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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Rajahmundry College

Recording certain papers on the subj
of the Hostel for the — & the Contin
maintenance of the College.

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Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 749, 14th December 1901.

N. P.

DECEMBER.

Rajahmundry College

Recording certain papers on the subject of a hostel for the — and the continued maintenance of the college.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 514, Educational, dated 8th August 1899.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 27th June 1899, No. 7059.

I have the honour to submit the enclosed letter from the Principal, Rajahmundry college, No. 291, dated 16th March last, with plans and an estimate for the proposed establishment of a hostel in connection with the college with a view to commemorate Mr. Metcalfe's long and valuable services to education in the Northern Circars.

2. It will be seen from the Principal's letter that subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 11,000, have been promised and that a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been collected and also that there is every prospect of a fair proportion of the balance of Rs. 3,500 being realized. As the committee appointed by a general meeting of the subscribers has not been able to find a proper site outside the college premises, the Principal strongly recommends, and I support his recommendation, that a portion of the college compound at its southern edge marked ABCD in the plan may be given to the committee to be used for the purpose.

3. Mr. Chatterton, who prepared the plans and estimates, calculates the cost of the building at Rs. 13,000, towards which the committee proposes to contribute Rs. 6,500 out of the amount that has been collected. They wish to set apart the balance, viz., Rs. 1,000, and such subscriptions as may come in hereafter, towards an endowment which would ensure the stability of the hostel. As regards the balance required for the hostel building, viz., Rs. 6,500, I would strongly recommend that it be paid as a grant from provincial funds.

4. In this connection I would point out that a saving of Rs. 2,680 may be effected by abandoning the proposal to erect a lecture shed sanctioned in G.O., No. 2356 W., of the 10th September 1898, for it will be seen from the enclosed copy of the Principal's letter, No. 290, dated 16th March 1899, that, as the training section of the college will be removed to the new buildings next term, no accommodation will be required in the college for the high school classes, by which the original thatched shed was used. There is thus no necessity for a new shed, and the sanction accorded in the above Government order may therefore be cancelled.

5. The proposed hostel building is intended to provide accommodation for 32 students in rooms 15 × 10 feet, and, in addition, two rooms 20 × 15 feet for library and meeting room. These two rooms will be available for use in college hours as common rooms for the lecturers and assistant lecturers respectively.

Enclosures.

From J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., acting Principal, Rajahmundry college, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Rajahmundry, 16th March 1899, No. 291.

It will probably be within your knowledge that a fund has been subscribed with a view to commemorating Mr. Metcalfe's long and valuable services to education in the Northern Circars by the erection of a students' hostel in connection with this college.

Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 11,000 have been promised and Rs. 7,500 have actually been collected, and it is probable that a fair proportion of the outstanding sum of Rs. 3,500 could be realised. This being so, with the assistance that Government might be reasonably expected to give a small hostel might be built if only a site for it could be found.

The committee appointed last December by a general meeting of the subscribers have been unable hitherto to find a site, all those suggested being either too expensive or inconvenient or not in the market, and, indeed, it is clear that with the funds at their disposal the purchase of a site at all seems almost out of the question.

In these circumstances I have the honour to request that you will obtain the sanction of Government to the hostel being built in the college compound.

This proposal may at first sight appear impracticable as the compound is somewhat small. A reference to the plans sent herewith will, I trust, remove this impression. It will be observed that the site proposed for the main building is at the southern edge of the compound, those for the kitchens and dining rooms to the west. The strip marked in the site plan A B C D is a (punta) lane recently included in the compound, and the main building would be built almost wholly on that strip. The adjoining ground is vacant and would afford itself an admirable site, but the owner refuses to part with it on any terms. The hostel building would not require any enclosure, so that it would be practically no encroachment on the compound. The sites of the cook-houses are immediately under the railway embankment and are 50 yards from the college building and not in the least likely to be even wanted for any other purpose. It will be seen that the building that the committee propose to erect will not be an eyesore.

The plans and estimates submitted in a separate cover for the buildings have very kindly been drawn up by Mr. Chatterton and are on similar lines to those of the Victoria students' hostel now in course of erection at Chepauk. They provide accommodation for 32 students in rooms 15 feet × 10 feet each for two students, and in addition two rooms 20 feet × 15 feet for library and meeting room. These two rooms would be available for use in college hours as common rooms for the lecturers and assistant lecturers respectively. In this connection I have the honour to refer you to my letter No. 290, dated 16th March 1899.

Mr. Chatterton estimates the cost of the buildings at Rs. 13,000. By substituting wooden partitions for brick in the two end rooms on the upper floor the proposed girders might be dispensed with, which would allow a small margin for contingencies.

Mr. Metcalfe took especial interest in providing for the needs of deserving poor students, and the committee is anxious that the hostel, while providing accommodation for some who can afford to pay the full value of what they receive, should also be in a position to offer exhibitions. With this in view they propose to set aside Rs. 1,000 of the sum already collected and such subscriptions as may come in hereafter to form an endowment for the hostel, spending therefore Rs. 6,500 on the buildings; this, of course, is only practicable if Government is willing to make a half-grant towards the building. That Government should do so they hope will not be considered unreasonable in view of the saving of Rs. 2,690 which will accrue if the plan of building a lecture shed is abandoned as suggested in my letter No. 290, dated 16th March 1899.

The committee propose that the hostel should be managed by a small governing body, of which the Principal of the college for the time being shall be *ex-officio* chairman, and, as far as local circumstances admit, on the system already approved by Government for the Victoria students' hostel, and they venture to hope that Government will take such steps as will (should the college premises ever be devoted to other purposes) secure the continued use of the subscribers' money for the object for which it was given.

With a view to supervision the committee contemplate reserving one or two rooms in the hostel for students under training, and should at any time accommodation be available, other students of the training section could be admitted to it.

Memorandum in connection with my letter No. 291, dated 16th March 1899.

Explanatory notes on the site-plan—

(1) The punta A B C D has been included in the compound at a date subsequent to that of the plan.

(2) The portion cut off by the line B E has been taken up by the East Coast Railway.

(3) The shed near the proposed site is one put up by Mr. Middlemast as a stable and would be removed.

(4) The latrine would also be removed and probably be rebuilt in a corner of the college recreation ground on the opposite side of the road.

