Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

1146

G.O. No. 1143, 3rd September 1917

Queen Mary's College for Women

Forwarding to the Government of India a report on the working of the — during the three academic years 1914—17 and requesting that Government to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

N. P.

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500—4-17.

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N. P. ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1143, 3rd September 1917

Queen Mary's College for Women

Forwarding to the Government of India a report on the working of the — during the three academic years 1914—17 and requesting that Government to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Memorandum No. 767-1, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1917.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 754, Educational, dated the 9th July 1915, directing the submission before the end of July 1917 of a report on the results attained at the Madras College for Women (now known as the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras) and he is requested to state when the report may be expected by the Government.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 9th August 1917.
No.—R.C. 3427.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 801, Home (Education), dated the 15th June 1917, and memorandum No. 767-1, Home (Education), dated the 6th August 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report R.C. No. 151, dated the 16th July 1917, from the Principal of Queen Mary's College, Madras, showing the results attained by the college during the past three years.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from Miss D. DE LA HEY, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 16th July 1917.
No.—R.C. 151.

With reference to your Proceedings R.C. No. 3427, dated the 28th June 1917, I have the honour to forward herewith a report of the results attained by the college in its three years' work, 1914—17. I have arranged the report under four main heads :—

(*a*) Numbers
(*b*) Response of the various communities
(*c*) Hostel life
(*d*) Examination results

followed by some general remarks.

2. (*a*) *Numbers.*—The scheme of the department has been to develop the college gradually adding class by class as the girls passed through. The college accordingly opened in 1914 with one class only, the first year Intermediate class. The average number on the rolls during 1914-15 was 35. The staff consisted of myself, Miss K. Myers, Assistant, and Mr. C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pandit, with five visiting teachers.

3. As an experimental measure, the admissions in 1914 had been made with leniency. Consequently several students were found unfit for a University course of study, and several withdrew from the college. Thus the net increase in numbers in July 1915 was not great. The average number on the rolls during 1915-16 was 43. The second year Intermediate class was then opened.

First year class	29	Second year class	14

The staff consisted of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Gunther, Assistant, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pandit, and five visiting teachers.

4. There was a large increase in numbers in July 1916. The average number on the rolls during 1916-17 was 73. A third year class Pass B.A. Course, group V (History and Economics) was then opened.

First year class	37	Third year class	11
Second „	29		

The staff consisted of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Gunther, Additional Professor, Miss Philipsz, Assistant Professor, Miss Guha, Assistant Professor, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pandit, and four visiting teachers.

5. There has been again a large increase in numbers in July 1917. The number on the rolls on the 12th July 1917 was 110. A fourth year class, second year B.A. Course, group V has now been opened.

First year class	49	Third year class	13
Second „	41	Fourth „	7

The staff consists of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Ebbutt, Professor, Miss Gunther, Assistant Professor, Miss Philipsz, Assistant Professor, Miss Guha, Assistant Professor, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pandit, and four visiting teachers.

With regard to numbers, therefore, the college has expanded from 35 to 110 and many unsuitable applications are rejected each year.

6. (*b*) *Response of the various communities*—

(1) *European and Anglo-Indian*—

Year.	Number on rolls.	Year.	Number on rolls.
1914-15	13	1916-17	16
1915-16	16	1917-18	23

(2) *Hindu*—

	Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Total.
1914-15	7	7	14
1915-16	8	13	21
1916-17	9	21	30
1917-18	17	31	48

(3) *Indian Christian*—

Year.	Number on rolls.	Year.	Number on rolls.
1914-15	6	1916-17	24
1915-16	6	1917-18	39

7. As will be seen from the above, the European and the Hindu sections have progressed steadily. I cannot account for the sudden increase in the Indian Christian section in 1916—unless the opening of the Women's Christian College in 1915 stimulated interest in higher education in that community. Roman Catholic Indian Christians, as well as Roman Catholic Europeans, must perforce attend our college as the Women's Christian College is essentially Protestant in character.

8. The increase in the number of Brahman students this year is noticeable. I expect this rate of progress from the various communities to continue, continual growth should especially take place in the Hindu section. As regards district, the most striking feature is the number of girls from the West Coast. Of the total number of Indian students 33 come from Malayalam-speaking districts.

