

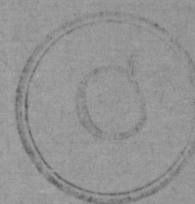
Educational (1902) Department

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 229

DATED 22-4-02

INDEXED.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording letter from the D.S. I subny copie
of replies to certain questions furnished
to the Secretary to the Indian Universities
Commission by the principals of certain colleges

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

1,000-16-11-00.

Educational (1902) Department.

CURRENT No. 622

From

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

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

Ref. No. 1953 of 02

Dated 15th April 1902

Enclosures 4 in original.

Received 15th April 1902

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SUBJECT.

Sub. 3 copies of the replies furnished to the Secretary of the Madras University Commission by the Principals of certain Colleges.

BACK PAPERS.

Go. 128 vis D 10-3-02

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No 128, Educational, dated 10th March 1902, I have the honour to submit herewith copies of the replies furnished to the Secretary of the Indian University Commission by the Principals of the Presidency, Kumbakonam, Madras Christian and Pachaiyappa's Colleges and to state that copies of similar replies furnished by the other colleges mentioned in the above G.O. will be transmitted to Government on their receipt through the Registrar of the Madras University.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. S. Lush

Director of Public Instruction.

I. Discipline

1. A College Examination is held at the end of the first and third years at which the students are examined in all the subjects which they have studied during those years.

Papers are set from time to time during the course of the year by the individual teachers.

2. Except the examination at the end of the year, there is no periodical examination.

3. They are not allowed promotion to the Higher Class and the certificate of progress required by the University is withheld. This means that they have to go through the 'Years' course again.

4. The regulations of the University as regards attendance are stringent and are observed. They require that each student should attend for at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number of working days of the term; and that the minimum number of working days for the year should be 150 for each class.

Absence without leave except in unavoidable circumstances is punished by counting each day's absence as two for the purposes of the University.

5. No.

If the Syndicate think that the certificate has been improperly refused, they may admit a candidate to the Examination; but not otherwise.

6. By treating 'late attendance' as half a day's absence if notice is taken of it by the Professor or teachers.

7. In Mathematical subjects a considerable amount of work is expected to be done at home by the students, which is reviewed by the Professor and Assistant Professors. In the Second language division the Translation work is done partly at home. In other subjects the need of written home work is not much felt, but preparation of the subject is expected.

Each teacher has his own method.

of ensuring the performance of work set; exposure of a student's ignorance in class is perhaps as effective as any.

8. The scale of fees is fixed by Government and at present it is as follows:—

Per Term	If paid	
	in advance	in instalments
F. A. course	36	38
B. A. course.—		
Whole course	50	52
English Language only	18	
Second Language only	9	
Science division only.—		
Mathematics, Philosophy } or and History only }	30	
Chemistry, Physics or } Natural Science }	35	
Mo. A. course	30	

No extra fee is levied for Laboratory work, but it will be seen from the above rates that a student who is reading for the Science division alone pays Rupees 5 more per term in those subjects where Laboratory work is required than in the others.

For late payment of fees, a fine is imposed up to ten days, at the end of which time if the fees and fines are not paid the student's name is struck off the rolls. In practice the necessity of resorting to this measure scarcely ever occurs.

The degrees in the Madras University are not divided into 'pass' and 'honours'.

Graduates who are reading for the Mo. A. degree pay fees on a regular scale mentioned above. They do not attend regular lectures, but their work is directed by the Professor, for whom in some departments they act as lecture Assistants.

9. No difficulty is met with in enforcing good manners. The following rules prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules are observed:—

(a) Every pupil shall wear a clean and
(decent)

decent dress, and, in all cases where good man require it, a suitable covering for the head. [The last clause applies to almost all classes except, Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians, and females.]

(b) No pupil shall be allowed to sit in the class with his shoes on, unless they are shoes of European pattern and unless socks and trousers are also worn.

(c) Every pupil shall salute the teacher on the occasion of his first meeting them for the day within the school precincts.

(d) On the teacher entering his classroom, the pupils shall rise and remain standing till they are desired to sit or till the teacher takes his seat.

(e) No pupil shall be allowed to leave the class-room without the permission of his teacher, until the class is dismissed.

No measures are required to encourage cleanliness as the students are drawn from classes which are by custom and training disposed to personal cleanliness.

10. No formal measures are taken to foster a habit of truthfulness. Cases of petty lying would be met with an admonishment by the Principal or Professor and more serious cases would be regarded as punishable offences.

11. There are signs that a public feeling among students on matters affecting the honour of the college is developing, but it is still rudimentary.

12. There is no formal list of punishable offences. Late attendance, absence without leave, and breaches of discipline are punishable; and in general any conduct considered unworthy of a student pursuing a liberal education would be punished.

The principal punishments inflicted are fines, suspension, loss of term certificate and dismissal. Impositions are resorted to by one member of the staff on rare occasions.

Offences that cannot be met by a sharp
(rebuke)

rebuke from the Principal or Professor are not common, and serious offences are extremely rare.

13. In the F.A. classes in English some students are found to use editions of text books annotated locally, which in addition to their legitimate function of explaining difficulties which the student cannot be expected to master without assistance, also paraphrase very considerable portions of the text and leave nothing for the student to do but exercise his memory. The use of such editions is discountenanced by the Professor. Beyond this I do not think that cribs etc. are much used in this College. In Mathematics I have never met with a case of a student working questions from a key.

14. The difficulty is not encountered.

II. Hostels and Health.

1. The following table shows how the undergraduates live:-

226	Students residing with parents or guardians
5	do do in hostels
22	do do lodgings
103	do do { in houses rented by themselves or in conjunction with other students.
62	do do a hostel.

