taluk,
Chairman Public Meeting Kumbakonam on 14th December.

Object of the Meeting.

Speech Notice.

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find me sincere though it may suit you to say I am mistaken. I
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proper representation of all persons interested (4) a sensible
and practical modus operandi to carry out the resolutions.

It will then be asked what is the difficulty here. It is
this. I am painfully conscious of many imperfections. But --
doubtless there are many persons here who will throw a flood of

and secular education itself are in peril. There is a tide even in the affairs of institutions which taken at the crisis leads on to permanency and strength; omitted, their course will be involved in shoals and quagmires ending eventually in disaster and ruin. We must beware.

III. ~~I am not~~, Before going into the heart of the matter, I wish to clear the ground of certain items likely to create misapprehension.

(1). I am not, nor are we as a body, hostile to Missionaries or the just expansion of their work. It may be confessed that at a time when the country was steeped in ignorance of English, when the resources and zeal of Government were limited, Missionaries took up education. They were indeed the pioneers of education and among them India could always reckon many as her sincere friends and benefactors. Ex gr. Bishop Lefroy and the Rev. gentleman from the north who went to South Africa recently. But proselytism and not education must be conceded to be their errand, though education may often lead to and promote conversion. Missionaries have thus their legitimate sphere of action and duty which law, reason, public opinion and prudence could very well define, allow and circumscribe. As long as they work within their proper limits and conversion is carried on in no carping or aggressive spirit, we are bound to keep aloof and ignore the conversion. Are there not lapses from our faith in other ways? And if the person converted is so strong in conviction after due investigation and comparison and study, or so weak as to surrender his faith without such investigation &c. we could not help him and he is only one in our fold and his loss cannot sensibly affect us, and I dare say we shall all wish for his salvation anyhow. But should the Missionaries go further, permit open investigation and discussion and a just and ~~proper~~ generous comparison of the various faiths, and eventually cause a person to adopt theirs with full conviction and satisfaction, why then, we must acquiesce, and can entertain even regard and respect for them without stultifying ourselves. Should however under the mask of education or

light on the question and enlighten us and advance the That is what encourages me. You may still ask, why accept and come forward then as a reply I ask you, why did you choose me. The reason is, opine, that I am a citizen of Kumbakonam who was a student the local College in very early days. Well, that same is reason for my present position.

Let me dwell a little on this subject. What was a Provincial School till then was in 1857 constituted the Provincial College Kumbakonam. Those celebrated educational Messrs. Potter & Gopal Rao were then at the helm. The first batch about 12 in number appeared for the B.A. Degree in January-February-1858. I was one of the 11 students composing the 2nd batch. With me were Messrs. J.H. Herman, R.V. Srinivasar, K.R. Subbaraya Iyer, C. Raju Sastri, A.S. Venkata Rao, N.G. Gopal Iyer and P. Ramesabapathi Pillai. Srinivasar passed as second in the Presidency and I was next and below him. We were Mr. Potter's pet pupils of the year.

I don't know if any in the last batch is now alive. None is in this town presumably. I don't know if any others of my batch are alive and here. I have passed the Rubicon i.e. 60 years, perhaps unfortunately, to use Mr. V.K. Ramanujachari's expression and if I have survived all or most others, it must be because I was only 17 1/2 years old at the time of passing. I lived for 37 years in outside districts of which 13 were spent in Madras, with occasional visits to this town and owing a house herein from 1892. Since my retirement in 1908 I have taken up my residence here on account of its nearness to my village and other causes. These two items of connection would seem to confer substantial claim and impose heavy obligation on me in any matter affecting the welfare of this important institution. But I need not boast, for, who will not in this distress come forward to do his duty? Even persons with less claims, connection's cause ought to and will hasten to lend a helping hand when this hoary and famous institution, the welfare and prestige of this and other districts

charity, conversion be insiduously worked out, and in lots of
and groups, and not individually, then only begin our
suspicion, our disapproval, our protest and our interference
or vindication. Those that adopt this course deserve no support
or encouragement in any of their selfish ends. So, whenever any
matter connected with such bodies comes up for concessions, we
must carefully examine their antecedents and methods, and be
wary in jeopardizing our interests.

