Sectt. II-27-39,004—24-10-44.

E+PH (1945) Department.

46

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. No. 1070 Edn

Dated 17-7-45

[Despatch Abstract.]

Colleges and secondary schools – "inadequacy of places – Special "emergency" measures for increasing their number – Press communique – Recorded

G. 3185 Edn
13/12/48

Hindu 23.6.45

Pub (Press) Dy

ADMISSION TO COLLEGES

Sir,—The difficulties of getting admission into the various colleges in this presidency are untold. The Principals and staff are pestered with recommendations and they are considerably inconvenienced by these recommendations. The number of applicants for admission considerably exceeds the number of seats available in the colleges.

The only way to find out a quick remedy for such a situation is to start two sessions in the colleges. With the present equipment the institutions can serve double the number of students they are serving now, provided the staff is doubled. Increasing the staff will not be found to be very difficult even at this juncture. I trust that the authorities concerned will look into the matter immediately.

Calicut. P. B. Kurup.

Sir,—The plight of women students seeking admission in the intermediate classes in the Madras colleges is very hard indeed, as the seats allotted for them in the men's colleges is much more restricted than in the previous years owing to the stringent rules enforced by the University regarding accommodation for the women students in men's colleges.

Though an increased number of seats has been allotted this year in Queen Mary's College many applicants have been rejected due to paucity of seats. Under these circumstances, as a parent, I would request the University to kindly permit the Principals of the Colleges to take in as many as seek admission to their institutions as a temporary measure.

A Parent.

Sir,—I desire to draw the urgent and immediate attention of the Government, the D. P. I. and the enlightened public to the very serious situation that has arisen in the educational world.

In the matter of admissions to the Engineering and Medical Colleges, there have been difficulties for over a quarter of a century, and no substantial improvements to ease the situation have so far been effected. Latterly students found it difficult to obtain admission in Arts colleges also. And now the disease has gone right through the entire educational ladder. The High Schools and the Elementary Schools in the City cannot provide for the hundreds of students who are eager to join. Their plight is indeed pathetic.

As a war measure the late Sir Meverel Statham relaxed the rules as regards floor space and number last year. It is urgent that the D. P. I. issues a similar circular continuing the relaxation in the case of High Schools and Elementary Schools until the situation improves and for the duration of the war. The University will have to discharge its duty by a similar or other equivalent remedy. Otherwise there will be a serious setback in the educational progress of our City and the Presidency.

Mylapore. N. K. Thirumalachari.

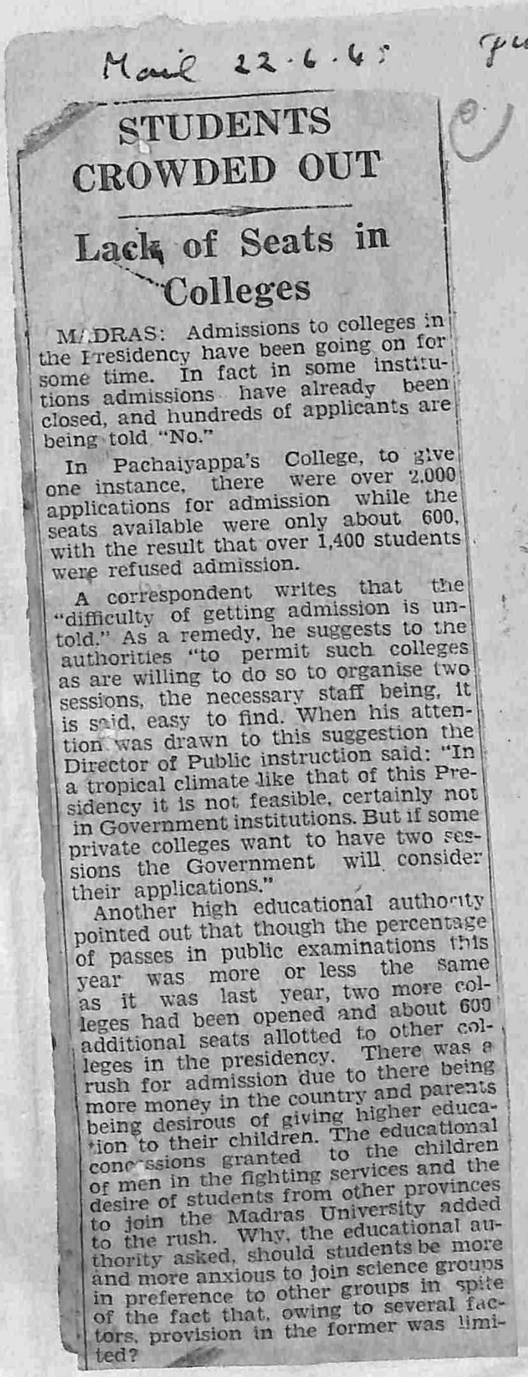
Ed P.H.
T.A.V.N
23.6.45

Pub (Press)
L.O. 3484/45-4
23/6/45.

JUN 1945

29120
BKR

Mail 22.6.45



STUDENTS CROWDED OUT

Lack of Seats in Colleges

MADRAS: Admissions to colleges in the Presidency have been going on for some time. In fact in some institutions admissions have already been closed, and hundreds of applicants are being told "No."

In Pachaiyappa's College, to give one instance, there were over 2,000 applications for admission while the seats available were only about 600, with the result that over 1,400 students were refused admission.

A correspondent writes that the "difficulty of getting admission is untold." As a remedy, he suggests to the authorities "to permit such colleges as are willing to do so to organise two sessions, the necessary staff being, it is said, easy to find. When his attention was drawn to this suggestion the Director of Public instruction said: "In a tropical climate like that of this Presidency it is not feasible, certainly not in Government institutions. But if some private colleges want to have two sessions the Government will consider their applications."

Another high educational authority pointed out that though the percentage of passes in public examinations this year was more or less the same as it was last year, two more colleges had been opened and about 600 additional seats allotted to other colleges in the presidency. There was a rush for admission due to there being more money in the country and parents being desirous of giving higher education to their children. The educational concessions granted to the children of men in the fighting services and the desire of students from other provinces to join the Madras University added to the rush. Why, the educational authority asked, should students be more and more anxious to join science groups in preference to other groups in spite of the fact that, owing to several factors, provision in the former was limited?

Pub (Press) D.

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E & P.H

T.A.V.N 3

22.6.45

Pub (Press)

U.O. 3485/45-3
23/6/45

JUN 1945

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Pub (Press) Dpt

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Hindu. 24.6.45

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Ed B.H
T.A.V.N
25.6.45

Pub (Press)
U.O 3515/45-2
25/6/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 JUN 1945

29152

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BRAHMIN GIRLS

SIR,—It is high time that we revise our notions about Madras Government's policy of giving encouragement for the higher education of our girls. There are four institutions in Madras where girls are admitted for the I year University course. The Queen Mary's College for Women, the Women's Christian College, the Pachaiyappa's College and the Presidency College.

In the Queen Mary's College, students are generally admitted as a rule on communal considerations and therefore, very few seats are reserved for Brahmin girls. The worst handicap for the Brahmin girl is that she should obtain first class marks to entitle her to get entrance to that college. The same principle is followed in the case of the other women's institution also The Presidency College, Madras, has restricted admissions this year to 31 students for all classes with the result that no girl student is being admitted to the Intermediate. The only college that can admit a few students is the Pachaiyappa's College. I do not know if communal considerations prevail there also.

The West Coast Non-Brahmin women, including Christians are far advanced in higher education at the present day Other Non-Brahmins come next in rank and the only community that is backward in this respect is the Brahmin community. If communal considerations are to be applied at all, Brahmin girls, who are at present, backward in higher education, should be given preference in admissions to college courses.

In our University, women's education is being discouraged instead of being encouraged. The effect of the present arrangement is to put a ban on higher education, especially in respect of a particular community which is highly conservative and is slowly trying to imbibe the fruits of western civilisation. Instead of helping that community to become more liberal in their views, the Government are encouraging them to continue their old ways and are effectively preventing them from obtaining a wider and higher view of life.

Madras
Pro Bono Publico.

Pub Genl Dn. 6

9/6

E & P. H
T.A.V.N
25.6.45

Pub (Press)
U.O. 3515/45-1
25/6/45.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 JUN 1945

29154

THE HINDU

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1945.

EDUCATIONAL BOTTLENECKS

JUDGING by the rush for admissions into the various colleges, there appears to have been little improvement in the facilities for higher education since we last wrote on the subject. The number of students seeking university education has substantially increased; it should be something like 20,000, taking the Province as a whole and the neighbouring Indian States some of which are to a substantial extent dependent on colleges in British India. In the three decades ending 1943-44, whereas the number of colleges in the Province, according to the latest official statistics available, increased by but seven from 31 to 38, the number of students receiving instruction in them has risen from 7,000 to 20,402 or, in other words, has nearly trebled. One noteworthy feature is the striking rise in the number of girls taking to collegiate education. In 1913-14, there were two women's colleges with but 66 students in them; in 1943-44, while the number of women's colleges was but five, the number of women students in arts colleges rose up to 2,216. The experience of the colleges generally is that for every seat available, there are at least four qualified candidates.

The position in the professional colleges is even worse. There are only eight or nine of these institutions, of which three are engaged in training teachers. There is but one agricultural college, one engineering college, one veterinary college, and one law college. Hundreds of young men are anxious to get admitted into the medical and engineering colleges, but many of them are unable to get admission. Since the rules governing admission prescribe a communal ratio, some of the very best qualified have to be and are excluded; and, while one understands the case for encouraging the less advanced sections of the community to take to careers as doctors and engineers, one must deplore the exclusion of brilliant young men from these colleges as calculated to affect the standards of efficiency of the colleges apart from the injustice done to them. The only remedy is to provide increased accommodation. The efforts which the Government have made in this direction in respect of the agricultural and the engineering colleges only serve to emphasise the lack of facilities, not to meet the demand for them in any substantial measure. They have yet to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to go into the question of medical education facilities in the Province.

The problem is bound to become increasingly serious. The number seeking admission into colleges today is considerably less than it would be but for the war and the demand made by the various war services on young men with some sort of education. It may be as high as 30,000. Considering the population of the Province, it is by no means a large figure; it should be many times more if adequate educational facilities are available for our boys and girls. The Government have published the recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee in respect of many fields of governmental activity. The public have felt that these are inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. But if the educational facilities available are considered, it must be clear that even these targets set by the Committees—unsatisfactory as they are—it may not be possible to get at. How can you, for instance, increase the production of food by resort to scientific practices unless you have a number of agricultural graduates or diploma holders? Yet the provision made in the Agricultural College is only for increasing the number of seats by a few more and for training a few fieldmen and demonstrators. Likewise, the highway policy and programme contemplated in the Government's Five Year Plan would require a number of road engineers, supervisors, overseers and maistries; but if the number of young men trained out of the colleges every year is to be what it is to-day, it will be years before the road programme is fulfilled. This applies to almost every field of developmental activity. Our young men, because of lack of guidance and facilities, are forced into blind alleys and obliged to take up a career which is often not to their taste or aptitude. It is time the Government did away with educational bottlenecks which force young men to do so and deprive society of the most efficient possible type of workers in every field of service.

Hindu 27.6.45

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Pub (Press) D

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E. & P. H
T.A.V.N
27.6.45

Pub (Press)
u.o. 3564/45-4
27/6/45

27 JUN 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

29465

RUSH FOR SEATS IN COLLEGES

NEED FOR RELAXING ADMISSION RULES

CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MADRAS, June 27.