9. Throughout the three sections the girls represent good classes of their community. The Anglo-Indian girls are usually hardworking and serious, set on qualifying themselves for a useful career. The Hindu girls are usually daughters of officials or landowners. The Indian Christian girls come usually from a less prosperous class than the Hindu, daughters of catechists, schoolmasters, petty officials, but they also are a very good class of girls.

Daughters or sisters of the following prominent Indians are studying in the college—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice C. Krishnan, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu, M.R.Ry. A. Madhava Ayya, M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao, Professor K. Ramunni Menon, and Mr. J. B. Raju.

Great interest is taken by the various communities in the progress of the college and many distinguished visitors have inspected it.

10. His Excellency the Governor has endowed a prize and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu has endowed two scholarships. An advisory council has been formed, consisting of influential members of the various communities, presided over by Her Excellency Lady Pentland. I find the members of this council are always ready to give help and encouragement.

11. (*c*) *Hostel life.*—The most striking feature of the college has been the development of the hostel. At the opening of the college the hostel was obviously distrusted, especially by the Hindu girls, and during the first year there were no regular Brahman residents at all. In the course of the year, however, the hostel gradually filled, and on the 31st March 1915, there were 22 boarders—European section 11, Caste Hindu 8, and Indian Christian 3. The numbers were during—

	European.	Caste Hindu.		Indian Christian.	Total.
		Non-Brahman.	Brahman.		
1915-16	13	12	3	5	33
1916-17	20	17	5	21	63
On 12th July 1917	28	25	9	29	91

All the lady members of the staff are resident, and careful supervision is maintained over the health and character of the students. Tennis and Badminton are played regularly.

12. As regards accommodation the college began its existence in a rented building, a large two-storey bungalow. This with the adjoining land was acquired by Government in March 1915 and a new building was erected by the side of the old house. This new block contains two large class rooms, and quarters for two of the staff and 32 students. A new building is in course of construction which should be finished by Christmas 1917. This is a duplicate of the first new building. It will, however, barely suffice to accommodate the students at present in residence. Pending the construction of the new building the girls are living partly in a rented building adjoining the college, partly in the new kitchen and dining room block and partly at closer quarters than before in the original buildings.

13. (*d*) *Examination results.*—As has been already stated, classes have been opened in succession, and therefore we have so far only presented students for the Intermediate examinations of 1916 and of 1917. In 1916 the results were a brilliant contrast to the general results of the University—14 candidates appeared—12 passed. Of these, three passed in the first class with distinction holding 4th, 20th and 37th places, respectively. In 1917 our results were not so good, but are passable if the low level of results in the University as a whole is considered:—twenty-three students appeared, five passed and eight passed one part of the examination under the compartmental system. I was disappointed but not altogether surprised at the results as I knew that the class as a whole was weak. I have every hope that the present second year class will do well at the examination of 1918. There should also be seven candidates for the B.A. examination of 1918.

14. *General remarks.*—The foregoing portion of the report will, I think, go far to prove that this college meets a need. It supplies a place where Hindu parents can send their girls without fear of their being proselytised and where the girls can keep their caste customs. It supplies facilities for higher education for Roman Catholic girls. It supplies for all girl students a place where they can study apart from boys. Judging by numbers, it appears that these facilities are fully appreciated. Judging by results, it appears that girls are far more successful when educated in a women's college. I fully believe that there is a great future before the college and that the only question will be that of ultimate limits to its expansion.

There is one direction in which expansion should take place as soon as possible, if it is decided to establish the college on a permanent basis, that is, instruction should be provided in science subjects, so that the full intermediate course could be taken here. At present science students attend the Presidency College, and they find it very difficult to obtain the help they need, when they thus have to work in a boys' college. This is important in view of the fact that these girls often hope to take up a medical course and their success would help to relieve the present scarcity of women doctors in India.

15. Regarding the use that the girls make of their higher education here, it is difficult to speak, as no student has yet completed the full course. As regards formation of character and development of intelligence I am convinced that the college is working in the right direction. The tone of both college and hostel is healthy. The elder girls who have passed a year or two here become reliable and helpful. The variety of elements in the college develops tolerance of others with little or no friction. There is especially a development of intelligence (where intelligence exists)—in the second year of the course. The first year is often a struggle both for teachers and pupils, as the girls seldom come from school with any power of studying intelligently for themselves. The usual school training is hardly ever an adequate preparation for University work.

Of the twelve girls who passed the Intermediate examination of 1916, two proceeded to the Medical College, one to an Honours course and two to a science course at the Presidency College, six to the B.A. course in this college, one is teaching in a Madras high school. All five of the successful candidates of 1917 have joined the B.A. class here.