The Victoria Hostel is in close proximity to the College and is designed for students of this and other Colleges. At present it is capable of accommodating about 110 students, but it will before long be increased.

2. The Victoria Hostel is under the control of a Board of governors of whom the Principal of this College is an ex-officio member. The executive control is in the hands of the Warden who practically governs the whole internal economy of the Hostel.

The Hostel has only been in existence for 3 years and the Wardens appointed have been Europeans, the first being a Professor (and acting Principal) of this College and the present Warden (being)

being a Professor at the College of Engineering. There is no emolument attached to the post, but the Warden has a room assigned to him near the Hostel. The Warden is assisted by a Deputy Warden. The latter post is honorary and has been filled up to the present by a native gentleman on the staff of this College.

Under the orders of the Warden the execution work of the Hostel is carried on by the Manager, a native and a whole time man who lives in the Hostel.

The buildings are situated in an open Park and have no houses near them except the quarters. Some of the instructors of the military students of the College of Engineering.

3 & 4. The Manager has general control over the residents in the Hostel, but questions of discipline and a complaint are referred to the Warden.

(a) The food for the Hindu residents is supplied by a contractor; it is taken charge of and handed over to the cooks by the Manager, who if he does not approve of the quality lays it before the Deputy Warden, a Brahmin. The Deputy Warden has the power to reject supplies of inferior quality, and has generally supervision over all arrangements regarding food.

(b) In the Hostel the Warden supervises the games &c as far as possible; but as the recreation ground of the Presidency and Engineering Colleges for the students of which the Hostel is chiefly intended are in close proximity to the Hostel, no great developments have been attempted in this direction.

(c) Frequent inspections and visits by the Warden and Manager are relied upon.

5. Cricket, football and lawn tennis are the games recognized by the College, and are vigorously played throughout the year. Each game has its own club which is managed by a committee of students under the presidency of a member of the Professorial staff; and the three clubs are amalgamated into an athletic Association.

No games are compulsory.

and drill are compulsory on those students who do not regularly play one of the recognized games. The Athletic exercises are supervised by a trained instructor in gymnastics. Sandow's exercises are used by a few students in their own rooms. No supervision is exercised.

6. There is no special Medical supervision over the health of the college. In the case of a sudden illness occurring to a student while in the college building the nearest practitioner would be called in.

So far the college has not to my knowledge been visited by any serious epidemic.

In the Hostel No special arrangements are made but due attention is paid to ventilation and cleanliness; in cases of illness the members are looked after by their own medical attendants and every possible assistance is afforded by the staff.

At the opening of the Hostel a room was set apart for such cases and it is proposed to erect a detached bungalow for this purpose when the extensions are made to the existing building. There has up to the present been no outbreak of epidemic with the exception of one case of Typhoid fever; the patient in this case was removed from the building and the matter reported to the Health Officer for purposes of disinfection.

7. Vaccination is universal among students and no steps are necessary to encourage it.

8. The lecture rooms in this college are all airy and well ventilated. Most of them open on to the sea face and get the advantage of the sea breeze. They are well lighted and the light in most cases comes from the left of the student as he sits at his desk.

Benches with backs are invariably used.

9. Such cases are not known to have occurred.

III. Influence.

1. The subjects taught in the college are so varied and the strengths of the classes in various subjects are so different that no useful information could be derived from an average. The Professor and Junior Professor of English for example deal with B.A. English Classes 150 strong, while the Arabic Mounshi and the Latin Master have classes of only two or three students.

It is impossible to state in hours and minutes how much individual attention each student receives from his teacher. In those subjects in which laboratory work is required each student works under the immediate supervision of the Professor or his assistant.

In the other Science subjects (Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science and History) and in the language subjects the teacher tests the progress of individual students by question in class, by supervision of essays worked at home in Mathematics and translating in the Vernaculars and by compositions in English.

2. The best students do extensive reading outside the text books. In this they are guided by their Professor's recommendation. In English most of the students do a lot in the way of private reading.

There are three students' Associations in the college which tend to encourage private reading among the average student. These are the Literary Society and the Historical and Philosophical Associations which meet at frequent intervals, generally under the patronage of a member of the Professorial Staff of this or one of the other colleges in Madras, to hear a paper read by one of their own members or to engage in a debate. The preparation of these papers involves a considerable amount of private reading.

There are also similar Associations which tend to encourage private study in the Tamil Telugu and Malayalam Vernaculars.

3. The Professors and Assistant Professors are (readily)

readily accessible to students out of lecture hours in the college. Those Professors who have laboratories have a small portion screened off for use as a private room. Of the others the Senior Professor can generally find a room available for private use, but the rest have none.

The want of private rooms is much felt.

4. Social gatherings managed by the students are sometimes held at which they meet the staff.

Members of the staff frequently meet the students in connection with the affairs of the various clubs and literary associations.

5. The Victoria Hostel has been mentioned above. As it has been under the direct charge of a member of the Professorial staff, there has been no occasion for the other Professors to visit it.

Informal Social gatherings have been held from time to time at the Hostel either by the Warden or by the resident students to which the members of the staff have been invited; and informal lectures and demonstrations on subjects not forming part of the College course have been delivered by one or two Professors to the resident students.

6. Beyond chance meetings at the same hill-station in the vacation and at the University Senate, there is not much contact between the Professors in Madras and those in the mofussil.

The various first grade Colleges affiliated to the Madras University are under such widely different management and have such different aims that combined action is difficult to compass.

The three Government Colleges (the Presidency, Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry Colleges) are more or less in touch with one another, as most of the staff in ^{the} two smaller institutions have at one time or other been on the staff of this College.

Most of the other first grade Colleges are hampered with High School departments, a circumstance which influences their attitude on many points.