(5) The sites of the proposed buildings are drawn nearly to scale.

(6) The gymnasium shed of the plan is the burnt-out building referred to in my letter No. 290, dated 16th March 1899.

From J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., acting Principal, Rajahmundry college, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 16th March 1899, No. 290.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to ask Government to reconsider their order No. 2356 W., dated 10th September 1898, for the following reasons:—

A shed with a thatched roof was built at the south end of the college compound to serve the purpose of a gymnasium. It appears to have been little used for that purpose, but for a lecture-room first for the F.A. and later for high school classes. In January 1897, the roof was completely destroyed by fire and the shell of the building only remains. Mr. Middlemast obtained from the Public Works department and submitted to you an estimate for reroofing the shed with tiles to avoid further danger from fire. After further correspondence the Public Works department discovered that the existing walls and foundations were too weak to allow of the tiled roof being placed upon them, and, finally, at your request, Government passed the order above referred to sanctioning the erection of a lecture shed for execution when funds are available.

It will be observed that it is now more than two years since the fire took place and nearly eighteen months from the date of the Government order, and that the necessity for reroofing the shed, which was urgent when Mr. Middlemast first wrote on the matter, is in point of disappearing with the removal of the training section to the new building, since from next term no accommodation will be required in the college for high school classes, for which alone the shed has been used of late years.

Some additional accommodation is no doubt required in the college; the library and office ought to be separated and reading and common rooms provided, but the erection of the proposed shed will do nothing in these directions, since it will be entirely unsuitable for teaching purposes, notwithstanding the term "Lecture shed" used to describe it, and equally so as library, office or common room. Mr. Middlemast held the same view as I am now expressing as appears from his letter No. 322, dated 28th April 1897 (which it is perhaps worth noting I only saw after I had formed my own opinion), and in that letter he proposes the addition of one or two rooms to the main building in place of the erection of the shed. If, however, you approve the proposal for a hostel in my letter No. 291, dated 16th March 1899, the want of common rooms would be efficiently met, and if moveable wooden partitions or sliding doors, such as are found in the Teachers' college, were made to shut off three of the arms of the cruciform college hall, suitable class rooms for all the college classes and separate rooms for library, reading room and office would be provided.

Order—No. 514, Educational, dated 8th August 1899.

The Government considers that it will be necessary for the hostel to have its own premises clearly distinguished from those of the college and as limited in extent as possible to avoid reducing the size of the college compound more than is inevitable. If, therefore, it is intended to locate the two cook-houses in the places marked in the plan of the college compound, west of the college building, this cannot be permitted. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly be requested to resubmit the proposal with this defect remedied and to have the plan accurately corrected so as to show the effect of his revised proposal and the exact position of the railway embankment.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with the plan of the college compound, returned.

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G.O., Mis. No. 668, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 19th September 1899, No. 10646.

With reference to G.O., No. 514, Educational, dated 8th August last, I have the honour to resubmit the plan of the proposed hostel of the Rajahmundry college, the exact position of the railway embankment being marked. I enclose two letters from the acting Principal, Nos. 419 and 428, dated 4th and 13th instant, in which he suggests an alteration in regard to the cook-houses with a view to meet the objections of Government. His suggestion is that the cook-houses be built in one block, either in a line with the front of the hostel (this arrangement is marked I on the plan), or at right angles to the hostel, leaving space for future extension of the hostel if necessary (marked II on the plan). Neither of these arrangements would trench much on the college compound, but a certain encroachment seems to be unavoidable, no private land being available. Whichever of these plans might be adopted, the latrine would require to be removed. The acting Principal proposes to remove it to the recreation ground in front of the college on the other side of the road.

2. There are two drawbacks, however, to the acting Principal's proposals—

(1) the cook-houses would be rather near the hostel,

(2) the removal of the latrine to the site across the road seems objectionable.

These matters will be considered in personal consultation with the acting Principal who will be in Madras next week. Meanwhile, I request that Government will be pleased to sanction the grant on the understanding that the site ultimately chosen will be approved of.

Enclosures.

From H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., acting Principal, Rajahmundry college, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Rajahmundry, 4th September 1899, No. 419.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 9277, dated the 17th August, I have the honour to resubmit the plan for the proposed hostel with the railway line marked, and to bring forward two suggestions as to the position of the cook-houses. The two sites proposed by me are indicated by the figures I and II, and I will first discuss I which is marked in pencil.

2. The distance from A to C as measured by a tape line and according to scale is 245 feet. The distance from C to Z is 10 feet and the length of the hostel is 135 feet. This leaves a space of about 100 feet from the west wing of the hostel marked Y to the corner A.

The cook-houses are each 45 feet long and 30 feet wide, while the width of the hostel is not quite 45 feet.

3. What I propose in this letter is that the two cook-houses be built in one block and in a line with the front of the hostel, the door of the one facing the railway embankment and the door of the other facing the hostel. I would have them built with thin gables towards the college, so that the total length occupied by them along A Y would be 60 feet. By building them in this way a space of 40 feet will be left over, and the cook-houses can be so erected that the distance from the hostel and from the point B will be 20 feet in each case.

4. Turning now to the site marked II which I have entered in red ink, you will observe that I have arranged the cook-houses with thin gables to each other, thus giving a total length of 90 feet and a width of 30 feet. This leaves a space of a little over 60 feet from Y to the frontage of the cook-houses.

5. Plan I would certainly be the more suitable were it not for the fact that the hostel may some day have to be extended, and the most natural extension would be towards the railway embankment. I would therefore suggest the adoption of II as the site for the cook-houses. The compound of the college will in no way be interfered with by the adoption of either situation.

The latrine will have to be removed as it will be a source of annoyance to those who are to live in the hostel, and I have taken this point into consideration in submitting these proposals.

From H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., acting Principal, Rajahmundry college, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Rajahmundry, 13th September 1899, No. 428.

I have the honour to resubmit the plan for the proposed hostel with the information required in your Proceedings, No. 10242, dated 9th September 1899.

2. The line B E is the boundary fence of the college compound and the land lying between B E and the railway track coloured light brown belongs to the railway. The line AA^1 in blue pencil represents roughly the foot of the railway embankment and the portion lying between AA^1 and B E is used as a foot-path.