16. The European and Indian Christian girls all intend to take up a profession on leaving college, teaching or medicine. Some of the Hindu girls also aim at one or other of these careers, but a professional career is still very difficult for them. They are expected to marry, if they are not already married, they are hampered, e.g., in entering the educational service, by the impossibility of moving from place to place unless duly chaperoned. These difficulties, however, will doubtless disappear in time, and I hope the college will ultimately send out a good supply of well-educated and well-balanced Hindu women as teachers and doctors.

17. In the comments of the Director of Public Instruction on my annual report for 1916–17 the following words occur "His thanks are due to Her Excellency Lady Pentland and the members of the advisory council for their assistance in the development of the college *which has established for itself a place of importance in our educational system.*" I venture to hope that the above account of the results achieved by the college up to the present date bears out the truth of the statement of the Director of Public Instruction as to the importance and the possibilities of this institution.

Order—No. 1143, Home (Education), dated 3rd September 1917.

The report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for Women during the three academic years 1914—17 will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

4

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

No. 1144.

From

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Education.

Dated Ootacamund, the 3rd September 1917.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Porter's letter No. 1072, dated the 17th June 1915, I am directed to forward a report drawn up by the Principal on the working of the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, during the three years from July 1914 to July 1917 and to request that in view of the successful working of the institution the Government of India may be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

2. I am to add as indicating the interest in the college and the confidence in its permanency which the results already attained have produced that the Maharaja of Jeypore has recently made a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of additional buildings.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

[Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

Letter—from Miss D. DE LA HEY, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 16th July 1917.
No.—R.C. 151.

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(*a*) Numbers	(*c*) Hostel life
(*b*) Response of the various communities	(*d*) Examination results

followed by some general remarks.

2. (*a*) *Numbers.*—The scheme of the department has been to develop the college gradually adding class by class as the girls passed through. The college accordingly opened in 1914 with one class only, the first year Intermediate class. The average number on the rolls during 1914–15 was 35. The staff consisted of myself, Miss K. Myers, Assistant, and Mr. C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pandit, with five visiting teachers.

3. As an experimental measure, the admissions in 1914 had been made with leniency. Consequently several students were found unfit for a University course of study, and several withdrew from the college. Thus the net increase in numbers in July 1915 was not great. The average number on the rolls during 1915–16 was 43. The second year Intermediate class was then opened.

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12. As regards accommodation the college began its existence in a rented building, a large two-storey bungalow. This with the adjoining land was acquired by Government in March 1915 and a new building was erected by the side of the old house. This new block contains two large class rooms, and quarters for two of the staff and 32 students. A new building is in course of construction which should be finished by Christmas 1917. This is a duplicate of the first new building. It will, however, barely suffice to accommodate the students at present in residence. Pending the construction of the new building the girls are living partly in a rented building adjoining the college, partly in the new kitchen and dining room block and partly at closer quarters than before in the original buildings.

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17. In the comments of the Director of Public Instruction on my annual report for 1916–17 the following words occur "His thanks are due to Her Excellency Lady Pentland and the members of the advisory council for their assistance in the development of the college *which has established for itself a place of importance in our educational system.*" I venture to hope that the above account of the results achieved by the college up to the present date bears out the truth of the statement of the Director of Public Instruction as to the importance and the possibilities of this institution.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 1143-44, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 9th August 1917, *R.C. No.* 3427/17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction submits to Government for the transmission to the Government of India a report on the results attained by the Queen Mary's College for Women in 1914—17 which the Government of India asked for at the instance of the Secretary of State—vide paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 754, Educational, dated the 9th July 1915. The report requires a few verbal alterations, if it is considered that it should not refer to the Principal of the College as its writer and that it should be an independent one. If approved, the verbal alterations indicated in pencil will be carried out in print.

2. A draft order and a letter to the Government of India are submitted for approval.

P.R.—14-8-17.

T.K.—16-8-17.

The report as edited may be forwarded to India.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-8-17.

The report may go as drawn up by the Principal.

Draft for acceptance.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-8-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accepted in Financial.

L. E. KERSHAW—27-8-17.

L. DAVIDSON—28-8-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

C.R.—28-8-17.