7. Unless the council were given a distinct
(Status)

Status in the University it is doubtful whether it can do any good. Even if it were made a part of the University machinery, there are several causes which would operate against it. In the first place it would be too large. Including first grade Colleges alone there are 15 affiliated Arts, 2 in Law, 2 in Teaching and 1 each in Medicine and Engineering. Allowing one representative to each would mean 21 members. On this scale the larger and more important Colleges such as the Madras Christian, Central Bangalore, Presidency, Madras Law and Engineering Colleges would be under-represented and if proportionate representation were adopted the number of members would be over thirty, a number which is much too large for the conduct of the business the council would be called upon to transact.

Again some of the Colleges are at such a distance from Madras that even if meetings of the Council were held only once a year it is not likely that their representatives could attend. The members for the Travancore Colleges for example would have a four day journey by road and rail to Madras and the Mangalore representative a journey of equal or greater length.

The last duty which such a council would be suited to perform would be the nomination of examiners, as it would be composed for the greater part of persons from whom the examiners are usually selected, and to put the nomination of examiners into their hands would place them in a very embarrassing position.

The present arrangement of appointment by the Syndicate is much to be preferred, especially as the Syndicate have passed a self-denying ordinance on the matter.

8. It appears to me that a University whose functions are mainly those of examining can never hope to have much influence over the minds of students.

Considering that while six or seven thousand candidates appear yearly for the Matriculation Examination only ~~the~~ succeed in at
four or five hundred.

to the degree, the majority of students must consider the University not so much an Alma Mater as a relentless judge. The truth seems to be that the great majority of students who attempt to enter and a large proportion of those who do enter the University are quite unfit for a liberal education. Instead of trying to extend the influence of the University I would rather concentrate it among the few who are really fit subjects and among them make it more effective. This might be done by reducing the proportions of the Matriculation and F. A. Examinations, abolishing the Second Grade Colleges and some of the less important first grade colleges, and concentrating the students for a degree into larger and better equipped colleges at a few chosen centres say Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum and Rajahmundry (or Vizianagaram).

Such a scheme would only mean rejecting at the outset a large number of students who under the present system are found to be rejected at the end of their college career. It is doubtful whether many of the students who at present are allowed to proceed to Matriculation and to the F. A. Examination only to be rejected finally for the degree receive much benefit from their studies. The advantages to the remaining students would be great. They would have more individual attention from their teachers, and the lectures no longer hampered by the presence of the backward in the class could go further and deeper into their subjects; there would no longer be the uneasy feeling of working for an examination instead of for the opening of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge; there would in fact be more of the academic feeling which is such a large part of the influence of the older English Universities.

Under such a system the College might have a large share in the University management, and the college would feel itself an integral part of the University instead of an almost negligible fraction as is now the case with most.

IV. Matriculation.

If the Second Grade Colleges were abolished and if the number of the First Grade Colleges reduced, I should be strongly in favour of allowing the colleges to Matriculate for themselves. Under the present system however I do not consider it advisable to allow the second grade and minor grade Colleges to select candidates for a University education.

If such a drastic measure of abolition and reduction is found impracticable I would support the alternative proposal. The Departmental School Final Examination should embrace a wider range of subjects than the present examination, e.g. drawing, practical geometry, book-keeping and Commercial correspondence should find a place in it. All the subjects, of course, should not be compulsory.

The limitation of the subjects for the Matriculation to English, Second language and Arithmetic even though the minimum for passing were raised would in my opinion prevent the test being sufficiently searching. I would add to these History and Geography and Algebra and Geometry, theoretical and practical.

E. W. Middlemass

Ag. Principal.

Presidency College, Madras.

29th March 1902.

(1) Discipline

1. Certain portions are expected to be finished by a certain day and each Lecturer is held responsible for the work entrusted to him. The examinations referred to in the answer to the next question form of course an important means of testing both the quantity and quality of the work done.

2. Examinations are held during the term according to the discretion of the various Lecturers. Examinations also take place at the end of the year in order to test the fitness of Students of the Junior classes for promotion to the Senior. Students in the Junior classes undergo fewer examinations than those in the Senior for various reasons.

3 Students who shirk work are given a warning which is repeated when necessary. Where this fails, refusal of promotion at the end of the year in the junior classes, and the withholding, in very bad cases, of certificates under bye-law 306

(1) of the University in the Junior classes, serve as sufficient deterrents to neglect of work.

4 Firing is the penalty, and in certain cases suspension from College for a short period.

Students must attend College for three-fourths of the working days of each term.

5 A Student who has not put in the prescribed attendance does not receive his attendance certificate, and cannot of course appear

appear as a private candidate
as he has been reading in a
College

6. Every three days' like attendance
counts as one day's absence.

7. No home work is given except
what is involved in the preparation
for the next day's class work.

Students are expected to answer
ordinary questions put to them in
class, and in Mathematics to
be able to write out pieces of
book work explained to them
and to work out questions on
the model of those solved by the
Lecturer for their benefit.

8. Term fees for the F.A. classes
amount to Rs 32, and for the B.A.
classes Rs 40.

No physical Science is taught
in the College.

9. If a student is detected com-
-mitting

4

Committing a breach of good
-ness he is reprimanded and
where he has been in error,
regards cleanliness I have
no occasion to encourage the
habit as the Students are clean
and tidily dressed.

10 No steps are habitually taken
to foster a habit of truthfulness,
-ness, but if a Student is found
telling untruths he is reprimanded.

11 I find that a Code of
honour is practically non-existent.
Sports help to foster a feeling
of honour but all the Students
do not take part in games.
Further the short period of a few
hours a day spent by Students at
College can do little to effect
an improvement in this direction.
I am afraid

lies with ^{the} person who has ⁵
12 Absence without leave
the chief punishable offence,
Fines, which range from anna
two upwards, and Suspension,
~~the~~ College are the punishments.