3. The latrine in my opinion will have to be removed to the recreation ground in front of the college across the road. I would have suggested erecting it in the corner near the carpentry shed, had it not been for the fact that the occupants of the houses on the other side of the wall would probably object to its being so near their dwellings.

Order—Mis. No. 668, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899.

The further report of the Director of Public Instruction is awaited.

(True Extract).

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

READ—also the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 20th November 1899, No. 12923.

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 668, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899, I have the honour to state that I quite recently had an opportunity of considering on the spot the several suggestions regarding a site for the proposed hostel for the Rajahmundry college.

2. The line A C represents the former boundary of the college. The boundary was thrown back to B D a few years ago by the purchase of the intervening space, out of the funds paid by the railway, of the triangular piece of land lying beyond A E. The owner of the property to the left of the present college boundary B D, namely, M.R.Ry. T. L. Narasimha Rao, sub-magistrate of Kotapetta, is willing to sell a strip 30 feet wide stretching from B to D. This will enable the main building to be thrown further back to the black-dotted line F G. The two kitchens or cook-houses should be built end on to one another and at right angles to the main building of the hostel and as near as possible to the railway embankment. The southern end of the cook-houses will be thrown back 30 feet to be in line with the back of the main hostel building. The northern end of the cook-houses will project some way into the compound; but as it is in a corner it will not diminish the compound to any appreciable extent (see the black-dotted line GHIK). The latrine will have to be removed to the north-west corner of the compound near the railway embankment.

3. M.R.Ry. T. L. Narasimha Rao asks one rupee a square yard, which is considered a reasonable price. The probable cost of the land would be about Rs. 820, which would be met from the funds at the disposal of the hostel committee. The proprietor, in consideration of the purpose for which the land is needed, has promised to give a discount of 25 per cent. of the price of the land, which will bring the cost down to about Rs. 600. The hostel committee approves of the proposal to purchase the land.

Memorandum No. 27, dated 23rd January 1900.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to be good enough to take into early consideration the present condition of the Rajahmundry college, and to submit a report upon it stating whether in his opinion it should continue to be maintained by Government on its present or any other footing. In the report to be submitted the Director of Public Instruction should give the strength of the college for a series of years, and should also discuss the present and future effect of the East Coast railway on the facilities afforded for collegiate education in the Northern Circars. The influence of the Vizianagram college on the Rajahmundry college should also be considered.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 27th November 1901, C. No. 8820.

I have the honour to submit my reply to Government memorandum No. 27, dated 23rd January 1900, on the subject of Rajahmundry college. I have taken a considerable time to reply; and even now, after visiting Rajahmundry and all the neighbouring colleges I find great difficulty in coming to a definite opinion on the subject, and I am by no means sure that the opinion I have arrived at is correct. That opinion is that Government should continue to maintain both the arts college and the training branch for the present, but that the latter should, as far as possible, form a separate college independent of the arts college.

2. By direction of Government I consulted Mr. Stone who has on two occasions acted as principal of the college, and I enclose a memorandum written by him. This memorandum gives a fairly complete history of the college and account of its prospects and I have not much to add. From the tables attached to this letter it will be seen that most of the students in the college belong to the Gódávari district and that it does not to any great extent attract students from outside districts. The influence of the other colleges in the north upon the numbers in Rajahmundry college is, I think, very slight. A few are perhaps attracted to the Vizianagram college by the cheapness of the education given there, but the number of those thus drawn away appears to be decreasing. The real competition is with Madras and the opening of the East Coast Railway has, I believe, had the effect of drawing more students to Madras than to Rajahmundry. In the course of my visits to schools and colleges in the north I found that nearly all the students who intended to continue their studies intended to join a college in Madras, the few remaining being those who from poverty were unable to bear the expenses of a residence in Madras or who from family reasons desired to remain in the mofussil.

3. The figures given in the appended tables appear, however, to show that Rajahmundry continues to hold its own as compared with the other colleges in the neighbourhood; the numbers are not decreasing, the staff has been considerably improved of late and the results obtained are at least as good as they ever were. The college meets a want, and there is a large number of persons who prefer to send their sons to a Government college rather than to a college under missionary or other private management. There is no prospect of the college being taken over by any private body of persons, so that if Government withdraws it will have to be abolished. The cost per student is no doubt large, but the total amount expended on the college is not very much. Mr. Stone remarks that Government would save Rs. 23,000 if it were to abolish the college and pay the fees of every student, but this is not decisive of the question, as the same is true of every Government college and in fact of every college in the Presidency. If the recent resolution of the Government of India that

a minimum fee should be imposed on all college students can be carried into effect (which I doubt), Rajahmundry college ought to benefit to some extent as students would not be drawn away by the prospect of a cheaper education elsewhere. Moreover, there is some prospect that we shall be able to provide employment in the Educational department for a larger number of graduates in future than formerly. If primary education is to be improved it will be necessary to improve very considerably the qualifications of teachers employed in primary schools. I would like to see as headmaster of every primary school a man who, if not a graduate, has at least received a collegiate education. If this can be done we shall require a large number of such men and it will not do to abolish any possible source of supply. If the college were once abolished, and if for any reason it became desirable to retrace our steps, we should find it very difficult to do so.

4. There appears to me to be nothing in the present circumstances that makes the question an urgent one, and I would therefore request that the question of abolition be dropped at all events for some time to come. If this be decided the question of making a more complete separation of the training department from the arts department so as to increase the efficiency of each will then be taken up.

Enclosure.

Rajahmundry College.

Its strength has fluctuated a good deal in the last sixteen years. In 1885 it reached 103 and went up suddenly in 1886 to 159 and was above 150 till 1890 when it fell to 120 and next year to 97. Since then it has been nearly stationary except that owing to a very large failure (90%) in the F.A. of 1891 it rose to 142 in 1892. For five out of the six years 1894–99—it was below 90. The highest number in the B.A. classes in these years was 53 (1888). The average number from 1894–99 was 38 and for the ten years previous 36. In the F.A. class the average for the last ten years was 50.