The Council of the Corporation of Madras, at a meeting held last evening with Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai, the Mayor, in the chair, adopted the following resolution:—'In view of the situation arising out of the unprecedented rush of candidates for admission into the colleges in the City and the inadequacy of the number of seats available, this Council requests the Syndicate of the Madras University to relax the rules of admission in regard to Arts classes so as to allow the Principals of colleges to take in as many students as possible for whom they can find accommodation and teaching facilities, and in regard to the Science subjects to increase the strength, giving scope to the shift system.'

The Mayor, moving the resolution from the Chair, stated that this subject had been freely convassed in the columns of the Press. It was one of supreme urgency and importance. There was much disappointment and despair among students and parents. Many of the students who were denied admission were young, just sixteen. He thought it was very wrong to deny them admission. The Syndicate must do something in time to get over the present difficulty. If it would relax the rules of admission and permit a measure of discretionary power to the college authorities to consider applications on grounds of justice and equity, and give them facilities and assistance to get equipment, accommodation and staff, that would ease the situation.

Several councillors next spoke on the resolution, congratulating the Mayor on drawing attention to a subject in which a large number of citizens were vitally interested.

SYNDICATE'S DUTY

Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu said that it was the duty of the Syndicate to find ways and means for giving the necessary help to students seeking admission to colleges.

Mr. D. K. Kannappar said that the student world would be ever grateful to the Mayor for taking up its cause.

Mr. S V. Narayana Aiyar drew attention in particular to the hardships experienced by lady students in getting admission. He pointed out that at a time when they wanted women's education to advance rapidly, it was the duty of the authorities to provide all the necessary facilities for such advance.

Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan stressed the need for immediate action, pointing out that it was the right of every citizen to receive the full benefit of education. It would be a scandal, he added, if the Government would not come to the help of students who desired to pursue their studies. He suggested that the Corporation High School might be converted into a College and pointed out that this would not involve much financial liability.

Mr. Chelvapathi Chetti urged greater facilities for poor and deserving students in regard to admission.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar said that as the authorities concerned had declared 20,000 students eligible for the university course, it was their duty to provide all the necessary facilities for these students pursuing their studies.

Mr. E. Krishna Aiyar said that the best remedy for the present deplorable situation was to open more colleges. As this would take time, the authorities must devise ways and means to increase the strength in the colleges now in being.

Mr. T. G. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said that the situation had become so grave that colleges were denying admission even to students who had passed out of their own high school departments. Nothing, he added, could be more unjust than this

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetti said that there was now rivalry between different colleges in the matter of securing the best students available, with the result that the 'average' students were left out. The problem was acute and the remedy was to open more technological institutions.

Mr. A. R. V. Achar drew attention to the influx of students from the mofussil into the City seeking admission in the City colleges, and pointed out that consequently City students were finding it difficult to get admission. He also criticised the introduction of communal considerations in the selection of students and pointed out how these considerations worked in relation to admission to professional colleges. The best of the Brahmin students, he said, were being denied a chance to prosecute their studies.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu urged the necessity for relaxing the rules of admission and giving greater freedom to College Principals.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan suggested that rich men should come forward with liberal donations to open more colleges and pointed out that the University by itself could not tackle this problem satisfactorily. The 'strength' of the classes in colleges could not be increased all on a sudden without their first securing the necessary equipment. The rush was now more for admission to the Science classes, but during the war period it was difficult to equip properly the laboratories, attached to

Mr. M. S. Subramania Aiyar said that many parents would feel thankful, if any concrete results followed the passing of the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

The Council next reinstated Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj as a Councillor. Mr. Sivaraj had ceased to hold office as a Councillor because of failure to attend the Council's meetings for three consecutive months.

LACK OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

SALEM LEADERS' MOVE

SALEM, June 25.

To consider the difficult situation that has developed in the town as a result of hundreds of pupils being unable to get admission in the local high schools, a meeting of the citizens of the town was convened last evening at the Vasanta Hall by Mr. R. Alagiri Iyengar. Mr. S. K Sadagopa Mudaliar, M.L.C., presided. and Dewan Bahadur R V. Krishna Aiyar and Dewan Bahadur K Sundaram Chettiar participated.

It was resolved to start a girls' high school in Salem, and, as a first step, to open immediately V Class and I and II forms, in the premises of the Theosophical Society. A sum of Rs. 525 was subscribed on the spot.—F.O.C.

PAUCITY OF ACCOMMODATION IN CANNANORE SCHOOLS

CANNANORE, June 25.

An influentially-sponsored public meeting was held last evening at Cannanore to consider the situation arising from the paucity of accommodation in the schools in the town and neighbouring areas and seek remedial measures from the authorities. Mr. O. Sankaran, retired District Munsif, presided. Mr. P. V. Govindaswamy Aiyar, Mr. M K. Kumaran, and Miss D. Frank, president of the local Ladies' Association, spoke about the plight of the numerous students who had been left stranded since they could not secure admission in any of the schools. The difficulties, Miss Frank said, concerned the girls as much as the boy students.

A resolution was passed, stressing the imperative need for providing increased accommodation in all the schools, and asking for immediate measures for admission of the many students who had to be sent away from the Cannanore High School. The meeting also undertook to put up temporary sheds in the school premises, if permitted.

SITUATION IN TELLICHERRY

A meeting held last evening at Tellicherry to consider the difficulties of students on account of want of accommodation in the educational institutions in the town authorised Messrs. P. Kunhi Raman, former Municipal Chairman and K. T. Chandu Nambiar, Advocate, to meet the concerned authorities and make representations.—F.O.C. ✓

X.N. Dus

E.R.H.
A Platt
22.6.45
PSG

15-8-9

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR MADRAS
22 JUN 1945

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
23 JUN 1945

28848.

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TELLICHERRY 21 64 , PRIVATE SECY H E GOVERNOR MADRAS

GOVERNORS CAMP OOTACAMUND

MANY ELIGIBLE LOCAL STUDENTS REFUSED ADMISSION BRENNER COLLEGE GREAT HARDSHIP CAUSED BY NECESSITY TO DISCONTINUE PRAY INSTRUCT PRINCIPAL ADMIT AT LEAST ALL LOCAL STUDENTS RELAXING RULES ACCOMMODATION OR GIVING [illegible] PREFERENCE LOCAL STUDENTS TO OTHERSS HAVING NEARER COLLEGES HIGH SCHOOLS TOO REFUSE ADMISSIONS ORDERING OPENING EXTRA DIVISIONS QUITE ESSENTIAL PRAY IMMEDIATEM RELIEF .... SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE

CRB 59 8/50

16

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPPAL—

C.B. No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

E & P.H. Deptt
Endt. No. dated.
Transferred to ~~and~~ the Director of Public Instruction.
25/6/45

Asst Secy to Govt.
25/6

For perusal

Σ May await D. P. I.'s reply to w/o note sent to him on the 25th inst., at the instance of A. 4.

Σ
27.6.45

Secy E.P.H.
Has DPI replied yet?
28.6.45

10 9 17

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
28 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Prefix] X LA

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS 28 JUN 45

Recd. at M. From W.S.23 By

Sent To By

29865

Office of Origin.	Date.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Mangalore Kng	28	2 adds CFA Dif	150 140

TO Adviser to govt in charge of education fortstgeorge madras
= more than nine hundred student refused admission mangalore colleges students getting over fiftyfive percent on total rejected no provision technical education

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

serious situation prevails pray

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10 19

B Class] Prefix Code

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS 28 JUN

Recd. at M. From By

Sent To By

Office of Origin.	Date.	Service Instructions.	Words.

(pray)

TO increase number of science seats in aloysius and govt colleges by sixty each at least otherwise future of young men irremediably jeopardized please remedy situation by immediate action

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

by interim orders pending

21/ 11 11

B Class Prefix Code INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS 28 JUN 45

Recd. at H. M.
From
By

Sent at H.
To
By

Office of Origin.	Date.	Service Instructions.	Words.

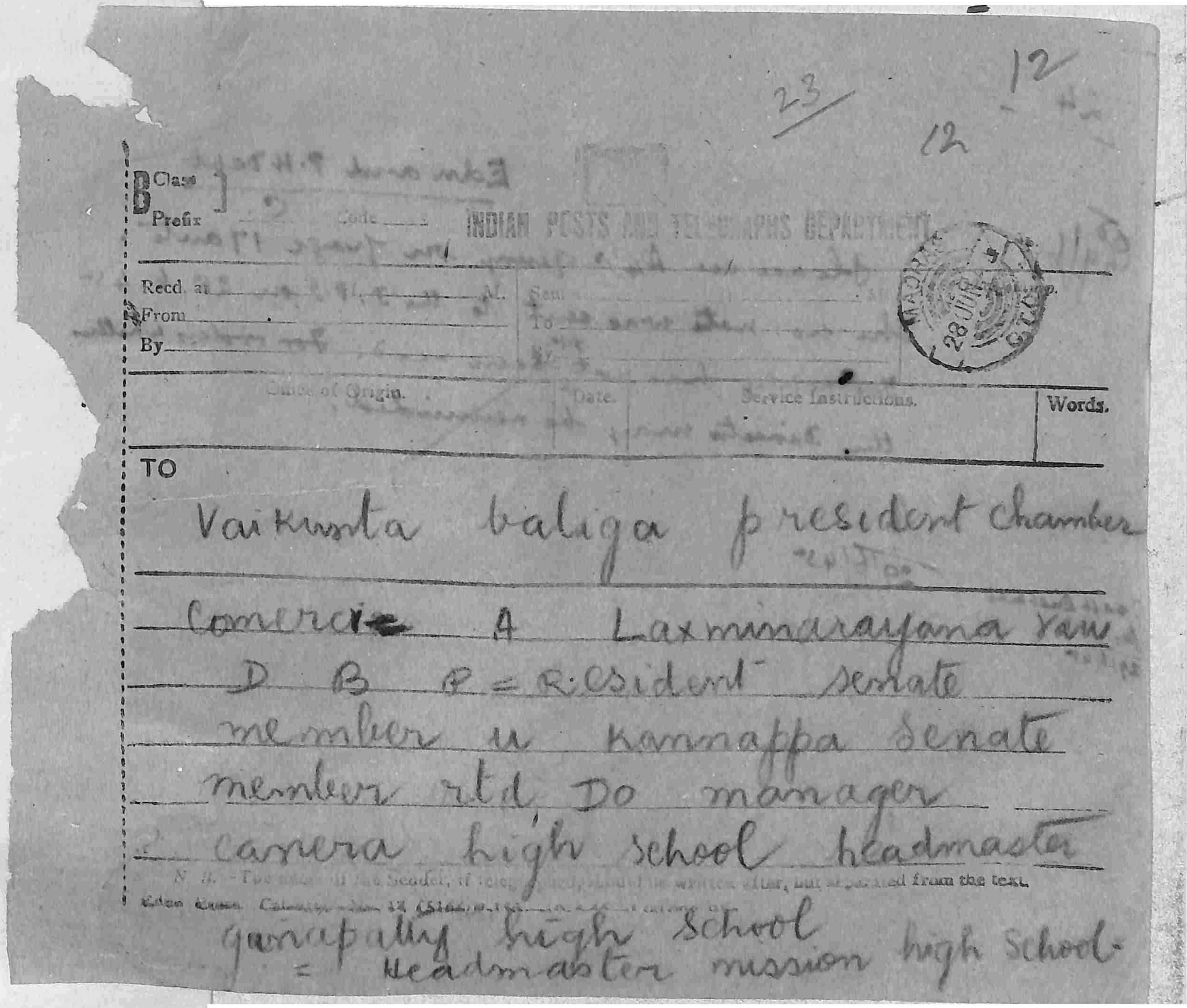
TO (pending)

further consideration by you
communicate your decision to
principals by wire from
jinaraja hegde M L A
A K R karanth
M L A A B shetty ex M L A

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after but separated from the text.