13 In English and the Second
Language annotated texts are
relied on to a great extent
both in the First and Second Classes.
The possession of these anno-
tations leads in a great many
cases to inattention during
working hours at ~~the~~ college
and to neglect of the use of the
Dictionary.

14 By questioning in class, a Lecturer
is able to find out whether
a student really understands
the text, as many of the notes
that are published in

Examination papers can be
so as to prevent a student
who relies on notes from passing.

(2) Hospels & Health

1 Under-graduates who do not
live with relations are com-
pelled to reside in hotels
recognised by the Principal.
Certain hotels are visited and
reported on by one of the Lecturers
and if the surroundings are
sanitary and the management
satisfactory they are recom-
mended for recognition.

5 The favourite games are
football and tennis. Games
are not compulsory, but drill
is taught to the students of
the I & A classes by a trained
instructor. A few practise
ordinary gymnastics.

6 The College authorities do not adopt any special means for the preservation of the health of the Students. If an epidemic broke out the College would probably be closed.

7 Before Students are admitted they must produce certificates to the effect that they have been vaccinated or must give proof that they have had Small pox.

8 No special care is taken of the eye-sight of undergraduates; but if any are seen to be short sighted they are advised to wear spectacles.

The arrangement of desks and the lighting and ventilation of the class rooms are satisfactory. Benches with backs are used

8
9. No steps are taken by the
College authorities in cases of
consumption.

(3) Influence

1. The first classes go, in the
25. The answer to the second
part of the question is the same
as the first except that in the
Senior Branches of the Best
Course each Lecturer has about
10 pupils. No individual attention
is paid to the students except
in so far as questioning in class
may be said to be so. About
80 is the maximum number for
each Lecturer.

2. The average student reads a few
novels and short stories ⁱⁿ ~~and~~
magazines, but undergraduates
who are desirous of improving
their knowledge of Eng
read a fair

9
of Prose & Poetry. Students
are guided in their reading
by the Lecturers.

3 They may visit the Lecturers
at their houses.

No private room is provided
for interviews between Lecturers
and Students.

4 At the end of every month, a
tutorial meeting is held
at which the tutors, who are
members of the Staff, meet their
wards and enquire after their
well-being.

5 There is no hostel attached
to the College.

6 The interchange of thought and
influence here referred to does
not appear to be feasible
between Colleges distantly
situated. If possible, it
would certainly be desirable. I
am unable to suggest

10.
any means to bring about the
interchange, except on the plan
sketched in my answer to (4)
Manipulation. Other plans
might certainly be devised but
they are not likely to work
for any length of time as the
merely occasional meeting to-
gether of the members of the
Stuffs of various Colleges at
distant centres for the vague
purpose of interchange of thoughts
cannot by itself create that
sympathy and community of
interests which alone can make
the meetings fruitful of results

(4) Matriculation 11

I am not in favour of an-
-ing each affiliated College to
hold an entrance examination
because if this is done uniformly
of standard must be lost.
The scheme sketched below might
lead in some measure to Colleges
in the various districts being
drawn together and thus interchange
of thought between the members
of the staff of these institutions
might be fostered.

The scheme I propose is as follows
For purposes of entrance examination
let the Presidency be divided
into five divisions Northern
Southern, Eastern, Western & Central
the Eastern division comprising the
Colleges of the city of Madras
and the Central those of the Mysore
State. In the Southern division
would be grouped together

iii the districts of Bangalore, Trich-
-opoly, Madras & Tinnevely,
in the Western the Colleges of Tan-
javore, Cochin, Malabar and
South Canara along with those
of Coimbatore & Salem; in
the Northern the Colleges of the
Districts north & north west
of Madras. Each of these
divisions would hold an entrance
examination for all Candidates
coming from schools within the
division, and would appoint
examiners drawn from the 1st
and 2nd grade Colleges of the division.
For the purpose of setting -
question papers there would be
a board constituted of members
chosen from the Staff of 1st
& 2nd grade Colleges - 2 or 3 from
each first grade College and
1 from each 2nd grade. By this
means uniformity of standard

13
would be secured ^V for each group
of districts, and in order to main-
tain this uniformity throughout
the Presidency, the following
plan might be ~~followed~~ ^{adopted}.
The first instance the boards
of examiners would receive
instructions from & be guided
by the University, and delegates
from each board would meet
once or twice a year to consider
any questions that might arise,
and refer them to the University
for decision when necessary.

These delegates would also meet
to discuss the various points
connected with the entrance ex-
amination; especially such points
as would assist in maintaining
an equal standard in all the
divisions.

A few, apart from the one

14

levied by the University would
have to be paid by Candidates
in order to meet the expenses
of the examinations, such as
stationery, payment of examiners
&c. &c.

The Scheme sketched above
is a rough outline of what
might be done to draw into
relationship, if not all the College
of the Presidency, at any rate
those of the same division. If
when examined in detail, this
Scheme is found impracticable
then I would abolish the
Matriculation examination as
a test for purposes of public
Service. I am not in favour
of reducing the Subjects of
the Matriculation to three—
English, Second Language & Arithmetic
Euclid & Algebra & History &c.

Should be retained ^{the first} on account of the training they afford, and the last ^{two} because if included these subjects would probably be entirely neglected. Science might be dropped and introduced in the 7th Course as an optional subject the other optional subjects being Physiology, Mathematics & Logic.

H. H. Hannon
Principal

Madras Christian College.

Replies to Questions addressed to the Principal by the Secretary of the Indian Universities Commission.

(1) Discipline.