In 1884 there were 78 students in the college classes and in 1899, 87, while the numbers for the two years in all the Madras colleges were 2,175 and 3,536. In 1894 there was the same number of students as in 1899 (87), the numbers in Madras colleges for these years being 3,330 and 3,536. If Rajahmundry had secured a proportionate share of this increase it would have had only 92 students, and if it had increased in strength proportionately to the increase in numbers in colleges ever since 1884 it would have had 122. It is noticeable too that the number in colleges reached its maximum in 1892 (3,818) and dropped to 3,537 in 1893, since when it has remained fairly constant just as the number at Rajahmundry has done.

From 1886–89 Rajahmundry had a disproportionately large number on the rolls and as the reports for these years are not in my office I do not know why this was so. I have been told that Mr. Metcalf's popularity and personal influence were once very great but waned towards the close of his career, and that he discontinued his practice of helping students out of his own pocket. The poor scholars' fund has also had a career of diminishing prosperity.

Mr. Metcalf thought that by getting Rajahmundry upper secondary education under Government control the college classes might be brought up to their old strength. Hence the training section added on January 1st, 1894. His expectations have been entirely unrealised as the strength of the college in 1899 was exactly what it was in 1894. Taking over the High school may have prevented further fall in strength. But I doubt it. I am told that the number of successes in the Matriculation have been increased by it, but while 52 passed last year from the Rajahmundry centre, 18 from the training section, only 26 students joined the junior F.A. class.

The development of railway facilities might have been expected to bring students to the college, but it has taken away at least as many as it has brought. Its influence is, however, perhaps seen in the somewhat increasing percentage of students in the college from districts other than Gódávari. The average percentage from other districts in 1890–94 was 15, in 1895–99, 20.

I believe that in so far as the absence of development in the college of recent years is not explained by the retardation in that of higher education generally, if indeed that does not itself sufficiently explain it, it is due to want of public confidence in the efficiency of the college, due to the supposed poorness of the staff and the frequent changes in it, and to competition. The staff has recently been much strengthened and I trust public confidence restored.

Rajahmundry's difficulties from competition have increased very much in the last ten years. College classes (F.A.) were revived in the Pithapuram Raja's College, Cocanada, in 1890 and in 1892 the fee notification was rescinded. In 1893 the F.A. classes dropped to 57 from 97 in the

previous year. Since then two new second grade colleges have been affiliated at Parlakimedi and Ongole, the latter of which at any rate may attract students who would otherwise go to Rajahmundry. It will be noticed that the fall in strength has been most marked in the F.A. classes, but the first-grade colleges at Vizianagram and Masulipatam may have gained at the expense of Rajahmundry since the opening of through railway communication, but I have not the data for working this out. The present strength (1899) of the B.A. classes, however, in these colleges is only 23 and 10 respectively.

On the whole, since the improvement of upper secondary education and the opening of railway communication have done nothing to raise the strength of Rajahmundry college, and as the aided colleges are not likely to relax their efforts to increase their numbers, there does not seem much probability that even with an improved staff Rajahmundry college will materially increase its strength.

While at Rajahmundry I read the papers connected with the establishment of the training section, and its history seems to have been substantially this: Mr. Metcalf, hoping to get more and better material for his college classes, wished to bring the Rajahmundry union high school under his control. This could not be done, as Government was opposed on principle to the direct management of high schools, and the plan was therefore devised of bringing in the high school as a practising school for a new first-grade training college the Rajahmundry college training section. From the first the interests of this training section were subordinated to those of the college; to turn out more matriculates rather than to train teachers was the object constantly kept in view. The high school was brought into the colleges with the result of the overcrowding constantly noted in the reports. The training section was not sufficiently staffed, and, although the Director of Public Instruction had promised the appointment of an experienced L.T. as Vice-Principal, a member of the college staff was, as a matter of fact, appointed who had never been trained at all and whose deficiencies in this respect were supposed to be made up for by a few months on the staff of the Teachers' college. Very little was provided in the way of furniture and equipment for the new college. A good deal of the work of instructing and supervising the teaching of the normal students and even teaching in the high school was thrown on the college staff. When I was at Rajahmundry five members of it were engaged for in all 30 hours a week in the training section, and I gave two hours a week myself to the criticism lessons. The college buildings were not large enough for the primary and the lower secondary departments, so these were held in a couple of rented houses five or ten minutes' walk from the college. These circumstances made the construction of a master's time-table the labour of several days and the completed work a model of all that a school time-table ought not to be. Notwithstanding this mixing of the staff there is nor *approchement* between the two sections; there is even a little mild enmity. The college has its "day", but will not admit the training section to any share in it, and the training section accordingly wants a day of its own. The normal students do not appear to associate with the college students, they do not at all events join in their games or belong to their debating society. The college staff dislikes work in the training section and the training section staff, even the Vice-Principal himself, long for work in the college.

These are the easily enumerated facts that support my impression that the union of the arts and the training sections has hitherto hardly been a success, that while the training section has not yet done very much to justify its existence its establishment has to some extent impaired the efficiency of the college.

Up to March 31st, 1899, six have passed the L.T. and 18 the second-grade collegiate examination from it.

Of course the completion of the new building has done something to relieve the pressure, but I believe the present acting Principal already finds it too small and it certainly is not very well suited to its purpose. If the high school classes are accommodated in it as intended I believe the difficulties of the time-table will be, if anything, even greater than before.

It seems to me that, if the arts and training sections are both to be maintained, the following principles should be strictly adhered to—

(1) Each should have its own building, the new building being enlarged, if necessary, as is probably the case.

(2) The two staff should be, except as noted below, entirely distinct.

(3) The training college staff should include, in addition to the Vice-Principal and three assistants, one regular teacher for each of the classes and forms of the practising school, and one for each section of any class that has to be divided.

(4) The work of the arts college staff in the training section should be limited to the giving of instruction to the L. T. students in Psychology and the History of education and the general superintendence of science teaching in the high school classes. Unless these be recognized as the minimum requirements of the two institutions I do not believe either will turn out satisfactory work, and the training section cannot be that model of organization which is one

great *raison d'être* of training colleges. It must be remembered that although the classes in the arts section and the collegiate classes in the training section are small, every grade of education from the infant to the three science branches for the B.A. and the instruction and supervision of normal students of all the three grades have to be provided for.

A minor economy which would not substantially alter the character of the institution would be the dropping of one of the three sciences for the B.A. (Mathematics is least taken up), when the arts section could probably be worked pretty well with one lecturer and one assistant fewer.