Eden Press Calcutta [illegible]

B Venkatrow Baliga B



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B Class
Prefix
Code

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

MADRAS
28 JUN

Recd. at
From
By

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Office of Origin. | Date. | Service Instructions. | Words.

TO

Vaikunta baliga president chamber
~~comerce~~ A Laxminarayana rau
D B P = President senate
member u Kannappa senate
member rtd DO manager
canera high school headmaster
ganapathy high school
= Headmaster mission high school-

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

24

Edn and P. H. Dept
C.

Please see A4's query on page 17 ante.
The no: note was sent to the D. P. I on 25. 6. 45.
The reply has not yet been recd: For orders whether the Director may be reminded.

29/6/45

A bit too soon for a R.?, I think. We will naturally have to consult the univ. & possibly some of the college principals. A R.? may go if necess., on Monday, the 2nd July.

29-6-45

29/6/45

Draft Endt. Subd
29/6/45.

[illegible]

(Three cuttings from the Mail, Hindu and Liberator have been added) — A4 [illegible]

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
29 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Mail d/27.6.45

THE RUSH TO COLLEGE

FOR what purpose do the many thousands seeking admission to our Colleges desire to continue study? Do they seek, as some would have us believe, admission purely for cultural purposes? Or is it that they, or their parents, see in the possession of a University degree a passport to increasingly remunerative employment?

We ask these questions because it is necessary to get a right perspective on this year's rush to the Colleges One experienced official holds that this is phenomenal, and that, in consequence, only temporary and exceptional measures are needed to deal with it. The facts, however do not bear out his contention. For years past the number of applicants for seats in South India's Colleges has greatly exceeded the number of places available. Each June has seen an agitation for an increase in the number of Colleges, for the expansion of classes, and so forth. Nor has the agitation been confined to clamour for the expansion of College facilities, an equally emphatic demand has been made for more room in Secondary Schools, and in High Schools. This year, too, this demand is heard. The fact is that the expansion of education, elementary, Secondary, Higher, and Collegiate, has not kept pace with the demand.

The Government, rightly we think, has held that the development of democratic institutions in India has emphasised the need for abolishing illiteracy. Therefore, emphasis has been placed on the expansion of elementary education, and the available funds were devoted to this purpose. It is; we maintain, the right policy. Education in South India should be broad-based on a literate people. At the same time we recognise that you cannot staff new elementary schools unless you produce teachers, and that for this purpose a minimum number of higher educational institutions is necessary. Government contend, not without justification, that the existing institutions can provide all the teachers required if students make teaching their profession. They do not, for the very obvious reason that the remuneration of teachers, and even of College professors, is far from attractive.

It may also be argued, with considerable justification, that the existing Secondary Schools, High Schools, and Colleges are adequate to provide Government with the staff necessary to man the Services, Professional and Technical Institutions and the like. But students do not enter these Services. Many of them have no inclination therefor. They prefer the Law, private practice in Medicine, and so forth. So only a proportion of the students educated in our Colleges and Technical Institutions enter Government service. The point arises: "Is the State required to provide educational opportunities for those who do not do so? Or should those who wish to employ College graduates, and trained technicians, provide facilities for such education? In other words, should private philanthropy make good the deficiency in our Higher Educational system? Some believe it should. Members of the City Council think it should, and said so on Tuesday evening at one of the Council's meetings. But if private philanthropy fails to do it, should aspiring students be denied the opportunity for further study?

It is inevitable that many will be denied those opportunities. In

with the entire output of the Secondary Schools. So some applicants, in every way deserving, are kept out. It is the same in South India, and will be, unless and until the taxpayer or the private philanthropist considers that facilities should be more than adequate. A lot has been said about the right of students successful in the S.S.L.C. examination to admission into College. But there is no evidence to show that such a right is conferred by success in that examination. Many thousands of S.S.L.C. certificate holders do not attempt to enter College, but none could fairly claim that he was entitled to do so by reason of his success in that examination. Let sentiment be abandoned and facts be faced. What should be avoided like the plague is any depreciation of standards. Once these are lowered, collegiate education will become of less and less value, until in the end a degree will be worthless.

And, finally, if the number of College students be doubled, and, consequently, the number of graduates four or five years hence be proportionately increased, will there be remunerative employment available for them? In these years, made prosperous by war expenditure, we are all inclined to forget the lean years that preceded them, the years in which unemployed graduates formed associations, in which there was talk of closing technical colleges, when science graduates of high standing could only secure employment as clerks. These lean years should be remembered lest in our prosperity we build greater troubles for the future.

Pub. (Press) Dept

25 13 F/13

May be sent to E & P. H after perusal

Eo
29.6.45

of 27.6.45

27 Pub (Press) Dept

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May be sent to E & P.H after perusal

29.6.45

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

◆

The complaint that hundreds of youths throughout the Province are unable to find accommodation in the schools and collegiate institutions is becoming more and more insistent and it is time that the Government took some effective measure of redress. Government may feel that so far as higher education is concerned, it is the University that is responsible for it and it is the colleges that should come forward with proposals for giving instruction to those who approach them for it. To a certain extent this is true. There is a view held in some quarters—luckily our University authorities do not act on it—that any substantial addition to the number of students in the Universities is bound to lead to a lowering of the efficiency of University education. Such a view used to be held in England among a certain section of people. But, as *The Manchester Guardian* wrote the other day, if such a view, the view, namely, "that every increase in the population of Universities must involve a decline in the level of attainment among students and in the quality of academic work were correct, academic standards in Great Britain would have fallen precipitately since the sixties of last century." According to modern conceptions, the capacity of a youth to profit by University education is the only criterion which should govern admission to the Universities; and, judged whether by this criterion or by the other one, namely, national requirements, the scope for extending higher education facilities is still great and both the colleges and the University authorities might well review the situation again and see whether further accommodation might not be found without detriment to quality. But the Universities are helpless in the matter of certain things such as equipment and chemicals; and, here, it is the duty of the Government to secure to them these facilities by getting import licences with the highest possible priority for them.

The problem cannot, however, be solved by providing a few hundred more seats in the Arts and Science colleges. The need to supply training facilities for the middle school and secondary school boys who have completed their course and require training for some skilled trade is infinitely greater. Here the responsibility is entirely that of the Government. Nor is the fact to be ignored that the demand for trained youths in the trades in the post-war epoch will be very great. To take one industry alone, the construction industry or the building trade on the functioning of which efficiently depends the provision of an elementary want of the people, namely, shelter, it is notorious that we lack trained hands. The old traditional type of artisan, whose achievements in the field of architecture have been one of our glories, is practically dead for lack of encouragement. None has taken his place. The trade is now dependent —as any contractor will tell you— on ill-trained, half-baked and indifferent masons and carpenters who have taken to their vocation because they could find nothing else to do. The Indian maistry has received, in regard to certain qualities and abilities, the encomiums of the Public Works Department Re-organisation Committee, but conditions have changed since that Committee reported. Building technique has considerably changed and new materials and methods have come into vogue. The demand for houses, for buildings to house industrial plants, for factories, workshops and every public work project will be heavy in the immediate future and it cannot be met unless we train and equip hundreds of youths for the work. In other countries such a demand has been anticipated and is being met. In Quebec, the Government, in co-operation with the building trade, have planned to establish a Building Trades Apprenticeship Training Centre where, "for the first time in the history of the Province," we are told, "an effort will be made to encourage young men to enter this important trade and train them under the supervision of the industry itself and with the co-operation of Government." In some of the States of the Dominions, there are in operation Apprenticeship Acts under which the State subsidises the trainees when they are under training.

In our Province, there is at present a great dearth of masons and carpenters and it is not likely to abate; boys who have completed the middle school education may well be encouraged to take to these trades and the allied ones such as that of fitter. Those who have completed the S. S. L. C. course may be given training in certain branches of engineering. Accommodation for classes in theoretical instruction may be found in some of the existing schools in the bigger towns such as Madura, Trichinopoly, Calicut and so on and their workshops and roads and repair work used as the basis for practical training. Youths so trained may become building contractors and highway overseers and supervisors. We hope the Government will explore the possibilities of meeting the present crisis by measures calculated to provide useful training to the youths in these and other directions.

29 Pub (Press) Dept

Liberator d/ 28.6.45

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pp 1-3 ante

Plight of S. S. L. C. Eligibles

THE MADRAS CORPORATION Council has done a signal service by drawing the timely and pointed attention of the educational authorities of this province, in its Tuesday meeting, to the acute situation that has arisen in the matter of admission to collegiate courses for students who have passed their S.S.L.C. examinations. It was well that the Mayor of Madras himself took the initiative and brought in a resolution requesting the University authorities to relax the rules of admission and to take other steps to meet the unprecedented rush of candidates seeking entry into the colleges. Speaker after speaker among the Councillors described the pitiable plight of thousands of students, who have been declared as eligibles, wandering about the city from college to college, seeking admission, and being turned out without any success. According to one Councillor, about 20,000 students have been declared as eligibles and there is no room in the existing colleges of the presidency to accommodate all of them.

Apart from the attraction of the city colleges for mofussil students, all the colleges in the districts also have become overful and many young men and women not finding room in them, have flocked to the city. The principals of the city colleges have had no small amount of worry for the past fortnight in coping up with the situation. What with the heaps of applications lying before them, the rules of communal proportion in admission imposed on some of the colleges, the natural desire and rivalry of some others to take in only those who have obtained the highest marks and last but not least the plethora of recommendations from all sorts of big-wigs, the position of the principals of the various colleges is unenviable. The situation is further complicated by the fact that with the lessening of the mania for Arts courses, the number of students who had taken mathematics and science subjects for study in the S. S. L. C. Course and who seek admission for such subjects in their college courses, has phenomenally increased.

In spite of the best efforts of the principals to admit students to the fullest capacity of their colleges, a very large number of students with all their good marks have not been able to get admission even into the Arts courses and the situation with regard to science students is worse. Various anomalies also had come in. Some of the colleges have not been able to admit to the university course many of the students who have passed out of their own High Schools. The working of the rules regarding communal proportion in the Government colleges has been such as to refuse admission to brilliant students with high marks while taking in others with low marks. Again many young men who had taken mathematics and science subjects in their High Schools, are being forced to go in for Arts subjects or unhelpful alternatives in the other subjects merely for the sake of entry into some college or other.

With all these there are still a very large number of young men and women who have been denied admission and who are stranded without any opportunity for continuing their studies in the colleges. To see them going about the city broken hearted with a feeling of their careers as having been blasted, is heart-rending. The situation is too serious to be ignored by the educational authorities of the province. If there are enough institutions for providing them with useful technological courses, many of them would gladly take advantage of them and may not care to crowd into the colleges. But it must be remembered that even higher technological and professional courses require study in the intermediate science courses and hence there is urgent need for increasing the provision for accommodation in the intermediate course to enable all of them to have its benefits. Once a student is declared eligible he has a right to enter the University courses and there is no meaning in denying him admission on the ground that he has not got as high marks as some others.