1. Daily viva voce Examinations, and occasional written examinations.
2. Terminal examinations are held in all classes under the direction of the College, and more frequent examinations at the option of the Professors of each Subject.
3. Students of the first year who (from whatever cause) are considered unfit for the second year's course are not promoted. Students of the third year who are considered unfit for the fourth year's course have to give their fourth year to English and their second language only, and to spend a fifth year in completing their course.
4. Students absent without leave are fined. The University (and therefore of course the College) requires attendance of at least three fourths of the working days of each session both for the F. A. and B. A. examinations.
5. The Syndicate has power to admit candidates thus excluded, but in point of fact never does so unless in such very exceptional cases as those in which

2
absence is caused by an outbreak of plague.

6. A fine is imposed.

7. Daily preparation is required and is enforced by remonstrance, fine, and occasional imposition.

8. The fees are charged at what is known in this Presidency as the "Standard" rate. They are fully detailed in the College Calendar on page 57. There are no free or partially free scholars. Defaulters (who are very few) are dismissed after a short interval. No extra laboratory fee is charged. There are no lectures for students preparing for the M. A. degree but there is laboratory work for those taking up Biology, and Physics and Chemistry.

9. The Rules of discipline on pages 60-62 of the Calendar are strictly enforced.

10. Truthfulness is constantly inculcated and offences involving untruthfulness are severally punished.

11. The discipline and influence of the College have undoubtedly done so to some (and a gradually increasing) extent, though there is still much room for improvement.

12. Lateness of attendance, absence without leave, breach of the rules of discipline, as well as all offences of a distinctly moral kind. Flogging is often resorted to,

2

20

Suspension from attendance and impositions sometimes, but seldom. Impositions are regarded as belonging to School rather than to College discipline.

13. To a considerable extent in G. A. History, Physiology and General English.

14. Steady effort to quicken intelligence and to secure that in virâ voce and written Examinations, intelligence and not memory alone is tested.

(2) Hostels and Health.

1. With parents and relatives; in houses which are taken by a number of students in common and to which they bring their own servants; and in hired rooms, the students going to Hostels for their meals. There are three hostels connected with the College. The Y. M. C. A. Hostel is situated near the College and is open to its students.

2. See Hostel Rules. In the case of all three Hostels, the manager of the Hostel is also a member of the College or School staff. The Hostels are all in close proximity to the College. The other buildings in the neighbourhood are business offices and godowns, hotels and lodging houses, and private houses occupied by well-to-do Hindu families.

It will be seen from the rules of the Hostels that to a large extent the resident students are actively associated in the management. Since the initial difficulties

4
of the first few years were overcome, this arrangement has been found to work extremely well, and to be highly beneficial to the inmates.

3. The nature of the Supervision will be found defined in the Hostel Rules. Encouragement is given to due physical Exercise and recreation.

4. The managers are all men of Experience and character, who enjoy the confidence of the College authorities and of the parents and guardians of the Students. Their position as members of the College or School Staff gives them additional influence. The Superintendent, who is the Supreme Authority in each of the Hostels, is always a Professor, commonly the Principal, of the College.

5. Cricket, Tennis and Football. No games are compulsory. Athletic Exercises are gone through regularly by a large number of Students. Sandow's Exercises are not unknown. No Special Supervision is directed in the Hostels to such Exercises.

6. As shown in the Rules each of the Hostels has a medical attendant who visits them daily. Cases of infectious disease are removed to Hospital.

7. No encouragement of vaccination is necessary on the part of the College authorities.

It is sufficiently secured by Government regulations.

8. Everything possible is done to secure well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms both in the College and in the Hostels. In the College the writing desks are of the usual pattern, arranged in rising galleries. No benches are used in the College. In the school all benches have backs.

9. If a case of consumptive tendency came to the notice of the College authorities, they would certainly advise the student himself and his parents or guardians regarding it.

(3) Influence.

1. The Junior H. A. class numbers about 100. It is divided into two sections for Mathematics. In other subjects it is taught as a whole.

The Senior H. A. class numbers about 200. In the subjects of English and Physiology it is taught as a whole. It is divided into two sections for Scripture and History. It is divided into two sections for the more theoretical teaching of mathematics, and into three sections for the working of problems.

The Junior B. A. class numbers about 150. It is taken as a whole for Scripture and English. In Science it is divided into five sections, of approximately the same size.

In the Senior B. A. class the largest

number taught together is about 220.
This is in Scripture and English.
In Science the class is divided into
five sections, the largest of which numbers
about 60.

As is shown in the College Calendar
pages 18 to 20, the work of the College is
carried on by 11 Professors, 3 assistant
professors, 8 tutors and 17 teachers of
second languages. In 1901 the average
number on the rolls of the College was
750. Thus if all members of the staff be
reckoned, the average number of students
to each is about 19. If the teachers of second
languages be not reckoned (a considerable
portion of their time being given to the
school attached to the College) the
average number is about 34. The
question however hardly admits of a
precise reply. The work of the Tutors
is mainly that of correcting written
exercises and has to be reckoned in
any estimate of the individual
attention given to each pupil.

If larger funds were forthcoming
the number of professors might be, and
the number of assistant professors certainly
would be, increased; and in some
subjects the classes would be more
subdivided than they are at present.

2. A great many students do. In
the B. A. classes even average
students make a large use of the
class libraries (see College Calendar,
page 97) which contain books
bearing on the subjects they are
engaged in studying, but not directly

on the prescribed course. The General Library is extensively used by students of all the classes.

3. Students have access to their teachers out of school hours. There is a room in the College where any professor can receive and talk to students privately.