R.R.—29-8-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency wishes the following paragraph to be added to the draft:—

"I am to add as indicating the interest in the college and the confidence in its permanency which the results already attained have produced that the Maharaja of Jeypore has recently made a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of additional buildings."

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—1-9-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Add and issue.

2. Is not an official acknowledgment of thanks due to the Maharaja of Jeypore?

R.R.—3-9-17.

[G.O. Nos. 1143-44, Home (Education), dated 3rd September 1917.]

The letter to India and its enclosure are being printed locally. With reference to the Secretary's query above it is submitted that the gift has not come to the notice of Government officially and therefore no official acknowledgment of thanks appears to be necessary now.

P.R.—3-7-17.

We have no information about this in the *Secretariat*. Probably the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor has papers and he would presumably have acknowledged the gift.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—3-9-17.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—4-9-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I attach to the file copies of—

(1) His Excellency's letter to the Maharaja, dated the 25th August.
(2) Press Communiqué, dated the 1st September.
(3) Letter from the Private Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction, regarding which His Excellency consulted the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.

2. No further action is necessary on this file at present and further communication from Mr. Stone may be awaited.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—6-9-17.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord PENTLAND, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.
To—the Maharaja of Jeypore.
Dated—the 25th August 1917.

Your letter of the 19th of August has just reached me and I am glad indeed to know that you and the Maharani are keeping good health. I trust that you are rapidly shaking off the effects of your recent illness of which I was most sorry to hear.

The generous donation which you now propose to give to the Queen Mary College for Women will be most gratefully received by the very large number of people who sympathize with its work and desire to see it placed on a permanent basis: and it is especially gratifying to me to think that your own name and the name of the late lamented lady Sita Patta Maharani Circar of Jeypore will for all time be associated so prominently with this institution which is I believe, destined to do so much for the education of the women of this Presidency. I shall now with great pleasure lay your offer before the Government in order that I may obtain the best advice as to how to proceed in the matter with the least possible delay.

(2)

Press Communiqué, dated the 1st September 1917.

His Excellency the Governor has great pleasure in announcing that he has received and gratefully accepted a most generous offer from the Maharaja of Jeypore to subscribe a lakh of rupees towards the construction of the central block of the buildings for the Queen Mary College for Women, Madras, as a memorial to the late lamented lady Sita Patta Maharani Circar of Jeypore.

(3)

Letter—from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 1st September 1917.

I am to let you know that it has been decided to proceed with the construction of the central block of the Queen Mary College for Women and I am to ask you to move the Public Works authorities to commence the preparation of plans and estimates as early as possible.

I am not sure whether you have heard that the Maharaja of Jeypore has promised a lakh of rupees towards the central building as a memorial to the late Maharani.

Queen Mary's College for women.

Home Department, (~~Judicial~~) Education.

Forwarding to the Government of India the report on the working of the _____ during the three academic years 1914-17 and requesting that Government to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

Read:-

C.No.789 B. From the Director of Public Instruction, No.3427, dated the 9th August 1917.

Order. No. 1143 dated 3-9-1917.

Press.

The report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for women during the three academic years 1914-17 will be forwarded to the Government of India

To the D.P.I.

P.R. 14-8-17.

Letter. No. 1144 & 3-9-17.

To the Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr.Porter's letter No.1072, dated the 17th June 1915, I am directed to forward drawn up by the Principal a report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for women, Madras, during the three years from July 1914 to July 1917 and to request that in view of the successful working of the institution the Government of India may be pleased

2.

to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

2. I am to add that as indicating the interest in the College and the confidence in its permanency which the results already attained have produced that the Maharaja of Jeypore has recently made a contribution of Rs 1,00,000 for the construction of additional buildings.

I have &c.

P.R.
14-8-17.

Annexure — report

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1143, 3rd September 1917

Queen Mary's College for women

Forwarding to the Government of India a report on the working of the — during the three academic years 1914—17 and requesting that Government to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the College on a permanent footing.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Memorandum No. 767-1, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1917.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 754, Educational, dated the 9th July 1915, directing the submission before the end of July 1917 of a report on the results attained at the Madras College for women (now known as the Queen Mary's College for women, Madras) and he is requested to state when the report may be expected by the Government.

(By order)

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
Registrar.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 9th August 1917.
No.—R.C. 3427.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 801, Home (Education), dated 15th June 1917, and memorandum No. 767-1, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report R.C. No. 151, dated 16th July 1917, from the Principal of Queen Mary's College, Madras, showing the results attained by the College during the past three years.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from Miss D. DE LA HEY, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 16th July 1917.
No.—R.C. 151.