The best remedy of course lies in the early opening of more and more colleges. But that will take time. Meanwhile the existing colleges must considerably extend their capacity to admit students. They may plead that they can do so to some extent for Arts subjects only but not for science ones in view of their limited equipment. But they can no longer keep quiet under that excuse and it is time that they seek out ways and means for increasing their equipment. Pending all these, they can immediately resort to the shift system by which different sets of students may make use of the available facilities at different times and thereby more students can take their college courses. It means more teaching staff and more expenditure of money. But that cannot be helped. The Government have got a plethora of accumulated funds lying idle in their hands and they cannot put them to better use than for this purpose. However much they may be reserved for post-war planning, the immediate needs cannot be ignored and if the Government are really sincere about the educational advancement of the province, they must rush to the rescue of the thousands of students who are stranded out of their high school studies and pining for college education.

Post-war planning has got much to do with industrial development, which in turn requires a large number of hands with scientific and technical training. The Government, instead of waiting for the end of the war with Japan, can make the best of a bad situation now existing, by providing immediately and adequately to enable the large number of waiting students to have the benefits of college education in science subjects and also for technological studies. We hope that the syndicate of the Madras University which is meeting shortly, will take stock of the situation and tackle it properly, instead of pleading excuses for not doing anything.

May be sent to E & P.H after perusal

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E & P.H.

Pub (Press)
No. 3578/45
29.6.45

Secy. E.P.H
29.6.45

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B Class Prefix] X Code Ch

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Kmp (17) No.

Recd. at 17 H. M Sent at H. M
From Kil
By L To
By

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
30 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

JUN 45

Office of Origin.	Date.	Service Instructions.	Words
Kumba Konam	29		35

TO J B Brown esq education adviser governor madras

= large numbers eligible students waiting admission Kumbakonam College pray orders enlarging strength increasing seats thus kindly encourage educationally

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

[illegible]

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33 17

B Class Prefix] Code

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No.

Recd. at H. M Sent at H. M
From To
By By

29 JUN 45

Office of Origin.	Date.	Service Instructions.	Words

TO ② Page

backward communities

= Neelamegam Secretary dravidian federation justice party 2

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

[illegible]

Edn and P. H. Dept
C

Issue today
30/6/45

Endt- No. 28826 C-2
30.6.45

Admissions into Colleges.

p 15 cf

Telegram from the Secretary, Muslim League Tellichery d/ 19. 6. 45

pp 17-23 cf

Telegram from certain residents of Mangalore d/ 28. 6. 45.

Telegram from Sri. Neelamegam, Secy, Dravidian Federation, Justice Party, Kumbakonam d/ 29. 6. 45.

(Sent [illegible])

Commd: to the D. P. I in continuation of Edn & P. H. wo No: 28826 C-1 d/ 25. 6. 45.

29/6/45

30·6·45

To
The D. P. I
(with copies of telegrams).

pp 15 + 17-23 cf
+ 31-33 cf

18 39

THE HINDU, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1

ADMISSION IN COLLEGES

SEATS TO BE INCREASED IN ARTS COURSES

MADRAS SYNDICATE'S DECISION

MADRAS, June 30.

The Syndicate of the Madras University considered at its meeting this afternoon, the steps that are necessary to alleviate the situation that has arisen due to the increased pressure on the admission of students in the Colleges in Madras City and districts.

As a result of very careful consideration, the Syndicate has resolved to empower the Vice-Chancellor to permit Colleges to admit students to courses in Humanities ordinarily up to a maximum of fifty, the number depending on facilities available in each College, provided the additional staff that is necessary is guaranteed.

The Syndicate has also authorised the Vice-Chancellor to consider in special cases where equipment, staff and laboratory facilities are available, a small increase in the Science subjects.

This provision is to be purely temporary and is an emergency measure and will lapse at the end of the academic year, unless the college authorities are able to satisfy the Syndicate through the General Inspection Commission that sufficient facilities are available for the increase in strength to be recognised permanently.

At the conclusion of the discussions, the Registrar issued the following authorised statement of the proceedings on the subject, on behalf of the Syndicate.

The attention of the Syndicate has been drawn to statements that have been appearing in the Press and to communications and telegrams that have been addressed to the University. The Syndicate is aware that there has been a considerable amount of pressure for admission to the different Colleges within the University area. Such pressure was anticipated, and the Syndicate would, in this connection, draw the attention of the public to the statements made by the Vice-Chancellor at the meetings of the Academic Council and Senate held in September, 1943, March, 1944 and September, 1944.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

In September, 1943, the Vice-Chancellor stated: "I desire to draw the attention of the House to the large increase in the number of students seeking admission into Colleges, particularly for the Intermediate, in science subjects. This has thrown a great strain on Principals, but the numbers have necessarily to be fixed taking into consideration the accommodation and the equipment of the laboratories and the staff available. As it is more than likely that a similar increase in the number seeking admission will be forthcoming in the next and perhaps future academic years, I wish to commend to Principals of Colleges the need for taking adequate steps sufficiently early and informing the University, so that approval may be obtained for increase in the number of admissions, sufficiently in advance, particularly in laboratory subjects."

Again in September, 1944, the Vice-Chancellor drew the attention of the Academic Council and of Principals of all Colleges to the need for steps being taken in advance to meet a similar situation in future years. In the course of the statement, he said: "I desire to invite the attention of the House to a statement made by me at the meeting of the Academic Council held in September last, wherein I referred to the large increase in the number of students likely to seek admission into Colleges, particularly for the Intermediate in Science subjects. Anticipating such an increase at the beginning of the year 1944-45, the Syndicate made an exhaustive survey of the capacity of all Colleges to admit students, particularly in the science groups of subjects. An increase of about 2,000 seats was sanctioned; besides which two First Grade Colleges—one College for men and one for women—were affiliated to the University. In spite of this increase in the number of seats, there seems to have been a heavy rush at the beginning of the year 1944-45. The figures for 1943-44 and 1944-45 show that there has been an increase of 2,642 students over the figures of the previous year; the total in the Intermediate being 14,581 at the beginning of this academic year as against 11,939 in 1943-44.

NEED FOR MORE COLLEGES

The figures reveal that the saturation point has been nearly reached in most of the Colleges—constituent or affiliated to this University—and it is doubtful whether there can be any large increase in admissions without serious detriment to the quality of teaching imparted in the Colleges and to the supervision and guidance that is expected of Colleges. I desire, therefore, to make it perfectly clear, that if the same demand for collegiate education or higher education persists in future years, the only rational method of meeting such a demand would be either by opening more colleges or by instituting Polytechnics and such other institutions for higher studies; a proposal, which I venture to suggest, was made by me last year, and which, I feel, deserves repetition. I realise that at the beginning of the academic year a great deal of pressure will be exerted on college authorities. The position of Principals is extre-

particularly in science subjects, has been increased in the Colleges after due inspection and report.

FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Syndicate regrets that it does not find it possible without serious detriment to the efficiency of teaching to the bulk of the students to increase the number of seats, particularly in Science subjects. While appreciating the interest evinced by public bodies and others in education, the Syndicate feels that it will not be in the interests of the University, nor consistent with the minimum standards of efficiency that must be observed in collegiate education, to accept many of the suggestions put forward. The Syndicate is fully aware of the need for facilities for collegiate education or higher education being made available, and this, as stated by the Vice-Chancellor, should be either by opening more Colleges or by instituting Polytechnics and similar institutions for higher studies, a suggestion tha has been reiterated from year to year. The Syndicate desires, in this connection, also to draw the attention of the authorities concerned and of the public to the Report on Post-War Educational Reconstruction tha will be issued within the next fortnight.

To alleviate the situation the Syndicate has, after very careful consideration, resolved that the Vice-Chancellor be empowered to permit Colleges to admit students to courses in Humanities ordinarily up to a maximum of 50, the number depending on the facilities available in each College, provided the additional staff tha may be necessary is guaranteed. The Syndicate also authorised the Vice-Chancellor t consider in special cases where equipment staff and laboratory facilities are available a small increase in the Science subjects This provision is purely temporary and i an emergency measure and will lapse a the end of the academic year, unless th College authorities are able to satisfy th Syndicate through the General Inspectio Commission that sufficient facilities are avai lable for the increase in strength to b recognised permanently. The Syndicat hopes, however, that steps will be take immediately by the authorities concerne to constitute a Committee to review th whole position of higher educatio in thi Presidency as well as the needs of Secon dary Education and to evolve a plan whic may be put into effect immediately to pre vent a repetition of a similar situation ari ing in future years.

Lastly, while the Syndicate appreciates th interest taken by outside bodies and is a ways anxious to benefit by such advice may be tendered, it desires to make it pe fectly clear that in matters peraining University Education, the prime conside tion is the need to mainain standards a to secure at least the minimum of efficien in all educational institutions, and to t end, it should be largely guided by advice of educational authorities and decisions of University statutory bodies

POSITION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

So far as the High Schools are concer it is understood that last year's instruct of the Government enabling the school thorities to increase the strength of cla will, in all probability be made to hold this year also.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON D. P.

MADRAS, July

An emergent meeting of the City H masters' Association was held last ev at the Hindu High School to conside question of extra admission in schools Kuruvilla Jacob presided.

After some discussion, it was resolv wait in deputation on the Director of lic Instruction in a few days to pre him the desirability of admitting more dents in the schools. The deputation consist of the President, Mr. Kur Jacob, the Secretary, Rev. D. Thambusw Mr. R. Nambi Iyengar, Rev. Maryatta Mr. V. S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar. The tation, among other things, will urge o Director the necessity of increasing dearness allowance granted to teac They will also request the Director to mit the admission of 45 students in section of each class, instead of 40 allo under the existing regulations. Permi will also be sought for sending the a cations for the increase of seats collect and not individually as such a proce entailed unnecessary delay.

The meeting decided to address the Di tor of Industries for the supply of adeq paper for notebooks for the use of stude

ADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL FACILIT URGED

A resolution viewing with grave conc the situation that has arisen as a result the non-admission of a very large num of students in colleges—metropolitan, fussil, Arts and Professional—and urging Government and the University authori to admit all those seeking admission increasing accommodation, introduc double shift or holding two sessions, pending or amending the rules gover floor space in colleges, apparatus in la ratories, etc., and taking such other m sures as are necessary to alleviate the sent situation was unanimously passed a public meeting held under the ausp of the Crescent Society last evenin Crescent Hall, Triplicane, Mr. S. M. F presiding.

Dr. Kamath, seconding the resolution, that if the Principals of all the colleges a conference, they could certainly fi way to solve the problem of admission appealed to the Government and the versity authorities to relax the rules reg ing the total number of admissions in leges.

Messrs. M. R. Ramachandran and Hamid also spoke in support of the lution.

ACCOMMODATION IN CITY COLLEGES

erim Solution Must Be Found

MADRAS, June [illegible].

r. K. V. Anantanarayanan, General
retary of the Madras Students' Organi-
on, writes:
he problem of admission and accom-
dation for a very large number of stu-
ts in the Madras City has become very
te this year. The nationalist press has
ed its voice and focussed public atten-
n on the problem. The Vice-Chancellor
a statement to the Press has indicated
steps already taken by the University.
pite of the increase of the available
s by 750, there still appear to be on an
age five applicants to every seat. The
tion in professional colleges is still
e.
r country needs doctors for rehabili-
on, engineers for reconstruction, pro-

fessors with wide outlook on national and social problems, intellectuals, writers and artists to revive our cultural heritage and we need them in thousands. Unfortunately, the existing conditions are too narrowly conceived to meet this demand. The final solution must await a settlement of fundamental questions, but it will be suicidal to wait till that great era is ushered in. Therefore, we venture to suggest the following as within the limits of immediate practicability. The University must enforce the shift system. With the co-operation of students and teachers, this has met with considerable success in Bombay. Patriotic professors must set an example by responding to the demands of the shift system.