Touching the question of retaining the college on anything like its present footing, I think that the statistics show that notwithstanding the unfavourable report of last year neither the comparatively small attendance nor any conspicuous want of success in the university examinations would justify the abolition of the institution as anything in the nature of a penal measure, but it is quite a question whether the time has not come when the expense of its maintenance has become disproportionate to its usefulness. The last report gives the net cost to Government of the arts section as Rs. 29, Rs. 197 or Rs. 83 per cent. of the whole cost, and the cost to Government of each student as Rs. 269 which is higher than in any college except the Presidency college, at Kumbakonam it is about Rs. 112 and if I had been there would have been about Rs. 142.

The more obvious results of this expenditure in the shape of passes in the university examinations will, I think, be found to have been if anything below the average for the presidency, but I have not the data for comparing them with those of the other colleges in the Northern Circars.

Whether Rajahmundry ex-students are better citizens than their neighbours is a matter on which I cannot venture to pronounce an opinion.

It is perhaps worth noting that the usefulness of the college is nearly confined to the Godavari district. In the last ten years 17 was the average percentage of students from outside the district, and in that time the percentage never rose above 25 and has fallen as low as 11. An improvement in recent years has, however, been noted above.

The abolition of the college would of course be highly unpopular with many of the educated men in the district and the Northern Circars, though all persons interested in aided colleges might be expected to approve it. Opposition in so far as it was not merely sentimental might be met by the establishment of some system of compensating scholarships. It hardly seems worthwhile to elaborate such a system here, but if Government had given to all the students in the college last year scholarships equal to the fees they paid, instead of maintaining the college, a saving of more than Rs. 23,000 would have been effected.

If the arts section were abolished the training section could be made more efficient. It would naturally fall into two divisions—a collegiate and an upper secondary. The former with the high school classes could be well accommodated in the college buildings and the latter in the new building, and it might be strengthened by taking over the municipal lower secondary school, a measure under contemplation.

If the high school continues at its last year's strength (two classes were divided and two of the sections of about 40 each taught in a shed that had been put up by Mr. Middlemast in a stable) the college buildings would not be much larger than is necessary. There would, however, be one or two spare rooms and the laboratory would not be much used. It would be therefore practicable to open some technical classes in the building. The engineer officers complain of the difficulty of getting Telugu subordinates. I have been told that most of those employed in the delta are from the south. In any case there would seem to be a demand for elementary engineering instruction in the district, and I would suggest that some kind of local extension of the College of Engineering might find a home in the building.

The Cocanada Pithapuram Raja's college might be expected to develop into a first-grade college, and possibly some arrangement might be made by which members of the Rajahmundry college staff could be absorbed in it. The science apparatus at Rajahmundry not needed for elementary work might be handed over to Cocanada. The trustees of the Metcalf Memorial fund might establish their hostel there instead of at Rajahmundry.

An alternative plan would be to drop the collegiate training classes and concentrate effort on the arts section, and the little success that has hitherto attended these classes would seem to justify such a measure. Because, however, teachers have not shown themselves anxious to come forward and join so makeshift an institution as the training section has hitherto been it does not follow that a really well organised and equipped Northern Circars teachers' college would not be as well supported as that at Saidapet.

J. H. STONE.

Particulars of Students in the College classes of the Presidency College.

Year.	Ganjám.		Vizagapatam.		Gódávari.		Kistna.	
	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.
1892-93	2	1	..	1	5	1	4	6
1893-94	3	3	2	1	1	5	1	3
1894-95	..	5	1	5	1	5	1	6
1895-96	1	7	2	5	1	2	2	5
1896-97	1	6	2	2	1	4	2	2
1897-98	..	1	..	3	2	4	2	1
1898-99	..	1	..	2	4	6	1	..
1899-1900	..	4	..	7	2	6	1	4
1900 December	..	4	..	7	2	6	3	4

Particulars of Students in the College classes of the Rajahmundry College.

Year.	Ganjám.		Vizagapatam.		Gódávari.		Kistna.	
	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.
1891-92	1	3	3	..	88	34	4	7
1892-93	2	1	..	1	54	38	..	5
1893-94	5	2	1	3	43	21	..	..
1894-95	4	3	1	5	38	33	1	..
1895-96	3	4	3	4	49	30	1	1
1896-97	..	3	3	3	48	25	3	2
1897-98	1	9	..	3	38	27	5	2
1898-99	..	4	1	4	43	27	2	1
1899-1900	1	5	1	..	31	25	..	..
1900 December	1	5	1	..	31	25	..	..

Particulars of students in the College classes of the Vizianagram Maharaja's College.

Year.	Ganjám.		Vizagapatam.		Gódávari.		Kistna.	
	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.	F.A.	B.A.
1893-94	13	7	26	33	2	7	..	..
1894-95	11	18	26	35	5	7	..	1
1895-96	8	14	37	26	3	14	1	..
1896-97	5	12	41	24	2	11	..	..
1897-98	1	5	32	17	3	4	2	..
1898-99	3	2	30	15	6	5	1	..
1899-1900	1	8	22	16	3	2	1	2

Expenditure.

Year.	Net cost of educating each pupil in the		
	Presidency college.	Rajahmundry college.	Kumbakónam college.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	330	341	123
1891-92	262	291	118
1892-93	219	217	105
1893-94	200	290	118
1894-95	200	330	146
1895-96	208	366	181
1896-97	216	310	214
1897-98	291	317	152
1898-99	339	369	131
1899-1900	340	349	108
December 1900	Not given in the college report.	389	119

Attendance on the 31st March.

Year.	Rajahmundry college.			Vizianagram college.			Pithápuram Raja's college, Cocanada.			Noble college, Masulipatam.		
	B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.	Total.	B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.	Total.	B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.	Total.	B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.	Total.
1890-91	27	70	*97*	25	57	*82*	..	33	*33*	..	45	*45*
1891-92	45	97	*142*	39	70	*109*	..	32	*32*	..	58	*58*
1892-93	47	57	*104*	43	53	*96*	..	31	*31*	8	50	*58*
1893-94	*38	50	*88*	48	41	*89*	..	16	*16*	23	37	*60*
1894-95	41	46	*87*	61	42	*103*	..	8	*8*	21	40	*61*
1895-96	39	58	*97*	54	49	*103*	..	20	*20*	20	46	*66*
1896-97	34	54	*88*	47	49	*96*	..	38	*38*	16	58	*74*
1897-98	41	47	*88*	27	38	*65*	..	42	*42*	12	59	*71*
1898-99	38	49	*87*	23	40	*63*	..	52	*52*	10	50	*60*
1899-1900	31	35	*66*	29	27	*56*	..	37	*37*	15	21	*36*
1900-1901	34	46	*80*	39	27	*66*	..	32	*32*	15	33	*48*

* Includes one reading for the M.A. degree.