4. Professors are often invited to be present at the debates of the numerous Societies for discussion which are mentioned in the College Calendar (pages 101-109) and which meet regularly throughout every session. Professors also meet students in connection with the Football and other clubs enumerated in the College Calendar (pages 110-112). Students often visit professors at their own houses. Dr. Miller has recently established a Hostel near his own house on the Shevaroy Hills, at which in 1901 about 40 of the students spent a portion of the summer vacation.

It is possible that this institution may be permanent. Once a year, the professors visit the houses of all students who are not residing with their parents or relatives in Madras.

5. There are three Hostels. All the professors occasionally visit the Hostels, while it is the duty of the Superintendent of the Hostels to do so constantly.

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6. Not by express arrangement, but in indirect ways Colleges benefit by each others' experience. Interchange of thought and influence between different Colleges is undoubtedly desirable. That each first grade College should have a Calendar and exchange it for those of other Colleges would do something.

7. There seems to be no objection to such a council, supposing it to be practicable; but it ought not to be utilised in the way proposed.

8. The development of Inter-Collegiate Sports and a University magazine.

(4) Matriculation

No. even if it be granted (and it is probably far too much to grant) that things would "find their own level in course of time," that time would be so long and the chaos in the meantime would be so great, that the very idea of what real education means would disappear entirely from the public mind.

As regards the alternative proposal, it is desirable that those only should matriculate who mean to pursue a University course; but the way in which the suggested scheme would work out in practice remains rather obscure. The present state of matters might be improved if there were well arranged school-leaving

examinations in different centres such that the University might accept certificates of having passed them as qualifying (either in whole or in part) for matriculation. A fee for matriculation alone might then be fitly charged by the University. All would depend, however, on the details of the School leaving examinations and the proposed methods of conducting them. Until the Universities have an opportunity of satisfying themselves on these points, they ought to conduct matriculation examinations substantially on the present lines so far as "uniformity of standard" is concerned the first alternative so far from securing it, would only accentuate the irregularity. The second alternative, if properly worked, might secure it in a measure.

William Skinner

Priddy Christian College Principal.
26th March, 1902.

Answers to information required
the Indian University Commission.

1. Discipline.

1. The main test is examination, but questions put in class are also used. It is generally expected that students shall have some knowledge, acquired through preparation, of the subject before hand. From time to time old work is gone over again and the students are questioned.
2. The examinations are terminal. In addition special papers are set up on a particular portion of a subject. These are of varying duration - one to two hours.
3. They are treated in different ways. In some cases their promotion is withheld. In others they are warned and promoted on condition of showing satisfaction in test paper set in the following term and of showing other signs that they are working adequately. In cases where the student is a free scholar, he is deprived of a portion of the

whole of his Scholarship either temporarily or permanently.

4. Usually a small fine. Absence from more than a fourth of the lectures or class-work precludes his sitting for the S.A. or B.A. examination.

5. No. The only chance of his being allowed to appear is that he can get "exemption" from the Syndicate from producing his term Certificate. Such exemption is only recommended in cases of severe sickness.

6. A fine of one anna is imposed for lateness in attendance. It is at the discretion of the lecturer or assistant in charge of the class to refuse attendance.

7. That much home-work is definitely. Students are asked to be prepared with certain portions of text, mathematics and physiology in S.A. classes and science branches in Junior

Classes, before coming to class.
Lecturers take care by question
to see that they do this. Some-
times impositions are imposed
or a student is asked to leave
class for the hour. The ordinary
course is severe re-buke on the
part of the lecturer.

8. The following fees are charged
J.A. classes - no difference between
Junior and Senior.

- (a) Rs 28 if paid in a lump sum
in advance.
- (b) Rs 30 if paid in four equal
instalments.

Both B.A. classes.

For the whole course (a) Rs 34
if paid in lump sum in advance
(b) Rs 3
if paid in four equal instalments

" English Language Course	^{If paid in advance.} 11/8
" Second Language	5/8
" Science B. (Philosophy & History)	19. 20

Fees are payable by the 15th of each month. In default a fine of 2 annas is imposed in the rupee. If the fees are not paid by the 25th the defaulter's name is struck out of the register until payment is made. We have no classes for Cl. A. Students nor have we a laboratory.

9. The rules for good manners enforced are those set down in the Madras Educational Rules. Disrespect to the teachers or professors is dealt with by report to the Principal, and an apology, at least, demanded. Such cases are however, very rare.

This being an orthodox Hindu College, cleanliness is strictly in accordance with caste rule. There is a fountain in the middle of the Court with taps for the washing feet &c.

10. There is no system beyond that of continual insistence

upon truthful statement and severe censure when it does not occur. I find that the average student, if treated fairly and gently does not indulge in downright lying. Sometimes subterfuge especially over leaves or excuses for late attendance occurs. In that case rebuke or refusal of leaves and non-acceptance of excuses is the ordinary course.

11. On the whole yes. The students as a body look down upon dishonest work e.g. cribbing in examination. One detected by his fellows commonly finds little favour.

I find that I can generally trust students whom I have asked to read a certain book or to do work in a certain way to do so.

The discipline used is rather negative than positive - it depends more on the influence of a professor's opinion or the fellow-student's opinion than upon elaborate rules. By the time

that the B.A Class is reached the sense of 'business morality' becomes developed.

12. Laziness in work, slackness in attendance, cutting lectures, disrespect to lecturers, dishonest and untruthfulness are the chief offences. The two ordinary punishments are fines and deprivation of attendance marks. Imposition is rare. Fines are imposed for coming late to college or class also for failure to return library books at the appointed time or for breach of order in the library. The fine is light - one or two annas for each offence. Occasionally for worse faults expulsion is resorted to. One or two ordinary students are reported to the Principal and reasoning or reproof are used.