There are certain colleges which restrict admissions to maintain a certain standard. They emphasise quality, and keep it in view when selecting students. In extraordinary conditions, as obtain to-day, this rule could easily be relaxed. The 'prestige' of the institution should be subordinated to the demands of the nation and the well-being of thousands of students who face a grim future.

The problem of accommodation is as acute as that of admission. We need more hostels, but something must be done right now. In the existing hostels, double-rooms should be converted into three-seat rooms and where possible single-room into double. This has been tried for the last two years in the Stanley Medical Hostel with success. The Law College has a hostel attached to it. It is lying vacant because the Law College authorities have not been in a position to persuade any staff member to assume the responsibility of being a warden. This is unfortunate. The University must intervene and appoint some responsible person as warden. We are sure that the students will render all help in the smooth and disciplined running of the hostel.

The Madras Students' Organisation pledges itself to render all help to the University, the college authorities and the students, **in any interim solution.**

Pub (Press) Dept

Indian Express

d 29.6.45

19

E & P. H

T.A.V.W

Pub (Press)

u.o. 3594/45-6
29/6/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 JUN 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

30241

Hindu d 30.6.45

Pub (Press) Dept

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
[illegible] 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

E & P. H

T.A.V.W

Pub (Press)

u.o. 3606/45-5
30/6/45

30270

SHIFT SYSTEM IN COLLEGES

Sir,—'The problem of admission and accommodation for a very large number of students, in Madras City, has become very acute this year. We venture to suggest the following as being within the limits of immediate practicability. The University must enforce the shift system. With the co-operation of students and teachers, this has met with considerable success in Bombay. With the end of the war in Europe, the problem of lack of chemicals and scientific equipment can easily be solved. Patriotic professors must set an example by responding to the demands of the shift system.

The problem of accommodation is as acute as that of admission. We need more hostels, but something must be done right now. In the existing hostels, double rooms should be converted into three-seated rooms and where possible single rooms into double. This has been tried for the last two years in the Stanley Medical Hostel and with success. The present Law College has a hostel attached to it. It is lying vacant because the Law College authorities have not been in a position to persuade any staff member to assume the responsibility of being a Warden. This is unfortunate. The University must intervene and appoint some responsible person as Warden. We are sure that the students will render all help in the smooth and disciplined running of the hostel.

K. V. Anantanarayanan, Secretary,
Madras Students' Organisation.

Issue reply

5/10

Hindu d/29.6.45

ADMISSION TO COLLEGES

CALICUT STUDENTS' APPEAL

CALICUT, June 27.

A memorandum has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, by the Students' Accommodation Relief Committee (formed at a public meeting held recently under the auspices of the Calicut Students' Congress) drawing the D. P. I.'s attention to the large number of students in Malabar who have been denied admission in the local schools and colleges.

The Association suggests the relaxation of the rules of accommodation and the arrangement of the shift system, at least as a temporary measure.

The Association has sent another memorandum to the heads of educational institutions in Malabar suggesting the increase of teaching staff and the shift system. The convening of a meeting of the heads of local schools and colleges for making representations to the authorities to relax rules and for appealing to the public for funds to meet the growing demand for educational facilities is also suggested by the Association, which deplores the enforced idleness of boys hungering for education and warns of the likely disastrous consequences thereof.—F.O.C.

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43 20

E & P.H

T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)
U.O. 3603/45-1
30/6/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
- 2 JUL 1945

~~30253~~
30254

~~US~~ Pub (Press) Dept

Indian Express d/30.6.45

C

EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK

SIR,—The Mayor of Madras has done a signal service in giving public expression and drawing the attention of the Syndicate of the University to the sad state of affairs prevailing regarding admission of pupils in the colleges. The speeches in the Council as reported in the Press indicate that the full extent of the evil has not been realised. Hundreds of girls have been refuse admission in the colleges. It is reported that communal considerations have been at work in the selection of girl pupils. No greater disservice can be rendered than introducing the pernicious communal principle in the temples of learning. Probably after some time the same communal principle might also be prescribed in the case of public roads, hospitals and similar public institutions. Where is all this to end?

N. K. THIRUMALACHARI.

Madras, June 28.

E & P.H

T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)
U.O. 3604/45-1
30/6/45.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
- 2 JUL 1945

30253

Hindu of 28-6-45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 JUN 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Pub (Press) Dept

FACILITIES FOR COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Sir,—It is well known that for some years past, collegiate education in Arts and Sciences has been increasingly unavailable for students of merit. Except missionary institutions, which have steadily and creditably followed the policy of equal opportunities for all, most of the other colleges have imposed restrictions on admission which seem to place a discount on ability. The wisdom or unwisdom of such exclusion does not concern us very much at present. The hard fact remains that several young men, who have given solid proof of their fitness for receiving higher education by the examination results, are at present going without it; and paradoxical as it may seem, their very efficiency appears to be their disability. To deny Government employment to a class or section, when they seek it in the fulness of time and in the maturity of age, is one thing; to deny to the young men even opportunities to prosecute higher studies is quite another thing, in defence of which no principle of political expediency and the need for representation of all castes and creeds can be urged with reason.

What is the remedy for the present situation is a problem that must have occurred to many thinking minds. The solution appears to be both easy and difficult at the same time. It readily occurs to every one of us that we must have two or three first grade Arts and Science colleges in convenient centres in the Presidency, offering admission to boys only on grounds of merit and irrespective of caste or creed. But to achieve this result, plenty of men and money are needed. Many men and women of means will have to pool their resources and energies if such institutions are to arise. Can it however be said that we have not enough persons among us of affluence and influence who can provide the necessary resources for what appears to be a necessity, if our young lads of promise are not to go waste? In addition to the funds, we require of course a band of talented professors of high ideals and great enthusiasm who will work for the college or colleges in a spirit of missionary selflessness as those famous men who founded the Fergusson College at Poona and made it a shining success. I am not without hope that with the need and the opportunity will arise even in this part of India such a noble band of teachers who will dedicate their lives to the spread of higher education.

There has already been much delay in the creation of such colleges. I venture to think that our leaders should cast off their sense of frustration and defeatism and bestir themselves in this direction quickly, if the situation is not to deteriorate from bad to worse and if our bright young men fresh from their schools, and eager to widen their mental horizons by higher education are not to get enveloped in gloom and despondency as regards their future.

Madras. N. C.

E & P.H
T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)
3589/45-2
24/6/45

30240

c/

JA HEGDE, B.SC., L.L.B.,
M L. A., (CENTRAL)
ADVOCATE.

MANGALORE
(S. INDIA.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
30 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

49 19
22

Dated 28-6-1945.

To

His Excellency the Governor of Madras
The Advisor to ~~Government~~ Govr in charge of Education, 30260
~~Government House~~, Madras.
Fort. St. George.

Dear Sir,

I beg to confirm the telegram sent by me and others on 27-6-1945 a copy of which is given herein below.

I hope early steps will be taken to redress the grievance.

Thanking you,

I beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,

Text of the telegram:

More than three hundred students refused admission Mangalore Colleges students getting over fifty-five percent on total rejected no provision technical education serious situation prevails pray increase number of science seats in Aloysius and Government Colleges by sixty at least, otherwise future of young men irremediably jeoparadized, please remedy situation by immediate action, by interim orders, pending further consideration by you. Communicate

- 2 -

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your decision to principals by wire.

Jinaraja Hegde, M.L.A.
K.R.Karanth, M.L.A.
A B.Shetty, Ex-M.L.A.
B.Venkatrau Baliga.
B.Vaikunta Baliga, President, Chamber of Commerce.
A.Laxminarayana Rau, D.B.President, Senate member.
U.Kannappa, Senate member, Rtd.D.O.
Manager, Canara High School.
Head-master, Ganapathy High School.
Head-master, Mission High School

Pub (Press) Dept

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22

SWADESAMITRAN dated 28-6-1945.

Referring to the great difficulty experienced by students in Madras and other places in the matter of securing admission to colleges, the SWADESAMITRAN points out that it is the duty of the authorities to seek an immediate solution for this problem. It says:- Means should be devised for admitting a larger number of students in the existing colleges.xxx Steps should be taken not only to meet the present crisis but a plan for the future should also be drawn up. This is the duty of the authorities.xxx The problem of securing admission in high schools and middle schools is even more acute than the problem of securing admission in colleges.xxx The Education Department must come forward to amend the rules regarding the management of schools according to circumstances. It is necessary to provide more accommodation.xxx The Education Department must consider whether the shift system could not be adopted for tiding over the present difficulty. The hours of work in schools may be changed so that a batch of students could be taught for a few hours in the morning while another batch could be taught for a few hours in the evening. The time-table may be changed suitably.xxx We would request the Educational authorities to consider whether this system is not practicable.

T.A.V.N.
29-6-45.

Public (Press) U.O.No.1437/45-1, Tamil,
dated 29th June 1945.

30251

To the Education and Public Health Department u.o.

~~30250~~

ANDHRA PATRIKA, 29-6-45.

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Referring to the large number of students who are not able to get admission into colleges and schools for want of accommodation, the ANDHRA PATRIKA observes as follows: Rules regarding admission into institutions may be relaxed. Relaxation of rules by itself of course will not improve matters. Institutions may as far as possible introduce improved facilities and make arrangements for the holding of classes by shifts. If possible, arrangements for collegiate studies may be made in some of the High schools and classes may be held, as at Shantiniketan, under trees. We hope the authorities will find a way out and ease the situation.

- 2 JUL 1945

T.A.V.N.
30-6-45.

Pub (Press) U.O.
554/45-1, Telugu,
dated 30-6-45.

~~30249~~

To The Education & P.H.Dept.U.O.

30250

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Pub (Press) Dept

Indian Express d 2.7.45

JUL 1945

GLIB COMPLACENCY

Sir,—In reply to the suggestion of introducing two sessions in colleges to cope up with the rush for admission in colleges, the Director of Public Instruction is reported to have said that it was not feasible in a tropical region like Madras. He, however, says that if the private colleges propose to have two sessions he will consider the matter, but it is certainly not possible in Government colleges. Does the D.P.I. suggest that private colleges have a climate different from that of Government colleges? If he can consider two sessions for private colleges, why not in Government colleges? At a time when hundreds of young men are literally on the roads for want of admission, such glib complacency on the part of those in authority is most amazing.

Another high educational authority seems to have taken umbrage at the fact that more and more students are anxious to take up Science groups. Does he think that it is time Science subjects should be discouraged? Whose fault is it that the facilities are inadequate? Certainly it is not the student's and why blame him?

P. B. KURUP.

Calicut, June 27.

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E & P.H
T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)
n.o. 3645/45-1
2/7/45

304.8

Mail d 30.6.45 Pub (Press) Dept

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
8 JUL 1945

Admission to Colleges

IT has been estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 students have been unable to obtain admission to colleges under the University of Madras for want of seats. Nearly half this number may now be admitted as a result of the Syndicate's decision announced today. The Syndicate has empowered the Vice-Chancellor to permit colleges each to admit students up to a maximum of 50 in Humanities and to a lesser extent in the Sciences, provided the required staff and equipment are available. This provision is purely temporary. It is necessary, as the Syndicate points out, to evolve a plan to meet the increased needs of education. The demand for facilities in Secondary Schools and Colleges has grown from year to year. Various steps have been suggested by committees and commissions in the past to reduce the rush to Universities and to ensure that only such as will benefit by higher education enter them. How far such proposals have been carried out by Universities and the Government has to be considered. We hope this investigation is implied in the inquiry recommended by the Syndicate.