Students belonging to Northern Circars who studied in the College classes of the.

Year.	Presidency college.				Christian college.				Vizianagram college.				Rajahmundry college.			
	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari.	Kistna.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari.	Kistna.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari.	Kistna.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari.	Kistna.
1892-93	3	1	6	10	17	12	26	23	Figures not available.				3	1	92	5
1893-94	6	3	6	4	19	17	16	19	20	59	9	..	7	4	74	..
1894-95	5	6	6	7	Reports not available.				29	61	12	1	7	6	71	1
1895-96	8	7	3	7					22	63	17	1	7	7	79	2
1896-97	7	4	5	4	17	12	24	25	17	65	13	..	3	6	73	5
1897-98	1	3	6	3	13	12	16	23	6	49	7	2	10	3	65	7
1898-99	1	2	10	1	8	10	31	26	5	45	11	1	4	5	70	3
1899-1900	4	7	8	5	Reports not submitted for these years.				9	38	5	3	6	1	56	..
1900-December ..	4	7	8	7					..	..	..	..	6	1	56	..

Order—No. 749, Educational, dated 14th December 1901.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., MIS. NO. 514, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 8TH AUGUST 1899.

C. No. 982 of 1899.

On the retirement of Mr. Metcalfe in 1896 a fund was subscribed for commemorating his long and valuable services to education in the Northern Circars by the erection of a students' hostel in connection with the Rajahmundry college. But no steps were hitherto taken for the erection of the hostel for want of a suitable site near the college. In 1897 there was a proposal for the acquisition of a large tract of land adjoining the new training college building for a recreation ground, and it was hoped that a site for the hostel could be found therein—*vide* paragraph 13 of the report on the Rajahmundry College for 1896-97. But this hope had to be given up, as in G.O., No. 765, Educational, dated 22nd December 1897, the Government declined to sanction the proposed acquisition of land on account of its great cost. It is now stated that the committee appointed in December 1898 by a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund has not been able to find a proper site outside the college premises, and that with the funds at its disposal the purchase of a costly site is out of the question. Mr. Stone, the acting Principal, therefore strongly recommends, and the Director of Public Instruction supports his recommendation, that a portion of the college compound at its southern edge marked A B C D (which was until recently a punta or lane running along the edge of the compound) in the plan flagged C may be given to the committee for the erection of the hostel. The kitchens and dining-rooms will be constructed to the west of the compound immediately under the railway embankment fifty yards from the college building. It is stated that the hostel building would not be an encroachment upon the compound as it would require no enclosure and further that it would not be an eye-sore. If the recommendation of the Principal is to be accepted it will have to be considered whether the land in question should be permanently transferred to the committee or the committee should simply be permitted to erect its hostel building on the land. There is no information to show that the committee has any corporate existence. It desires Government to "take such steps as will (should the college premises ever be devoted to other purposes) secure the continued use of the subscribers' money for the object for which it was given." Another point for consideration in this connection is that the college latrine will have to be removed from its present place near the proposed hostel site and whether the committee or Government should bear the cost of its removal. This cost will not, however, be much.

On which side? It is not shown in the plan; only the river embankment is shown.
A.T.A[rundel].

The land should remain the property of Government and the committee simply be permitted to build thereon under a legal agreement requiring the building to be utilized for the proposed purposes under suitable penalties. The Government Solicitor will advise.
A.T.A.
30-12-99.

The committee.
A.T.A.
30-12-99.

2. The subscriptions to the Hostel fund amounted to Rs. 11,000; out of this Rs. 7,500 have already been collected, and it is stated that it is probable that a fair proportion of the outstanding sum of Rs. 3,500 could be realized. Mr. Metcalfe took especial interest, it is said, in providing for the needs of deserving poor students; the committee is therefore anxious that the hostel, while providing accommodation for some who can afford to pay the full value of what they receive, should also be in a

position to offer exhibitions. With this in view it is proposed to set aside Rs. 1,000 of the sum already collected and such subscriptions as may come in hereafter to form an endowment for the hostel and to spend Rs. 6,500 on buildings. But as the estimate for the hostel prepared by Mr. Chatterton amounts to Rs. 13,000, a one-half grant of Rs. 6,500 is solicited from provincial funds. The Director of Public Instruction strongly recommends the payment of this grant.

3. It may be noted that the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Kumbakónam hostel which is estimated to cost Rs. 50,380 (*vide* G.O., No. 97, Educational, dated 18th February 1897). The Government also has contributed very largely towards the Victoria Students' hostel in Madras. It has granted a site for the hostel valued at Rs. 37,540 (G.O., No. 170, Revenue, dated 21st March 1895); has already paid a grant of Rs. 25,000 (G.O., No. 721, Educational, dated 18th November 1898) and has waived the Public Works establishment and tools and plant charges, amounting to Rs. 44,331, on the entire estimate of Rs. 1,80,942 (*vide* G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 15th July 1897, and G.O., No. 1971 W., dated 5th August 1898).

Yes.
A.T.A[RUNDEL].
30-12-99.

It is submitted that the half grant recommended by the Director of Public Instruction may therefore be sanctioned.

It, is proposed to construct cook-rooms for students of two castes only. The grant to the Kumbakónam hostel was sanctioned on condition that kitchen and dining accommodation is provided for students of all castes. It is for consideration whether any such condition should be imposed in the present case also. The Madras hostel is intended for all castes.

Yes, for all.
A.T.A.
30-12-99.