I may add that we should feel called upon to oppose this
enlargement, even should the Managers of the Mannargudi College
be not Missionaries or foreigners, or even should they be
Brahmins---that ill-favoured, ill-appreciated and much abused
class, nowadays.

2. This opposition to the proposed enlargement is not
due to any faction or evil spirit, but is solely in self-interest.
It is no discredit or untruth to say that we all work in self-
interest. There is no one in the world who does not work for
self-interest. Self-abnegation may come in later and even there
there is the wish for fame and perpetuation of name. But self-
interest is the primary motive or is at the bottom. The applicant
for an office sends his application through self-interest. Even
the patient who sends for the Doctor is actuated by self-interest.
The several Nations of Europe who are now shedding blood and money
like water are working under that same impulse. So, the
Missionaries also work in self-interest i.e. augmentation of their
sustenance, their reputation or their religious cause. If in the
present instance that is not their goal, let them avow what is.
If they acknowledge that it is conversion, our ire springs up
and we assail them with slings and arrows of language and appeal
to Government and the public for a true appraisal of the danger
to us and to ours.

3. We should not hesitate because our action may have the
effect of setting at naught the opinion of some of our Indian
-Fellows in the Senate. For, everything they say or do cannot be
implicitly accepted. It is easy, being in Madras, to display
generosity, broad mindedness, equality, forbearance, and so forth.

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But in my opinion they live in a balloon, if not in fool's
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patronage and rewards, which are impracticable in the moffusi.
Our line of thought, working and contact is quite different; -
it is practical, stubborn, and struggling. We experience the
clinch, they do not. They cannot realise the feelings and --
difficulties and hardships of thousands of people living in -
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I may instance the recent case of the road in front of -
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why was not this College located at first in Mannargudi itself?
Is it because the recommendations in favour of Mannargudi were -
unknown or it had not emerged from obscurity or had not earned -
its present notoriety, or because such disinterested and tender-
champions did not then exist? It may be a dry place, but we are
not now in quest of a sanatorium for a few aged men with a pre-
disposition to malarial fever, bronchitis &c., or for invalids-
We are bent only on a convenient centre for hordes of boys who
can get on unaffected by such climatic disparity if any, as may
exist within the District. It is true that Mannargudi has some
tanks. But twenty fishes cannot make a whale. Let me examine -

the situation a little closely:—

(1) Here is our College beautifully situated on the left — or northern bank of the sacred Cauvery, within sight and easy — reach of the town, and yet outside it and in all but the dry — season really a mile off. It has even pleased some gentlemen — who ruled it to reside there. It commands an excellent view and good surroundings. This College is not noted for spoiling eyes or breeding diseases or causing weakness, wavering or unsoundness of mind. The grounds are able to furnish a play-ground, ^{space for} hostel — &c. Buildings and apparatus have been lately added to by Govern- ment at a great cost.

Again, Cauvery water is not only sacred in uplifting the soul, an attribute with which we are not concerned now, but it — doubtless enriches the soil, and is believed to enrich the body and enrich the brain also. Just consider what, and how many — illustrious men it has produced. I shall name some within the — past generation or two.

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administrators, of mathematicians and other experts, of distinguished teachers, of how many Mahamahopadhyas & Sanskritists not named in the list.

It does not matter if some were not born on the banks of the Cauvery itself. Amraoti as well as Trivalore, Innambur as well as Mangudi are flooded by Cauvery water. (not so, Mannargudi, directly) It is Cauvery water that permeates every nook and corner, except certain parts in the south, of the district, and there it is like a desert.

(2). Then, the College is located in Kumbakonam. I shall desist from enumerating its numerous claims for consideration and selection. But I cannot resist the temptation to quote from Sesha Dharmam which is a supplement to the Mahabharata, in which it is writ that sins committed elsewhere are washed away in Kasi, that sins committed in Kasi are washed away in Kumbakonam and that sins committed in Kumbakonam are washed off only in Kumbakonam.

In fact, I cannot imagine a more suitable place, considering all important facts, for a College. (never mind the small trouble from mosquitoes and bad drainage or sanitation, for which we may hold the Municipal Council responsible in part.) Nor is sacredness an unimportant factor. Think of places like Rome, Jerusalem, Mecca & Benares. It is not alone that pilgrimages are made to them. Residence and study there are popular and effective. In these days when the devastations of the iconoclast are striking terror everywhere it will be a great boon if by contact with religiously disposed elders, boys become imbued, nolen volens with some spirituality when young and plastic.