E & P.H
57
T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)
3646/45-1
2/7/45

Indian Express d/. 2-7-45

Pub (Press) Dept

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E & P. H

T. A. V. N.

Pub (Press)
u.o. 3645/45-5
2/7/45

304.4

COLLEGE ADMISSION RULES RELAXED

Syndicate Confers More Powers For Vice-Chancellor

MADRAS, June 30.

At a meeting of the Syndicate of the Madras University held this evening in the University Buildings, Chepauk, it was resolved to empower the Vice-Chancellor to permit Colleges to admit students to courses in Humanities ordinarily up to a maximum of 50, the number depending on the facilities available in each College, provided the educational staff that might be necessary is guaranteed.

The Syndicate also authorised the Vice-Chancellor to consider in special cases where equipment, staff and laboratory facilities are available, a small increase in admissions in the Science subjects.

"This provision," the Syndicate has made it clear, "is purely temporary and is an emergency measure and will lapse at the end of the academic year, unless the college authorities are able to satisfy the Syndicate through the general Inspection Commission that sufficient facilities are available for the increase in strength to be recognised permanently."

"The Syndicate hopes, however, that steps will be taken immediately by the authorities concerned to constitute a committee to review the whole position of higher education in this Presidency as well as the needs of secondary education, and to evolve a plan which may be put into effect immediately to prevent repetition of a similar situation arising in future years."

"Lastly, while the Syndicate appreciates the interest taken by outside bodies and is always anxious to benefit by such advice as may be tendered, it desires to make it perfectly clear that in matters pertaining to University education, the prime consideration is the need to maintain standards and to secure at least the minimum of efficiency in all educational institutions, and, to this end, it should be largely guided by the advice of educational authorities and by decisions of University Statutory Bodies."

SYNDICATE'S STATEMENT

The following statement was made available to the Press at the close of the meeting:

The attention of the Syndicate has been drawn to statements that have been appearing in the Press and to communications and telegrams that have been addressed to the University. The Syndicate is aware that there has been a considerable amount of pressure for admission to the different colleges within the University area. Such pressure was anticipated and the Syndicate would, in this connection, draw the attention of the public to the statements made by the Vice-Chancellor at the meetings of the Academic Council and Senate held in September 1943, March 1944 and September 1944.

In September 1943, the Vice-Chancellor stated:

"I desire to draw the attention of the House to the large increase in the number of students seeking admission into Colleges, particularly for the Intermediate, in science subjects. This has thrown a great strain on principals, but the numbers have necessarily to be fixed taking into consideration the accommodation and the equipment of the laboratories and the staff available. As it is more than likely that a similar increase in the number seeking admission will be forthcoming in the next and perhaps future academic years, I wish to commend to Principals of Colleges the need for taking adequate steps sufficiently early and informing the University, so that approval may be obtained for increase in the number of admissions, sufficiently in advance, particularly in laboratory subjects."

SATURATION POINT REACHED

Again in Sept. 1944, the Vice-Chancellor drew the attention of the Academic Council and of Principals of all Colleges to the need for steps being taken in advance to meet a similar situation in future years. In this statement, he said:

"I desire to invite the attention of the House to a statement made by me at the meeting of the Academic Council held in Sept. last, wherein I referred to the large increase in the number of students likely to seek admission into Colleges, particularly for the Intermediate in Science subjects. Anticipating such an increase at the beginning of the year 1944-45, the Syndicate made an exhaustive survey of the capacity of all Colleges to admit students, particularly in the science groups of subjects. An increase of about 2,000 seats was sanctioned; besides which two First Grade Colleges—one College for men and one for women—were affiliated to the University. In spite of this increase in the number of seats, there seems to have been a heavy rush at the beginning of 1944-45.

"The figures for 1943-44 and 1944-45 show that there has been an increase of 2,642 students over the figures of the previous year; the total in the Intermediate being 14,581 at the beginning of this academic year as against 11,939 in

"The figures reveal that the saturation point has been nearly reached in most of the Colleges—constituent or affiliated to this University—and it is doubtful whether there can be any large increase in admissions without serious detriment to the quality of teaching imparted in the Colleges and to the supervision and guidance that is expected of Colleges.

"I desire, therefore, to make it perfectly clear that if the same demand for collegiate education or higher education persists in future years, the only rational method of meeting such a demand would be either by opening more colleges or by instituting polytechnics and such other institutions for higher studies; a proposal, I venture to suggest, was made by me last year, and which I feel deserves repetition. I realise that at the beginning of the academic year a great deal of pressure will be exerted on college authorities. The position of Principals is extremely difficult; neither can the University possibly help in this direction, unless the public and the authorities concerned would take measures needed in time to relieve such a situation. The large number of admissions in the Intermediate Colleges in recent years makes it obvious that admission for the Degree courses will increase and it is therefore for Colleges to consider how far it is possible for them to extend the facilities in the B.A. or B.Sc. courses."

These statements found due publicity in the Press. The Syndicate desires to draw the attention of the authorities and of the general public to the following relevant quotation from the Vice-Chancellor's statement: "The figures reveal that the saturation point has been nearly reached in most of the Colleges constituent or affiliated to this University—and it is doubtful whether there can be any large increase in admissions without serious detriment to the quality of teaching imparted in the Colleges and to the supervision and guidance that is expected of Colleges."

Anticipating this, the present situation, the University took active steps during 1944-45 to review the position in all Colleges and to encourage the starting of new Colleges; as a result, three Colleges were affiliated—two for Arts and Science and one for Teaching, from the academic year 1945-46. The total number of seats wherever possible, particularly in science subjects, has been increased in the Colleges after due inspection and report.

The Syndicate regrets that it does not find it possible without serious detriment to the efficiency of teaching to the bulk of the students to increase the number of seats, particularly in Science subjects.

While appreciating the interest evinced by public bodies and others in education, the Syndicate feels that it will not be in the interests of the University, nor consistent with the minimum standards of efficiency that must be observed in collegiate education, to accept many of the suggestions put forward. The Syndicate is fully aware of the need for facilities for collegiate education or higher education being made available, and this, as stated by the Vice-Chancellor, should be either by opening more Colleges or by instituting Polytechnics and similar institutions for higher studies, a suggestion that has been reiterated from year to year. The Syndicate desires, in this connection, also to draw the attention of the authorities concerned and of the public to the Report on Post-War Educational Reconstruction that will be issued within the next fortnight.

ADMISSIONS TO CITY SCHOOLS

Deputation to Wait on D.P.I.

MADRAS, July 1.

At an emergent meeting of the City Headmasters' Association held last evening at the Hindu High School, Triplicane, it was decided that a deputation on behalf of the association should wait on the Director of Public Instruction to urge the relaxation of rules for admission to schools so as to accommodate 45 students in each section instead of 40 as at present. It was further resolved to request the Director to sanction dearness allowance to teachers at the present enhanced rate adopted by the Government.

The meeting also expressed the desire to address the Director of Industries for the supply of paper to schools for note books.

* * * *

A resolution expressing great concern over the difficulty experienced by the students in getting seats in the colleges and suggesting that the number of seats should be increased and also that the system of double-shifts should be introduced, was passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Crescent Association on Saturday. Mr. S. M. Fossil presided. Dr. Rama Kamath, Mr. M. R. Ramachandra and Mr. M. A. Hamid spoke

ASST. EDUCATION 8

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Musalman,
Madras,
27-6-1945.

Rush in Colleges.

Endorsing the resolution of the Council of the Corporation of Madras requesting the Syndicate of the Madras University to relax the rules of admission to the various Colleges, the Musalman observes:- The authorities concerned must pay due regard to this important resolution of the City Council. Failure to respond to the resolution will create the suspicion in the minds of the people that the doors of the Colleges are being shut on the students at the instance of the Government who are anxious to get more and more persons for the Public Services. To prevent this, the Syndicate must give adequate powers to the Principals to admit more students in the Colleges.

Pub (Press)
h.o. 2156/45-1
2/7/45.

E & P.H. ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 30573

T.A.V.N.

63

Statement of translations of the headlines of the leaders of the Urdu Dailies examined in the Office of the Persian & Hindustani Translator to Government and brief abstracts of the leaders.

Name & Date of the paper.	Headlines.	Brief abstracts.
Musalman, 27-6-1945.	Should the students be deprived of the College education? Demand of the City Council.	Endorses the resolution of the Council of the Corporation of Madras requesting the Syndicate of the Madras University to relax the rules of admission in the Arts and Science Colleges.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL. C.F.17.

SUBJECT:—

	Date.	Initials.
en received for air copying ..		
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en examined..		
en signed ..		
en despatched		

D AGAIN ________, dated ________ 19____.
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EAD *ALSO*:—
No.____From the ________, No.____, dated ____ 19____.
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The National Education Society

(REGD.)

In Management of

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL (GIRLS) & THE NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL, Triplicane

Secretary:
N. K. THIRUMALACHARI

No. 11, 'Janardhan'
Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore,
Madras 27th June 1945

C/

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MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR * MADRAS * 29 [illegible] 1945

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR * MADRAS * [illegible] JUN 1945

30576

Her Excellency
The Hon'ble Lady Hope,
Government House, Ootacamund.

May It Please Your Excellency!

Ack [illegible]
EPH - [illegible]
30/6

It is with feelings of genuine pain that I have to bring to your Excellency's kind notice that the situation as regards admission of girl students in the city colleges is indeed very sad. Hundreds of students declared eligible have been refused admissions. It is further reported that communal considerations have been prescribed in the selection of pupils -- a procedure fraught with ~~the~~ disastrous consequences for the future welfare of the country.

May I respectfully and earnestly pray your Excellency's kind intervention at this critical juncture, as otherwise, there will be a serious set-back in the progress of women's education--a cause for which our beloved Sir Meverel Statham toiled day and night.

Begging to be excused for this interruption on your Excellency's valuable time,

Yours faithfully,

N. K. Thirumalachari

P.S.G.

Passed.

M.S.G.
27.6.45

Governor 's Sectt.

Endt. No. C.N.Dis, dated 2nd July 1945.

Transferred to the Secretary to Govt., Edn. & Public Health Dept. for favour of disposal. The communication has been acknowledged.

(By Order of H.E. the Governor)

Asst. ~~Private~~ Secretary
to H.E. the Governor.

VB
2-7-45

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
4 - JUL 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Hindu d/3.7.45

67 Pub (Press) Dept

JUL 1945
DEPT.

28

E & P.H

T.A.V.N

Pub (Pre
L.O. 3673/4
3/7/4

30562

ACCOMMODATION IN COLLEGES

PLEA FOR DOUBLE-SHIFT SYSTEM

MADRAS, July 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civic and Social League, Royapuram, held on July 1, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

This Committee views with grave concern the great difficulty experienced by students in getting admission in the science and arts colleges in the city and the mofussil. The Committee feels that this has become a sad feature requiring the utmost and immediate attention of the Government and the college authorities in view of the increasing number of S. S. L. C. candidates and the static condition of the colleges which are unable to accommodate all of them that apply for admission.

This Committee resolves and requests the Government to release the restriction imposed on the colleges as regards the number of students that could be admitted ordinarily and also to introduce double shifts to enable more students to continue their studies.