4. In this connection it is pointed out that the training section of the college will be removed next term to the new building constructed for its accommodation; that the high school classes will not therefore require to be accommodated in the Arts college; that the construction of the lecture shed sanctioned in G O., No. 2356 W., dated the 10th September 1898, may therefore be abandoned and that this will result in a saving of Rs. 2,680. The Public Works department may be informed that the construction of the lecture shed referred to is unnecessary and that the estimate sanctioned for it may be cancelled.

Yes.
A.T.A.
30-12-99.

5. The plans for the Metcalfe hostel have been drawn on similar lines to those of the Victoria Students' hostel now in course of construction at Chepauk. They provide accommodation for 32 students in rooms 15 × 10 feet, and in addition two rooms 20 × 15 feet for library and meeting rooms. These two rooms will be available for use in college hours as common rooms for the lecturers and assistant lecturers, respectively. The hostel is intended for students of the Arts college; but the committee proposes to reserve one or two rooms for two students of the training section with a view to entrust to them certain supervision duty, and it is said if accommodation is at any time available, other students of the training section will also be admitted.

6. It is proposed that the hostel should be managed by a small governing body, of which the Principal of the college for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and as far as local circumstances admit on the system already approved by Government (*vide* G.O., No. 975, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896), for the Victoria Students' hostel.

P. T. THARYAN.
18-7-99.

If it is decided to give the sum asked for, viz., Rs. 6,500, the grant may, it is submitted, be made on the condition that the balance of the subscriptions promised (Rs. 3,500) is collected. But before a grant is promised it seems to be necessary that information, similar to that required in the case of the Students' hostel at Kumbakónam, should be obtained as to (1) the fees to be paid by the students, (2)

Yes.
A.T.A.
30-12-99.

what the expenditure on feeding, &c., will amount to, and (3) how the cost of repairs to the building will be met. As to the management of the hostel, in the case of Victoria Students' hostel the management is vested in an association registered under the Indian Companies Act. In the case of the Kumbakónam hostel, Government at first considered that the most suitable plan was to vest the management in a registered association (paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 97, Educational, dated 18th February 1897), but it was afterwards decided on the advice of the Advocate-General (G.O., No. 335, Educational dated 14th June 1897) to vest the Tanjore Jubilee fund subscribed for the hostel, in the Treasurer of charitable endowments. The draft notification so vesting the fund contains provisions for the management of the hostel (page 10 of G.O., No. 304, Educational, dated 30th May 1899). It seems necessary that one of these two courses should be adopted in the present case. The Director of Public Instruction may be told to submit definite proposals as to the management of the hostel after consulting the Government Solicitor.

Yes.
A.T.A[RUNDEL].
30-12-99.

If a Government grant is to be given to the hostel, the plans may be sent to the Government Architect before they are finally approved. There is a provision of Rs. 30,000 in the budget for the current year for students' hostels; of this Rupees 25,000 has been promised to the Kumbakónam hostel, leaving Rs. 5,000 for the Rajahmundry hostel. If it is decided to grant the full sum—Rs. 6,500—asked for, the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to state the source from which the balance of Rs. 1,500 can be given.

A. EDGINGTON.
4-8-99.
M. HAMMICK.
4-8-99.

Honourable Member—

The first thing to be settled is the site for the hostel. The main building is indicated, but the two cook-houses are said to be under the railway embankment which is not shown: though the line BE is said to have been taken up by the railway. If it is intended to put the "cook-houses" in the places marked west of the college, this cannot be permitted. No "dining-rooms" are marked anywhere. It will be necessary for the hostel to have its own premises clearly distinguished from those of the college and as limited in extent as possible to avoid reducing the size of the college compound more than is inevitable. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to resubmit the proposal with reference to these remarks and to have the plan accurately corrected.

A.T.A[RUNDEL].
5-8-99.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 749, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 14TH DECEMBER 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*Rajahmundry College.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 12923, *dated* 20*th November* 1899.

As ordered by the Honourable Member the Director of Public Instruction was requested (G.O., No. 514, Educational, dated 8th August 1899) to suggest a more suitable site for the cook-houses and to have the plan accurately corrected so as to show the effect of his suggestion and the exact position of the railway embankment.

2. In reply the Director of Public Instruction submitted two letters from the acting Principal, Rajahmundry college, in which he suggested that the cook-houses might be built in one block either (as marked I on the plan in red ink) in a line with the front of the hostel or (as marked II on the plan in red ink) at right angles to the hostel, leaving space for future extension of the hostel if necessary. The acting Principal also suggested that the latrine standing on the site now proposed for the cook-houses might be removed to the recreation ground in front of the college on the other side of the road. The Director thought that both these suggestions were open to objection, but promised to consider them in personal consultation with the acting Principal (G.O., No. 668, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899).

3. The result of this personal consultation is given in the Director's present letter (C. No. 1805). It is now proposed to purchase a strip of land, 30 feet wide, south of the line *BD* on the plan, to throw back the hostel building a little and to construct the cook-houses close to one another at right angles to the building and as near as possible to the railway embankment. The northern end of the cook-houses will then project some way (60 feet) into the compound of the college. Please see space marked *GHIK* on the plan.

4. The latrine will be removed to the north-west corner of the compound near the railway embankment.

5. The price of the land to be purchased (about Rs. 600) will be paid by the hostel committee from the subscriptions now with them.

Orders are solicited.

P. T. THARYAN.
14–12–99.

R. W. D'E. ASHE.
18–12–99.

H. TREMENHEERE.
18–12–99.

The arrangements now proposed seem open to no objection and may be approved.

A. T. A[RUNDEL].
20–12–99.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. ARUNDEL, C.S.I., to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 15th January 1900.

The building of the proposed hostel at Rajahmundry is premature until the future of the college is assured. Has the order approving design of hostel issued? If not, please withhold it. If it has, let me know whether any further action will be taken without reference to Government. I want the project hung up for the present.

Honourable Member will see that the order approving the design of the Rajahmundry hostel has not issued.

2. Would Honourable Member wish a formal order to issue postponing consideration on the grounds he mentions? Or should the file be just lodged for the present?

3. Rs. 6,500 subscriptions was reported in hand for the building.

H. TREMENHEERE.
15-1-00.

It is not necessary to pass an order postponing consideration. The papers can be held over.