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Thirdly, does this question of raising the status of the Mannargudi College come from above or from below. Do the donors to the funds of the institution desire it? Did the people of the

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Fourthly, supposing money for the Mission is pouring in profusely and the agency could find funds to spare after their salary and maintenance, charities and bounties, conversion and propagation, is that a reason for raising the status of the College? If they had to deal with untutored minds like the Maravas of Tinnevely or the Pariahs of Chingleput, one can understand some education serving to open and enlighten the mind in the matter of faith, or to realise that material prospects and sustenance at least would be gratuitously strengthened. It may also be conceded that confidence and gratitude will be implanted through such help, and that even an undergraduate may, as he is being benefited to some extent become more pliant, especially as home influence will be slender and he will be more amenable to persuasion or example and may cast off his ancestors' faith easily and accept a new one. But is conversion to be worked out mainly through gratitude? Such a position might even lead to coercion—the position of one holding the rod and the other submitting to it. Is this desirable? Is this a result to be aimed at and achieved? What laurels will it bring to the actors, while it will only introduce misery, discord and ruin into many native families? It won't suffice to say there won't be conversions. If there will be no conversion then what can be the object here? Are there no 1st Grade Colleges in South India? What good and why should Missionaries do to the Country by imparting higher education? If it will promote conversion then we say, stay your hand and don't slyly employ the ~~competent~~ instrument of higher tuition, as long as there is another competent institution here bound to do the work. But, do the Managers of the Mannargudi College avow that higher education is needed for their legitimate work? If they do, then their claim for raising the status cannot stand. For Government cannot weaken their own institution for this purpose. If they disavow it, then

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they can have no object but to find a scope for a plethora of funds which ought not to be diverted or expended for dwarfing a Government College of that status, or simply to enter into a hostile competition with it as a speculation which ought not to be permitted. Altruistic professions can have no place in this contest.

Reason 2. This measure is injurious to and subversive of our College.

1. This College is sure to suffer. Undergraduates or even 7th class boys might run over to Mannargudi for several reasons:-----

I can ^{name} ~~make~~ a few:--

1. By reason of less onerous fee there.
2. By reason of less rigor and discipline there.
3. By reason of more material prospects being held out and certificate and recommendation being more easily available.
4. Pure infatuation, allurements &c.
5. By reason of local minor conveniences which ought to have no weight.
6. By reason of classes being opened there for Honors course which do not exist here.
7. By reason of such subjects being taught ^{as are} there of an easy or novel character.
8. By reason of much laxity or latitude in social life.

This is inevitable and tempting.

It cannot be said that the above pleas will commend themselves to right minded, neutral persons.

2. If numbers diminish, the popularity and prestige of this College will suffer and the idea of abolition will naturally strike the authorities. As the sole Government College of that grade in Southern India, as an institution of long standing, as the producer of many eminent men, as the means of mental culture, of general and special knowledge, of

attain to a standard higher than or equal to the College annihilating this and going in to share the public-funds ultimately.

Suppose now in Kumbakonam, a third High School should be started in antagonism to the two I mentioned--would it thrive? Or if it would, would it not injure the two existing institutions? Would the Managers of these be sitting idle -- with folded hands? They would take all constitutional steps to prevent its being ushered in, recognised and supported --- with public money.

Reason 3. Well-being and prestige of the District.

(1). It is to the interests of this district and the neighbouring ones that an independent, permanent high class -- educational institution should exist, maintained and controlled by a central, neutral, dominant authority, and there is one -- such.

(2). It should be a model institution overpowering -- all other institutions and ever improving. So, it is now, to speak fairly. It should not be liable to be tossed about and-shaken at every wave of envy, enthusiasm and excess of funds in rival institutions. So, it seems to be.

(3). It should possess the confidence of the country not merely in efficiency and high tone, but also in that it -- discourages and lends not the slightest support to any encroachment on vested secular interests of the people. So, it has -- been till now.

(4). Parents would prefer thrift and temporary saving and convenience, but this institution should be attractive and reliable enough to induce them to disregard such trifling and -- evanacent considerations. So, it has been till now.