This Committee resolves to draw the attention of the Government to the need for more colleges and in view of the backward condition of education in the country, this Committee requests the Government to give all facilities for new colleges to be constructed and thus raise the standard of the education in the country.

Indian Express of 3.7.45

... AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 1945

WANTED MORE COLLEGES

Sir,—Over 4,000 students along [illegible] parents are in a state of acute distress as a result of their failure to get admission into any college. The statement of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University that no further increase is possible even on the shift system, though distressing, cannot be said to be the last word on the matter. There are at least six principals in the Syndicate, and the public so far have not been told whether the opinion of these six principals of colleges and the principals of various other colleges in the province was ever taken before the Vice-Chancellor announced that no further increase is possible even on the shift or the fourth batch system.

The plea that there are no chemicals is equally untenable. The present equipment in the colleges will be sufficient to run the practical classes for at least five months with an extra shift. The shipping situation is now very easy and with the present easy situation in shipping it will not at all be difficult for the Government to get the necessary chemicals and apparatus within five months. During the debate on the Bengal famine in the House of Commons the yearly increase of population was computed from official figures at five millions by Mr. Amery. Madras province can claim one-tenth of the total increase in the population. It is no over-estimate to say that one per cent of the increased population has taken to higher education along with the normal number of students. The increase in the number of students is no temporary phenomenon and the authorities failed to foresee this. And no one derives any consolation from the Vice-Chancellor's statement that provision has been made for an increase in the admission of about 500 students.

Apart from the rush the very policy pursued by the Government in admitting students to the various collegiate courses requires immediate overhauling. Education to the highest limit is the birth right of every citizen, and the State owes a duty to impart education to each student qualified to receive it. On this principle education in the universities is practically free in America. Besides imparting education of every type to the backward classes, the Government has got also a primary duty to see that every one qualified to receive education is not turned out on communal, political and other irrelevant considerations. Huge sums of money are waiting to be spent on post-war schemes and the Government will do well to set apart immediately three crores of rupees of the hoarded surplus of over 12 crores for the opening of 15 more science and arts colleges, four engineering colleges, four medical colleges and four technological colleges in addition to those now existing and already planned. There is abnormal deterioration in the situation and the rot has to be corrected forthwith.

In the interests of society it is unsafe to have over 4,000 half educated disgruntled youths. The Mayor of Madras has already taken the lead and a conference of all parents and leading personalities must forthwith be held under the presidency of the Mayor of Madras to bring home to the authorities the existing grave situation and to see that the doors of the university are not closed to any one that is qualified to enter it. The Governor is the Chancellor of three universities in the province, and I would appeal to His Excellency to forthwith consider the present situation and remove the tension by providing accommodation in all colleges to every one that is entitled to admission.

S. THIRUVENGADATHA IYENGAR.

Madura, June 29.

E & P.H

T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)

u.o. 3675/45-1
3/7/45

30559

Pub (Press)

Indian Express of 3.7.45

4 JUL 1945

STRANGE CITY FATHERS

Sir,—I read with interest your recent editorial regarding the plight of students seeking admission to educational institutions. May I bring to the notice of the public the record of the city fathers of this place (Tellicherry) in handling a matter of this kind?

In the local Government Brennen College there has been an unprecedented rush of candidates seeking admission to the Intermediate classes and the present Principal. Dr. Karamchand Wade and his staff, very generously offered to take in about 65 candidates more if the local municipal council would place at their disposal a hall in the municipal office which is situated adjacent to the college building. The Commissioner and staff of the municipality were perfectly willing for the arrangement to be made but a large body of the Councillors, for reasons of their own, are opposing the measure and the proposal has every chance of being dropped for that reason, thus denying about 65 students the higher education they are seeking. The ratepayers and members of the public higher education they are seeking. The is hoped that they would make their voice felt before it is too late.

P. G. KUNHI-KRISHNAN NAYAR.

Tellicherry,

E & P.H

T.A.V.N

Pub (Press)

u.o. 3675/45-2
3/7/45

30560

Hindu d/3.7.45

Pub (Press) Dept

ASST. … 4 - JUL 1945 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

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May be sent to E&P.H after perusal
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Pub (Press)
U.O. 3673/45-1
3/7/45

THE SYNDICATE'S SURVEY

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THE official statement issued by the Syndicate of the University of Madras, concerning admissions to the colleges explains the measures that the University authorities have taken so far to meet the crisis that has developed in institutions under their control. The statement points out how the University authorities were fully aware more than two years ago that things were heading for a crisis and that unless appropriate remedial measures were taken by the Government and the public, a serious situation was bound to develop. The Vice-Chancellor's warnings publicly given are cited and it is claimed that so far as the University was concerned, everything it could possibly do had been done. The rules regulating admissions had been relaxed so as to admit of over 2,600 new additions; and, now, as a result of further review, the colleges had been allowed to admit 50 more students and a very small number in the science classes for which equipment and training facilities could be found. If the number of colleges which could take advantage of the new concessions is some 25, then, the additional number of young men who may benefit by university education under the revised programme of expansion of facilities will be 1,250. Any fresh additions, the Syndicate points out, will result in the lowering of standards. There is doubtless considerable force in this argument; but it should also be remembered that the University's standards may be weakened as much by excluding some of the most brilliant students from its portals as by admitting too large a number to its courses. And "the hard fact remains," as one of our correspondents pointed out in a letter published on June 28, "that several young men, who have given solid proof of their fitness for receiving higher education by the examination results, are at present going without it; and, paradoxical as it may seem, their very efficiency appears to be their disability."

As a long-term policy, the University is right in holding that, to quote the Vice-Chancellor's words, the only rational method of meeting the increasing demand for collegiate or higher education "would be either by opening more colleges or by instituting Polytechnics or such other institutions for higher studies." The University says that it will organise the courses of studies if the necessary facilities and financial and other resources are placed at its disposal; the responsibility of providing these, it is suggested, is that of the State. In this contention, the University is right. It cannot provide for the training of young men, say, in science unless it is enabled to secure laboratory plant, chemicals and equipment; these requirements should be treated as of the utmost emergency and they should be supplied expeditiously. The Vice-Chancellor refers to the Post-War Reconstruction Committee's Report on Education which, he says, is due to be published shortly. Cannot the services of young men now un-

such services as teaching for the post-war period? Emergency training schemes may be arranged by the University. The post-war educational personnel requirements of Britain were recently surveyed by the McNair Committee on the recruitment, training and salaries of teachers and that Committee has prepared a special scheme for the purpose. Why should we not divert some of the youths to this avenue? It is, further, well known that the Government of India opened no less than 250 training centres for training war technicians capable of turning out 15,000 skilled artisans and workers a year. Some time back, the Government of India expressed their intention of converting these centres into institutions useful for peace-time purposes and calculated to provide remunerative employment to young men. How far has the project progressed? A Special Committee reported on the subject, but nothing further has been heard of. If a proper educational ladder is provided enabling youths trained in these institutions to attain to the highest places in engineering as obtains in England, educated youths may not despise to resort to them. It is the fear that if they resort to them, they may be condemned for life to be mere mechanics and fitters that has rendered these institutions unpopular among educated youths. The rush to the engineering colleges shows that an alternative route to enter the profession must prove attractive.

The suggestion made by the Syndicate that steps should be taken "immediately by the authorities concerned to constitute a Committee to review the whole question of higher education in the Province as well as secondary education and to evolve a plan which may be put into effect immediately to prevent repetition of a similar situation arising in future years" is a sound one. To several hundreds, if not thousands of our youths, University education must, so far as their immediate objectives are concerned, prove a blind alley; their parents and they know it well enough, but that is the only path open to them and they pursue it in the hope that a clerk's place, though a secondary school education must suffice to enable the duties attached to it to be performed efficiently, is more surely secured if the candidate had a Master of Arts degree than if he had merely an S. S. L. C. Such unhealthy competition should be avoided. As suggested in the Spens Report concerning secondary education in Britain, secondary schools should have a technical side attached to them so that youths whether they take the arts course or the technical course—whose value as an educational discipline is not less than that of the arts course—may have equal right to proceed to the university though all may not exercise that right. Such a provision gives youths the option to enter on a professional career without being obliged to go through the bottleneck of a university course. Moreover, much wastage at the top may be prevented by weeding out the unessentials at the bottom without doing violence to the educational

G.F. 17.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

SUBJECT:—

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
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When despatched		

READ AGAIN ____________, dated ____________ 19____.

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READ *ALSO*:—

No.______From the ____________, No.______, dated ______ 19____.

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Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No.______, dated ____________ 19____.

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DINAMANI DATED THE 27TH JUNE 1944. PUB. (PRESS) DEPARTMENT.

Referring to the news that many students applying for admission into the I and II Groups of the Junior Intermediate class in colleges affiliated to the Madras University are refused admission this year on the ground that there is no accommodation for them, the DINAMANI says that it is the duty of the Government and the Madras University to see that sufficient facilities for the higher education of students who have passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination are afforded. It points out that the suggestion made in Bombay to meet a similar difficulty there that students might work in two shifts is quite practicable and that there can be no reasonable objection to accepting this suggestion. The paper says in conclusion that this must be tried without delay at least in the Government Colleges and that, if these Colleges adopt this system, the other colleges also will follow their example.

V.P.E.M. 28.6.1944. E.&.P.H. Dept.

U.O. 33731

Public (Press) Dept.U.O.No.1530/44-1,
Tamil. dated 28.6.1944.

28 JUN 1944

Hindu 28.6.44

Pub (Press) Dept

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No 2526/44-8
28.6.44

E & P. H

V.P.R.M
28.6.44

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ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 JUN 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

C. Nos. 33720 & 33731

E&P. H. (C)

EDUCATIONAL BOTTLENECKS

It is time that the Government of Madras found some remedy for the exceedingly distressing phenomenon of the flower of the youth of the country knocking at the doors of college after college only to be told that no seats were available. The Principals are not to blame; the accommodation is limited; and, with the best will in the world it is simply impossible for them to do justice to the vast numbers of candidates roaming the Province in search of seats. Over 30,500 candidates were registered for the School Final Examination in the Madras and the Andhra University areas in March last. No fewer than 29,603 were actually examined—9,050 for the Andhra University area and the remainder, 20,553, for the Madras and the Annamalai University areas. Of these, 3,487 candidates were declared by the Andhra University to be eligible for admission to its colleges; while 12,207 in the Madras and the Annamalai University areas were similarly found fit to undergo a University course. That is to say, provision had to be made for the future education or absorption in Government or other services of no less than 15,600 youths.

A

What, however, is the available facility for these young men? We note from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending 1941-42 that the number of colleges in the Province affiliated to the Universities declined from 14 in 1937-38 to 13 at the end of the quinquennium. The number of students on the other hand had swelled from 3,517 to no less than 5,498. In other words, assuming that in the previous years all those who desired University education got facilities for it, the number of young men seeking such education has been increasing at the rate of 400 a year. This year's figures in respect of the S. S. L. C. Examination show that this number has increased and will considerably increase in the future. This is of course natural and as it should be. What is wrong is that so many of these youths who are undoubtedly entitled to education at the hands of the State are denied the necessary facilities. We talk of wastage and the Department and the Government have been loud in their protests at wastage occurring in the lower classes because of the thoughtlessness or lack of proper sense of duty on the part of parents who did not ensure the attendance of their children in the higher classes. What is one to say of this wastage which is equally colossal and in any case more deplorable? Fortunately, at the moment part of the material is absorbed in the defence services. Even so, the number of students who do not get the opportunity to secure higher education or, in the alternative, facilities for training for a profession, trade or other career is deplorably large.