With reference to your Proceedings R.C. No. 3427, dated 28th June 1917, I have the honour to forward herewith a report of the results attained by the college in its three years' work, 1914—17. I have arranged the report under four main heads:—

(*a*) Numbers
(*b*) Response of the various communities.
(*c*) Hostel life
(*d*) Examination results

followed by some general remarks.

2. (*a*) *Numbers.*—The scheme of the department has been to develop the college gradually adding class by class as the girls passed through. The College accordingly opened in 1914 with one class only, the first year Intermediate class. The average number on the rolls during 1914-15 was 35. The staff consisted of myself, Miss K. Myers, Assistant, and Mr. C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pundit, with five visiting teachers.

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11 SEP 1917
GOVT. CAMP O.

As an experimental measure, the admissions in 1914 had been made with leniency. Consequently several students were found unfit for a University course of study, and several withdrew from the college. Thus the net increase in numbers in July 1915 was not great. The average number on the rolls during 1915–16 was 43. The second year Intermediate class was then opened.

First year class	29	Second year class	14

The staff consisted of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Gunther, Assistant, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pundit, and five visiting teachers.

There was a large increase in numbers in July 1916. The average number on the rolls during 1916–17 was 73. A third year class Pass B.A. Course, group V (History and Economics) was then opened.

First year class	37	Third year class	11
Second „	29		

The staff consisted of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Gunther, Additional Professor, Miss Philipsz, Assistant Professor, Miss Guha, Assistant Professor, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pundit, and four visiting teachers.

There has been again a large increase in numbers in July 1917. The number on the rolls on 12th July 1917 was 110. A fourth year class second year B.A. Course, group V has now been opened.

First year class	49	Third year class	13
Second „	41	Fourth „	7

The staff consists of myself, Miss McCormick, Professor, Miss Ebbutt, Professor, Miss Gunther, Assistant Professor, Miss Philipsz, Assistant Professor, Miss Guha, Assistant Professor, Mr. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Pundit, and four visiting teachers.

With regard to numbers, therefore, the college has expanded from 35 to 110 and many unsuitable applications are rejected each year.

(*b*) *Response of the various communities*—

(1) *European and Anglo-Indian*—

Year.	Number on rolls.	Year.	Number on rolls.
1914–15	13	1916–17	16
1915–16	16	1917–18	23

(2) *Hindu*—

	Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Total.
1914–15	7	7	14
1915–16	8	13	21
1916–17	9	21	30
1917–18	17	31	48

(3) *Indian Christian*—

Year.	Number on rolls.	Year.	Number on rolls.
1914–15	6	1916–17	24
1915–16	6	1917–18	39

As will be seen from the above, the European and the Hindu sections have progressed steadily. I cannot account for the sudden increase in the Indian Christian section in 1916—unless the opening of the Women's Christian College in 1915 stimulated interest in higher education in that community. Roman Catholic Indian Christians, as well as Roman Catholic Europeans, must perforce attend our college as the Women's Christian College is essentially protestant in character.

The increase in the number of Brahman students this year is noticeable. I expect this rate of progress from the various communities to continue, continual growth should especially take place in the Hindu section. As regards district, the most striking feature is the number of girls from the West Coast. Of the total number of Indian students 33 come from Malayalam-speaking districts.

Throughout the three sections, the girls represent good classes of their community. The Anglo-Indian girls are usually hardworking and serious, set on qualifying themselves for a useful career. The Hindu girls are usually daughters of officials or landowners. The Indian Christian girls come usually from a less prosperous class than the Hindu, daughters of catechists, schoolmasters, petty officials, but they also are a very good class of girls.

Daughters or sisters of the following prominent Indians are studying in the college—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice C. Krishnan, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu, M.R.Ry. A. Madhava Aiyah, M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao, Professor K. Ramunni Menon, and Mr. J. B. Raju.

Great interest is taken by the various communities in the progress of the college and many distinguished visitors have inspected it.

His Excellency the Governor has endowed a prize and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanjam Chetti Garu has endowed two scholarships. An advisory council has been formed, consisting of influential members of the various communities, presided over by Her Excellency Lady Pentland. I find the members of this council are always ready to give help and encouragement.