13. Very little use is made of Crib and key. Matriculation students make use of them in order to pass in texts. In the College department

- to revive their knowledge of dad and event rapidly at the end.
14. The system in giving notes is rather to discourage habit of cramming. Notes are intended rather to make students read. They are made purposely inadequate to pass examination by their aid alone. The philosophy professor gives no notes but depends upon discussion and illustration with diagram. Occasionally essays are set which require reading and books are suggested, questions are asked in class and discussion are started to make sure that students do not depend merely on notes and hand books. This is possible in classes of moderate size.

2. Hostels and Health.

1. The majority of students live either in their own houses or

with relatives in Elbadras
Some are very poor and live in
hostels receiving their meals from
organized Charities that exist
for the purpose of feeding students.
We have one small hostel of
a particular sect of Brahman
- the Vaishnavites - of whom we
have a larger number than
any other caste or subcaste.

2. The Manager of the Hostel is a
European - generally the
Principal, but not in his
Capacity of Principal. The
work is done by two native
assistants - an assistant pro-
fessor and a Master in the High
School. Neither of them are
wholetime men, but do it as
extra work out of College hours.
Neither of them receives remun-
eration. In the hostel there are 1.
Residents (though it can accom-
modate 20 students) and the
Superintendence is done by the
High School Master at present.

The assistant professor in the College gives his advice in questions of rules, caste and discipline and appeal can be made to the manager. The host is itself a private house in Black Town and is surrounded by other private houses - except that on one side there is a mantapam which is used as a small boys day school.

3. The supervision aims at keeping the students to a simple healthy life. It is based more or less strict adherence to caste rules. The students pay one rupee per mensem as rent for rooms and five rupees per mensem for food.

The rooms are small studies which two students share a piece.

The furniture is kept as simple as possible - a chair, a table, a lamp and a box. There are two courtyards, a dining room, store room and kitchen. On the top there is a good roof on which they can

take exercise or ~~work~~ in the fresh air. The supervising official aided by the native assistant professor, purchase all the good. It is of the best kind, but simple and an attempt is made to keep down expenses to as economic a level as possible. The food is stored and given out as needed by the superintendent who keeps the key. Sometimes he shares these duties with the students. The students are encouraged to take exercise. Those who do not go to the college ground and play tennis, football etc are encouraged to take dumbbell exercises in the hotel or walk on the roof. Beyond encouragement and advice the superintendent has no power over the exercise of the students. With regard to the moral conduct of the students a very great deal rests with the superintendent. He sees that the students are in *leya Certo* hour and that lock up is strict.

maintained from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M.
 It prevents conversation that
 is demoralizing both by prohi-
 -bition and by example. It
 tries to create the sense of com-
 -munity among the students,
 who generally feel that the
 hostel life, because of its simpli-
 -city and freedom, is a good life.
 Quarrelsomeness is prevented.
 All rules for the management
 of domestic affairs are made
 by the superintendent but
 the students are allowed to
 suggest alterations. As to ho-
 of meals, an attempt is made
 to suit the convenience of the
 students in the discipline en-
 forced.

1. The present superintendent
 who does the work to his own
 inconvenience is an old student
 of the College, is of the Vaishna
 Caste, is a capital disciplinarian,
 has a high sense of duty is ap-
 -proachable and friendly with the
 students. He is a graduate

and teaches in the IV Form of a High School.

5. We play tennis - two courts - Cricket and foot-ball. The games are for both College and High School Combined. Games here are much handicapped by the difficulty in obtaining a ground. There is a large waste opposite the College, but it is only possible to get a very small space that is barely enough for two tennis-courts and some gymnastic apparatus. We have no cricket ground, we can only pitch on the waste land. It is dangerous to practise there for several reasons - the fact that other clubs practise and bat & fly in all directions and from the fact that we can only play on very uneven ground and are not allowed to prepare a pitch. So then even with a mitigating effect of Coconut snatching the balls badly and fast bowling is out of the question. Foot-ball is equal

handicapped - the ground is a waste of sand and pebbles. We cannot mark a ground or claim a separate patch. Practice games are out of the question. No games are compulsory in the College, but every effort is made to get students to get some form of exercise. They do native gymnastics for which there is a class daily throughout the week, others do English gymnastics. There are instructors for both kinds of gymnastics.

6. Students are left to look after their own health, except that they are not allowed to come back to College in cases of infectious disease without adequate medical Certificate. In the hostel a doctor is called in and paid by the student or by a friend if the student is too poor.
7. No special steps are taken. It is left to the Municipal authorities. As a matter of fact nearly all students have been vaccinated at one time or another.

8. The rooms in the College department are well lighted and ventilated. The desks and benches are made in accordance with the requirements of the Madras Educational Rules. They are convertible benches. In the High School many of the class rooms on the ground floor are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. Frequent complaints have been made in the Principal's reports to the Trustees but no steps have been taken - presumably for lack of funds.

9. Cases are rare. One has occurred in the hostel which has been established for three years. Among other students because they are not under control out of College hours being all day - Scholars, nothing can be done

3. Influence. *18*

The average number of scholars is 40 to each class. The majority are in the two I. A. classes and form 72% of the whole. The average to each lecturer (including three pandits) is 16. If the pandits are excluded the average is 28.

In the I. A. classes except through the medium of essays which are regularly set and occasional papers and systematic questioning in the class, where it is easy to detect the lazy student, individual attention is not as great as it is desirable. In the senior classes which are respectively 22 and 23 much more is possible. As far as the amount of work and reading to be got through allows, the tutorial system in essays on English and general subjects and in particular the science subjects is adopted.

The maximum number is 71 in Junior I. A. - all lecturers except

the pandits who divide the class^{VI} between Janib, Selugu and Sans who take this class have that number. The numbers given are those of the College at its present strength (161). They are about the average strength.