(5). It should have scholarships attached to it to -- support poor students, but otherwise it should unflinchingly -- charge such high rates of fees as would be suitable and substantially a tax on higher education. This is believed to be the case but are there scholarships?

On the other hand

1. This rival institution is kept up by agency who must work on cheap rates.

2. They have a duty antagonistic to the preservation of such secular interests.

3. Its permanency cannot be guaranteed.

4. Even the additional 2 or 3 years' classes now proposed to be opened are pregnant with mischief and injury. Some instruction in Christian theology or gospel is inevitable and it is an incubus which will sit heavily on most of the population.

5. Tanjore District has not contributed more than its quota of enlightened persons in good position to Christianity notwithstanding that high class institutions of Missionaries have been working long. Hereafter, there is imminent danger of a larger contingent lapsing.

6. This result will materially affect the neighbouring districts also.

7. There can be no doubt that if anything untoward happens, as has happened once in connection with this institution or agency, the whole province will be agitated and will have no quiet or contentment.

8. It will ultimately reflect on Government to whom the disturbance will be attributed as arising from moral support

For these and other reasons it may be confidently stated that should the Kumbakonam College be prejudiced or undermined by the rival College the country will be plunged into discontent, unhappiness, disgrace and resentment.

Reason 4.

Contrary to the true policy of Government.

The policy of Government should be (1) to bring into existence an efficient institution of a neutral character, best calculated to infuse confidence in all.

2. To foster and improve it according to needs, keep at bay all harmful interference or measures on the part of others calculated to affect the solidarity and popularity of the model institution.

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xxxxxx

3. Not to create or unduly support an institution that becomes a menace to the model institution.
4. To discourage such aspirations in any institution or agency conducting it, in connection with which any Civil or Criminal case has arisen, or which has incurred the odium and distrust of the people.

I shall only add (a) by way of illustration that if a proprietor should lend to a stranger one of his 2 shops for the same trade as is carried on in his own adjacent ones then that would be a suicidal policy (b). that should Government through mere clemency, illadvice or inadequacy of consideration yield to the importunity of an important and interested foreign agency, wrong motives of yielding to influence will be generally attributed to them which we must deplore.

V. Remedy.

The ultimate voice is with Government and it is to Government that we must submit a respectful, well-reasoned, inoffensive representation. A memorial has been prepared and it may be adopted subject to any modifications that may be suggested by the meeting.

VI. Further Course of Action.

I reserve my remarks on the detailed course to be adopted for mention towards the conclusion of these proceedings.

On the other hand

1. This rival institution is kept up by agency who must work on cheap rates.
2. They have a duty antagonistic to the preservation of such secular interests.
3. Its permanency cannot be guaranteed.
4. Even the additional 2 or 3 years' classes now proposed to be opened are pregnant with mischief and injury. Some instruction in Christian theology or gospel is inevitable and it is an ignominy which will sit heavily on most of the population.
5. Tanjore District has not contributed more than its quota of enlightened persons in good position to Christianity notwithstanding that high class institutions of Missionaries have been working long. Hereafter, there is imminent danger of a larger contingent lapsing.
6. This result will materially affect the neighbouring districts also.
7. There can be no doubt that if anything untoward happens, as has happened once in connection with this institution or agency, the whole province will be agitated and will have no quiet or contentment.
8. It will ultimately reflect on Government to whom the disturbance will be attributed as arising from moral support. For these and other reasons it may be confidently stated that should the Kumalakonam College be prejudiced or undermined by the rival College the country will be plunged into discontent, unhappiness, disage and resentment.
- Reason 4. Contrary to the true policy of Government. The policy of Government should be (1) to bring into existence an efficient institution of a neutral character, best calculated to inspire confidence in all.
2. To foster and improve it according to needs, to keep at bay all harmful interference or measures on the part of others calculated to affect the solidarity and popularity of model institution.

in the GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Federal Ministry
11 JAN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

people

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N. 82. ✓. 10641 of 1914 39-1-15

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ENCLOSURES.

Date of despatch

Date of receipt 10-12-14.

Subject.

Referring for Remarks letter from
the Registrar University of Madras
+ the C. M. C., Mannargudi, re gr.
affiliation of the Hindlay college in
Group II, B.A. course.

ET. (order only)