(c) *Hostel life.*—The most striking feature of the college has been the development of the hostel. At the opening of the college, the hostel was obviously distrusted, especially by the Hindu girls, and during the first year there were no regular Brahman residents at all. In the course of the year, however, the hostel gradually filled, and on 31st March 1915, there were 22 boarders; European section 11, Caste Hindu 8, and Indian Christian 3, equal to 22. The numbers were during—

—	European.	Caste Hindu.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Total.
1915–16	13	15	3	5	33
1916–17	20	22	5	21	63
On 12th July 1917	28	34	9	29	91

All the lady members of the staff are resident, and careful supervision is maintained over the health and character of the students.

Tennis and Badminton are played regularly.

As regards accommodation the college began its existence in a rented building, a large two-storey bungalow. This with the adjoining land was acquired by Government in March 1915 and a new building was erected by the side of the old house. This new block contains two large class rooms, and quarters for two of the staff and 32 students. A new building is in course of construction, which should be finished by Christmas 1917. This is a duplicate of the first new building. It will, however, barely suffice to accommodate the students at present in residence. Pending the construction of the new building the girls are living partly in a rented building adjoining the college, partly in the new kitchen and dining room block, partly at closer quarters than before in the original buildings.

(d) *Examination results.*—As has been already stated, classes have been opened in succession, and therefore we have so far only presented students for the Intermediate examinations of 1916 and of 1917. In 1916 the results were a brilliant contrast to the general results of the University—14 candidates appeared—12 passed. Of these, three passed in the first class with distinction holding 4th, 20th, 37th places, respectively. In 1917 our results were not so good, but are possable if the low level of results in the University as a whole is considered :—twenty-three students appeared—five passed—eight passed one part of the examination under the compartmental system. I was disappointed but not altogether surprised at the results, as I knew that the class as a whole was weak. I have every hope that the present second year class will do well at the examination of 1918. There should also be seven candidates for the B.A. examination of 1918.

General remarks.—The foregoing portion of the report will, I think, go far to prove that this college meets a need. It supplies a place where Hindu parents can send their girls without fear of their being proselytised and where the girls can keep their caste customs. It supplies facilities for higher education for Roman Catholic girls. It supplies for all girl students a place where they can study apart from boys. Judging by numbers, it appears that these facilities are fully appreciated. Judging by results, it appears that girls are far more successful when educated in a women's college. I fully believe that there is a great future before the college and that the only question will be that of ultimate limits to its expansion.

There is one direction in which expansion should take place as soon as possible, if it is decided to establish the college on a permanent basis, that is, instruction should be provided in Science subjects, so that the full intermediate course could be taken here. At present science students attend the Presidency College, and they find it very difficult to obtain the help they need, when they thus have to work in a boys' college. This is important in view of the fact that these girls often hope to take up a medical course, and their success would help to relieve the present scarcity of women doctors in India.

Regarding the use that the girls make of their higher education here, it is difficult to speak, as no student has yet completed the full course. As regards formation of character and development of intelligence, I am convinced that the college is working in the right direction. The tone of both college and hostel is healthy. The elder girls who have passed a year or two here become reliable and helpful. The variety of elements in the college develops tolerance of others with little or no friction. There is especially a development of intelligence (where intelligence exists)—in the second year of the course. The first year is often a struggle both for teachers and pupils, as the girls seldom come from school with any power of studying intelligently for themselves. The usual school training is hardly ever an adequate preparation for University work.

Of the twelve girls who passed the Intermediate examination of 1916, two proceeded to the Medical College, one to an Honours course and two to a science course at the Presidency College, six to the B.A. course in this college, one is teaching in a Madras High School. All five of the successful candidates of 1917 have joined the B.A. class here.

The European and Indian Christian girls all intend to take up a profession on leaving college, teaching or medicine. Some of the Hindu girls also aim at one or other of these careers, but a professional career is still very difficult for them. They are expected to marry, if they are not already married, they are hampered, e.g., in entering the educational service, by the impossibility of moving from place to place unless duly chaperoned. These difficulties, however, will doubtless disappear in time, and I hope the college will ultimately send out a good supply of well educated and well balanced Hindu women as teachers and doctors.

In the comments of the Director of Public Instruction on my annual report for 1916–17 the following words occur "His thanks are due to Her Excellency Lady Pentland and the members of the advisory council for their assistance in the development of the college *which has established for itself a place of importance in our educational system.*"

I venture to hope that the above account of the results achieved by the college up to the present date bears out the truth of the statement of the Director of Public Instruction as to the importance and the possibilities of this institution.