2. Meanwhile the Director of Public Instruction should be asked demi-officially * to consider and report on the condition of the Rajahmundry college, and whether it should continue to be maintained by Government on its present or any other footing. The numbers of students for a series of years should be given. The effect of the East Coast Railway now and in the future is, of course, a matter of the utmost importance. The influence of the Vizianagram college on the Rajahmundry college should also be considered.

3 .Mr. Stone's views should be obtained by the Director of Public Instruction.

* If the Secretary thinks the matter too elaborate for a demi-official reference, an official reference can issue.

A. T. A[RUNDEL].

A. T. A[RUNDEL].
17-1-00.

From the Director of Public Instruction, C. No. 8820, dated 27th November 1901.

As ordered by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, the Director of Public Instruction was requested in memorandum No. 27, dated 3rd January 1900, to report on the condition and prospects of the Rajahmundry college. His report has now been received and is attached to the current file. He is of opinion that the arts and training sections of the college should be maintained for the present at least. The reasons assigned do not appear to be convincing, but the same may perhaps be said of any arguments put forth for the abolition of the college. Mr. Stuart rightly observes, however, that if the college is now abolished and if for any reason it became necessary to retrace our steps we should find it very difficult to do so.

P. T. THARYAN.
30-11-01.

Secretary—

The same might be said of any departure or reform of consequence, but on the whole it will be safer to accept the Director of Public Instruction's conclusion, I suppose. Mr. Stone's memorandum goes exhaustively into the question, and certainly the college is a terribly expensive one (*cf.* p. 15).

A. T. PRINGLE.
2-12-01.

Honourable Member—

It is not clear with whom the idea of abolishing the college originated. Mr. Stone's memorandum, however, shows that there were reasons for challenging the continued existence of the institution. The Director of Public Instruction in reviewing the report for 1900 characterizes it as disappointing on the whole.

2. The net cost of the college both in its arts and training branches is not great, apparently on the average, about Rs. 30,000, and as it is considered that it supplies a want, it is submitted that the Director's recommendation should be accepted.

3. The institution suffered considerably from the abolition of the fee notification * and it is likely it will benefit by the reversal of policy in this matter recently decided upon by the Government of India.

* *vide* Mr. Stone's memo.

4. It would perhaps be the most satisfactory solution if Government could hand over the college—the arts branch—to some private body willing to continue it. The Director of Public Instruction says there is no prospect of any such body agreeing to take it over. He does not say whence he derives his information, and possibly he would not readily get information on the subject.

5. The commission about to sit will probably go into the question as to the circumstances which justify Government continuing to maintain these Government colleges in the mufassal, and possibly their recommendations may assist in the decision of the question to retain the college or not.

6. If it is finally determined to retain it, reorganization seems certainly called for.

C. J. WEIR.
4-12-01.

Should lie over certainly while the present Educational unsettlement continues.

J. T[HOMSON].
12-12-01.

Secretary—

The papers may be recorded. (They should be entered in the extraordinary arrear list.)

A. T. PRINGLE.
13-12-01.

Yes.

C. J. WEIR.
13-12-01.

Please see draft placed below.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI.
13-12-01.

P. T. THARYAN.
13-12-01.

A. T. PRINGLE.
14-12-01.

Educational (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 1805

GOVT. ASSISTT. SECY. TO GOVT. 22 NOV. 1899 GENL. MISCL. EDL. & LEG. DEPTTS.

From The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Order

No 12923

Dated 20th November 1899.

Received

Registered 23-11-99.

Enclosures The Report referred to in para 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting further report regarding the building grant towards the cost of the Rajahmundry College Hostel.

DESPATCHED 11 NOV. 1899

24

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[E. 2 500—99]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Memorandum No. 27 / 23 1 -00.

Desp

READ the following paper:—

The D.P.I. is requested to be good enough to take into early consideration the present condition of the Rajahmundry College and to submit a report upon it, in his opinion stating whether it should continue to be maintained by Govt on its present or any other footing. In the report to be submitted the D.P.I. should give the strength of the College for a series of years, and should also discuss the present and future effect of the East Coast Railway on the facilities afforded for Collegiate education in the Northern circars and the influence of the Vizianagram College on the

3

the Rajahmundry College should also be considered.

The D.P.I. is further requested to obtain Mr. Stone's views on the subject and to forward them with his report.

This portion 8th be omit.
D.O.

(from ordes)

Please see draft D.O. below.

TR
22-1-00

RJ
20-1-00

R
1.00

To
The D.P.I.

Dispatched
23/1

TR
20-1-00

1,000—16-11-00.

4

Educational (1901) Department.

CURRENT No. 1641

From

[Name] The Honorable Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
27 NOV. 1901

RECEIVED
28 NOV. 1901
ASSTT SECY TO GOVT
JUDICIAL, MUNL. POL. & LEG. DEPTS.

C No. 8820/01

Dated 27th November 1901.

Enclosures Seven

Received 190 .

Registered 28. 11. 1901.

SUBJECT.

Stating that Government should continue to maintain both the Arts and Training sections of the Rajahmundry College for the present.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my reply to Government Memorandum No.27, dated, 25rd January 1900 on the subject of Rajahmundry College. I have taken a considerable time to reply; and even now, after visiting Rajahmundry and all the neighbouring colleges I find great difficulty in coming to a definite opinion on the subject and I am by no means sure that the opinion I have arrived at is correct. That opinion is that Government should continue to maintain both the Arts college and the Training branch for the present, but that the latter should as far as possible form a separate college independent of the Arts college.

2. By direction of Government I consulted Mr. Stone who has on two occasions acted as Principal of the college, and I enclose a memorandum written by him. This memorandum gives a fairly complete history of the college and account of its prospects and I have not much to add. From the tables attached to this letter it will be seen that most of the students in the college belong to the Godavari district and that it does not to any great extent attract students from outside districts. The influence of the other colleges in the north upon the numbers in Rajahmundry college is, I think, very slight. A few are perhaps attracted to the Vizianagaram college by the cheapness of the education given there, but the number of those thus drawn away appears to be decreasing. The real competition is with Madras and the opening of the East Coast Railway has, I believe, had the effect of drawing more students to Madras than to Rajahmundry. In the course of my visits to schools and colleges in the north I found that nearly all the students who intended to continue their

[E. 4]
1,000—25-10-01-(g)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 514, dated 8th August 190 1899 (already in print)

" " " " 668, " 2nd October 190 1899

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