2. Yes. Certainly. The College has a very good library on all the subjects taught in the C

Students are urged to read the facilities to the library are good and they are continually questioned as to what they are reading. The average student is guided by suggestion from his teachers and also by his knowledge of the names of good authors. The majority read books on grammar and criticism of English writers. They are allowed to take books for the vacation and the library register shows that there is no considerable keenness.

In the Senior Classes, books are suggested and the evidence of examinations is that they are generally read. Inquiries are made as to what they are reading. Considerable censorship is used in the choice of books that are admitted to library. On an average 500 rupees worth of books are added yearly. Last year 75 was spent and the year before 1000.

3. In addition to general advice given in class, private advice is given. The traditions here are that the students should have access to the teachers. The principal has an office and generally encourages students to come to him and devote as much time as possible. The Philosophy professor has collected a very good library of up-to-date and frequently forgets his own dinner and makes the students forget theirs in talking to them. He lays

In the morning at 10 AM
 a meeting of the students
 is held in the hall. The
 principal presides and
 the students report on
 their progress. The
 principal then gives
 some advice and
 encouragement. The
 meeting ends at 11 AM.

In the afternoon at 3 PM
 a meeting of the students
 is held in the hall. The
 principal presides and
 the students report on
 their progress. The
 principal then gives
 some advice and
 encouragement. The
 meeting ends at 4 PM.

stress on the necessity for wide
 reading and careful reading.
 There is a Professor's room
 where the professors can always
 be found. Students are encouraged
 to come and see the Professors
 in their homes. The younger Indian
 professors are as accessible as
 the Europeans and the older ones
 also give advice and encourage-
 ment.

4. In addition to the college hours
 and out of college, there are the
 opportunities of meeting on the
 athletic grounds. Also weekly
 lectures and debates are held
 and occasional meetings for
 literary, historical and philoso-
 phical discussion. To those the
 teachers come.

5. Yes one Vaishnavite hostel (V. Sub-
 chand 1.2.3.4 Hostels). Occasional
 visits are paid by myself and
 others. The assistant professor
 (who is a Vaishnavite and whom
 I have already mentioned, take

a great interest in the Institution.

6. No. at present there is no interchange of thought and influence. There undoubtedly should be some such communication. The great difficulty at present is that there is no organization of teachers. The 'Teachers Guild' which holds annual meeting in Clbadras seems to be in a moribund condition. It is too limited in its scope; its topics of discussion are too elementary. I would suggest the formation of Society under the auspices of the University. Every teacher and professor should be registered by the University and compelled to be a member. Conference should be held at which not merely general topics of education should be discussed but special meetings of men engaged in a particular branch of the

should be held and papers read
 that have invaluable original
 research. Thus in History there
 is ample scope for original work
 in earlier Indian History so
 also in Philosophy there is much
 to be done in the way of connect-
 ing old Hindu Philosophy with
 modern ideas and attempting
 to give it some unity. In view
 of the difficulty of distances,
 I would suggest that in each
 district branches of such a
 society as I suggest should
 be formed and delegates be
 chosen by each branch to the
 annual Conference to be held in
 Madras or some other convenient
 Centre. Further I would suggest
 the publication of a magazine
 conducted by the University
 for the members of the Society.
 At present Educational Magazines
 are of a comparatively low standard
 the best men do not write and
 topics discussed are usually of

a contravercial rather than a scientific nature. I suggested that the University should form and organize such a society because private initiative is generally lacking and the support is apathetic. Membership at first compulsory would afterwards become willing, when teachers of all grades have had developed a sense of Community.

7. In addition to the scheme suggested above, a meeting of responsible professors whether principals or not from each affiliated college would be desirable. Some uniformity in the nature of the teaching might be brought about. At present professors at a distance are at disadvantage when compared with those in Madras; they do not get their recommendations properly considered by either

boards of studies or boards of
examiners. Syllabuses are drawn
up and suggested to the Syndicate
and Senate with only nominal
reference to those at a distance.
It would be valuable, if such a
body were also used to select
and nominate examiners. At
present there is a tendency for
such appointments to be made
too much from teachers resident
in Madras.

8. I would further suggest that
the University should provide
a number of specialists or
lecturers, whose duty it should
be to go from first grade College
to first grade College giving a
series of lectures on particular
subjects or branches of subjects.
Such lectures should be in addi-
tion to the regular lectures given
in the Colleges. If the course of
B.A. were lengthened to three years
for ordinary degrees or for

years for honour degrees; it would be more possible to get student and to read and to get a thorough grasp of a subject. Such lectures as I suggest would then be stimulative to wider reading.

I would propose some scheme of University Extension Lecturing not as in England to the general public, but to students already reading for degrees, but not in University head quarters. If a fourth year were added the pick of the students in each affiliated should be sent to Madras to read under specialists and the University would then have special buildings and special professors for that purpose. There would then be no need for an C.B.A. course.

4. Matriculation.

Of the two alternative proposals about Matriculation I should prefer the second. To allow

College to Matriculate itself, even with stringent University regulations, would be dangerous. The Competition that at present exists in the form of secret - scholarships would be slighted to comparative lowness in the standard of Examination at entrance. I should therefore prefer that the Matriculation be kept but that it be no longer considered a qualification for Government service. The subjects suggested for Matriculation seem good. But still the minimum pass mark should be raised to 50% at least and the papers shortened and stiffened. If Matriculation were made the entrance to a University Course as suggested no certificates should be given for F. A. In that case I would suggest that the English or

Second Language should alone
be taken at the F. A. Examina-
tion and that it should be raised
to B. A. standard.

The remaining two years or
year of the Course should be
devoted to the Science Course
or else, the F. A. might be done
away with altogether.

J. A. Yake

Principal.

Pachaiyappa's
College,
Madras,
18th March 1902.

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