Order—No. 1143, Home (Education), dated 3rd September 1917.

The report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for Women during the three academic years 1914—17 will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT
No. 1144.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 3rd September 1917.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Porter's letter No. 1072, dated the 17th June 1915, I am directed to forward a report drawn up by the Principal on the working of the Queen Mary's College for women, Madras, during the three years from July 1914 to July 1917 and to request that in view of the successful working of the institution the Government of India may be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the establishment of the college on a permanent footing.

2. I am to add as indicating the interest in the college and the confidence in its permanency which the results already attained have produced that the Maharaja of Jeypore has recently made a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of additional buildings.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

[Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 1143-44, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Queen Mary's College for women, Madras.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 9th August 1917, R.C. No. 3427/17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction submits to Government for the transmission to the Government of India a report on the results attained by the Queen Mary's College for Women in 1914—17 which the Government of India asked for at the instance of the Secretary of State—vide paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 754, Educational, dated the 9th July 1915. The report requires a few verbal alterations, if it is considered that it should not refer to the Principal of the College as its writer and that it should be an independent one. If approved, the verbal alteration indicated in pencil will be carried out in print.

2. A draft order and a letter to the Government of India are submitted for approval.

P.R.—14-8-17.

T.K.—16-8-17.

The report as edited may be forwarded to India.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-8-17.

The report may go as drawn up by the Principal.

Draft for acceptance.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-8-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accepted in Financial.

L. E. KERSHAW—27-8-17.

L. DAVIDSON—28-8-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

C.R.—28-8-17.

R.R.—29-8-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency wishes the following paragraph to be added to the draft:—

"I am to add as indicating the interest in the college and the confidence in its permanency which the results already attained have produced that the Maharaja of Jeypore has recently made a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of additional buildings."

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—1-9-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Add and issue.

2. Is not an official acknowledgment of thanks due to the Maharaja of Jeypore?

R.R.—3-9-17.

[G.O. Nos. 1143-44, Home (Education), dated the 3rd September 1917.]

The letter to India and its enclosure are being printed locally. With reference to the Secretary's query above it is submitted that the gift has not come to the notice of Government officially and therefore no official acknowledgment of thanks appears to be necessary now.

P.R.—3-7-17.

We have no information about this in the *Secretariat*. Probably the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor has papers and he would presumably have acknowledged the gift.

C.R.—3-9-17.

R.R.—4-9-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I attach to the file copies of—

(1) His Excellency's letter to the Maharaja, dated 25th August.

(2) Press Communiqué, dated 1st September.

(3) Letter from the Private Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction, regarding which His Excellency consulted the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.

2. No further action is necessary on this file at present and further communication from Mr. Stone may be awaited.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—6-9-17.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord PENTLAND, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

To—the Maharaja of Jeypore.

Dated—the 25th August 1917.

Your letter of the 19th of August has just reached me and I am glad indeed to know that you and the Maharani are keeping good health. I trust that you are rapidly shaking off the effects of your recent illness of which I was most sorry to hear.

The generous donation which you now propose to give to the Queen Mary College for Women will be most gratefully received by the very large number of people who sympathize with its work and desire to see it placed on a permanent basis: and it is especially gratifying to me to think that your own name and the name of the late lamented lady Sita Patta Maharani Circar of Jeypore will for all time be associated so prominently with this institution which is I believe, destined to do so much for the education of the women of this Presidency. I shall now with great pleasure lay your offer before the Government in order that I may obtain the best advice as to how to proceed in the matter with the least possible delay.

(2)

Copy of Press Communiqué, dated 1st September 1917.

His Excellency the Governor has great pleasure in announcing that he has received and gratefully accepted a most generous offer from the Maharaja of Jeypore to subscribe a lakh of rupees towards the construction of the central block of the buildings for the Queen Mary College for Women, Madras, as a memorial to the late lamented lady Sita Patta Maharani Circar of Jeypore.

(3)

Letter—from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 1st September 1917.

I am to let you know that it has been decided to proceed with the construction of the central block of the Queen Mary College for Women and I am to ask you to move the Public Works authorities to commence the preparation of plans and estimates as early as possible.

I am not sure whether you have heard that the Maharaja of Jeypore has promised a lakh of rupees towards the central building as a memorial to the late Maharani.

PRESS SLIP.

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[P.T.O.

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17

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