It is well nigh two decades now since the Unemployment Committee reported on the dangerously lopsided nature of our educational arrangements on the one hand and of the unprogressive agricultural and industrial policy of the Government on the other. One sees little improvement in this respect. "A great deal more might be done," wrote the Paddison Committee, "to produce the right type of men so that there might be no misfit between supply and demand in the employment market, if there were more co-ordination of aims and more co-operation between the three departments concerned—Education, Agriculture and Industries". Be that as it may, one right step the Government have taken. They envisaged the need for more youths trained in the science and practice of agriculture in the near future and straightway doubled the number of seats available for young men in the Agricultural College. We do not think an addition of 48 more young men trained in agriculture will be enough for the work that awaits the agricultural reformer, but there is at least a beginning. Do not other professional training centres need augmentation on the same reasoning? You propose to make spectacular additions to the mileage of your roads and to the quantum of your electric power; you envisage striking developments in your industrial position. Is it not essential that, as a pre-requisite, the necessary educational facilities should be provided forthwith? Additional seats may be improvised in the existing professional colleges by resorting to double shift working or otherwise. In any case, it is not right to gamble with the future of our young men or let them aimlessly loaf about the streets.

Submitted for perusal.
~~[illegible]~~.

GP
30.6.44

30/6/44.

The figures at 'A' are for [illegible] [illegible] p. 3[illegible] of the report on the quinquennium [illegible] 41-42. The Presidency figures [illegible]

	[illegible]7		[illegible]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
[illegible] colleges [illegible]	[illegible]7	7	[illegible]	7
[illegible] colleges	10	2	11	[illegible]
Students in Arts colleges	11035	~~[illegible]~~ 636	12474	921
Students in prof. colleges	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	75

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
4 JUL [illegible]

Mail 28.6.44

Pub Genl Dept

U.O. 2551/44-1
30.6.44

E & P H

VPRM
30.6.44

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 JUN 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

LEVELLING UP

WHEN, in 1921, the introduction of the Montford Reforms transferred to representative and popularly elected Ministries responsibility for nation-building departments in the Provinces, attention naturally became focussed upon education. The authors of the Montford Report observed "that one of the greatest obstacles to India's political development lies not only in the lack of education among its peoples taken as a whole, but also in the uneven distribution of educational advance."

In the years that have followed a considerable measure of success has attended the efforts of successive Ministries and administrators to extend both the facilities for education and the spread thereof. In recent years in our own Presidency attention has been focussed on the elimination of waste in elementary education with a view to ensuring that the vast majority of the children of school-going age shall have opportunities of attending school, but also to provide that the time they spend there shall produce lasting results in the shape of permanent literacy, and the acquisition of knowledge helpful to them in after life.

One consequence of this awakened interest in education is the growing numbers of the backward and scheduled classes, Muslims, and Christians seeking admission in Arts and Professional Colleges. Twenty-three years ago, in September 1921, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council moved a resolution recommending to the Government that 50 per cent. of the seats allotted at the different Government and aided Colleges be reserved for non-Brahmin Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians. Moving it, the Member asserted that it was not his purpose to penalise birth, but to conciliate public opinion. Speaking during the debate on the resolution, SIR A. P. PATRO, then Minister for Education, declared that the mover's object, as he understood it, was to provide certain facilities for those who were educationally backward so that they might receive the same advantages as the more advanced classes received. He went on to announce the Government's intention to appoint selection committees to assist the principals of colleges in the matter of admissions. Later these selection committees were abolished because they were held responsible for much canvassing, and had caused much dissatisfaction. But there is little doubt that the prominence they gave to the desire of educationally backward classes to share in the opportunities collegiate education provides greatly helped to broadcast higher education in this Presidency.

The desire which caused the Ministry in 1921 to appoint selection committees to ensure due representation of educationally backward classes in the Presidency's colleges still animates Government's policy in this matter. In 1940, replying to representations, the Government drew attention to a Press Communique issued in March 1938, requesting principals, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in [illegible] that due representation is [illegible] to non-Brahmins, to all [illegible]ty communities, to Muslims [illegible] scheduled classes and

dates from backward communities do not possess equally high marks as candidates from forward communities should not, said the communique, stand in the way of deserving candidates from such communities being given due consideration.

Twenty-three years' application of this liberal policy is beginning to bring the fruits anticipated by those who held that it would take at least a generation for it to produce results. Thus we find, to take the preliminary figures for this year's admissions to one professional college, the Engineering, that 19 members of the backward classes, 12 Muslims, including 2 Moplahs, who appear in the list for the first time, and 13 Indian Christians, are all holders of First Class. Five Scheduled Classes students have been admitted, all holding good Second Class passes; and 16 non-Brahmins, all First Class passes. These figures, which by no means represent all the eligibles in each class, indicate the progress that has been made by educationally backward classes since 1921. They can now come forward and claim admission on their merits, and few need the assistance of the special concessions which, in 1921, the Minister of Education rightly deemed necessary. That these classes have made such progress does not eliminate the need for the policy informing the Government's Press Communique of March 1938. The educationally forward classes still greatly surpass the educationally backward in scholastic attainments, but progress is being made, and made in the right direction, notably among Muslims, and another twenty years may see the disappearance of the need for the special consideration for educationally backward classes which the present policy provides. To change that policy now would lead to disaster, and widespread and justifiable dissatisfaction.

E & P H

~~For~~ perusal

~~E~~

30.6.44 Sd/

30/6

Liberator 30.6.44

Pub Press Dept

EDUCATING THE EDUCATED

Some of the colleges have already reopened after the summer recess and the rest will be reopened in another few days. Complaints are heard that many of our boys have been denied the advantages of university education, or at least they have been compelled to postpone their studies to a later date, in view of the seats available in colleges having been already filled up. This is a serious blow to the educationally backward classes who have suffered much owing to the unequal distribution of educational facilities and who, only lately, have been enabled to reap the advantages of higher studies. Few reasonable men will deny that this is indeed a deplorable situation which fails to improve and enlarge available talent, but our object here is to draw the attention of the authorities to a far more serious case of the waste of human talent consequent upon the lack of facilities for educating the so-called educated. There is much truth in Plato's advice to the young: "My lad, you are still young, and time as it advances will lead to a complete reversal of many of your present convictions; you should wait for the future, then, before you undertake to judge of the supreme issues; and the greatest of these, though you now count it so trivial—is that of thinking rightly about the gods and so living well, or the reverse . . . If you will be ruled by me, you will wait for the fullness of clear and confident judgment on these matters to come to you, and inquire whether truth lies in one direction or another, seeking for guidance in all quarters." Plato's advice only serves to emphasise the truth—however much unpalatable it may be to those it has been addressed—that the young, whether they know it or not, live on other men's opinions and data and only in later years they have the opportunity to test them with the hard facts of experience. It is therefore no disparagement to say that for the purposes of life the middle-aged are more important than the young and the country's progress will surely be retarded if the mind of the middle-aged is allowed to be encrusted and thickened and its fertility impaired owing to lack of provision for continual renewal of the

Most of our boys complete their secondary education at 16 or 17 and university education at 20 or 21. They are expected to have completed their systematic education at the completion of their secondary or university education, but it is absurd to regard that this formal education has ended when they come out of their school or university. They have presumably gone through a course of mental training and discipline—they know how to grasp ideas from books, how to weigh evidence, in short they have acquired a background of knowledge. They know how to disentangle the jig-saw puzzle of the world and fit in its various bits into their proper places in the whole. This education is enough if all of us were going to die at the age of 22 or a little later. But most of the men are going to live longer and some of them at least will get power into their hands over the fortunes, it may be of the nation, of an important government office, of a municipality, of labour, of educational institutions, of a family. Everything is in a flux and by the time a man is forty or even thirty, the world of his twenties will have changed beyond recognition, and new ways of life, problems and forces will have come to the fore. Further reckoning is therefore possible only by the systematic education of these middle-aged men, and if the man of 40 uses the knowledge acquired while young without thorough periodical overhauls, he becomes a menace to the public.

It is not an uncommon sight to find in our representative institutions, in government offices, in educational councils, in municipal halls, men who have found their way into directing positions by reason of their belonging to a privileged community, by seniority, by mere efflux of time—men "who should be the pumps to drive the water of progress onward, and are at any rate the pipes and conduits through which it must pass, but who are in fact so furred and fossilised that they prevent its flowing at all." This is indeed a great problem, the problem how to keep the middle-aged young, to provide, for instance, facilities to doctors, businessmen, civil servants, teachers, for renewing opportunities to think over their occupations in later

ments. Besides purely professional studies, there are other vital studies as well—politics, economics, religion and the conduct of life. In all these spheres a middle-aged man is better equipped for study than an young man for, he knows now much more of human nature and the world than when he was young. And yet under our present system, there is no satisfactory arrangement for educating these educated men. True, here and there some summer schools and refresher courses are conducted but they are few in number and the method of instruction is far from satisfactory. It may be mentioned here that the U. S. A. Commonwealth Fund now awards Fellowships for study to civil servants to enable them to carry on inquiry or research on problems "akin to those which come within the scope of the department in which they are working." This is an example of educated adults already engaged in professional work resuming their education. How much will the Government and the public be benefited if some of our old civilians and other officials could be provided with such systematic education! They will then certainly cease to be obsolete vehicles cumbering a garage or crawling along the road.

E & P.H
V.P.E.M
1.7.44

U.O. 2562/44.1
1.7.44

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 JUL 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

E & P.H

35010

1.7.44

The above journal does not contain any thing worthy of being referred. May be lodged.

17/10/40

12.10.40

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Dspd
13/7/45

PRESS COMMUNIQUE 16 dated 13.7.45

Admission to Colleges and schools.

Government have noticed that there has been considerable public agitation over the lack of accommodation in colleges and in secondary ~~schemes~~ schools for the numbers seeking admission.

It is obvious that war-time conditions have accentuated a tendency which had already become pronounced before the war - viz., resort to higher education without considering whether it was possible for its products (~~could~~) to be absorbed profitably, and without difficulty or delay, into the economy of the country. The inevitable results of such a drift - unemployment and a sense of frustration - were painfully visible before the war; war conditions have merely masked them; they have to be taken into account in any long-range view of the problem.

In the Post-war Plan, which the Government have prepared with the help of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, increase of Arts colleges and L.T. colleges is contemplated only in relation to the education of women; for the rest, it has been considered that Universities should relate themselves much more directly ~~with~~ to the improvement of industry by making increased provision for engineering and technological instruction and for research work, - particularly research work connected with industry. The Government had already helped the Madras University in starting the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology; they subsequently helped the Annamalai University in starting its College of Engineering and Technology; they have started the Arthur Hope College of Technology at Coimbatore; they have under contemplation a College of Engineering in the Ceded Districts and a College of Engineering at Waltair with special courses in Marine and Aeronautical Engineering. To increase the technical personnel required for post-war development, they ~~are about to open~~ are just sanctioned the opening of a new Agricultural College at Bapatla, they propose to revive the Forest College, and they propose to open new Medical Colleges at Madura and Coimbatore. To secure a flow of entrants to these technical and professional institutions, the provision of University places now existing may be considered sufficient. Having due regard also to the general needs of Industry and research, and of professions other than those referred to above, and to the limited numbers of those who seek University education for its own sake, or as a general equipment for public life, the Government do not consider the existing provision insufficient. Therefore, except to the extent mentioned already, and except where special circumstances like the interests of backward areas or backward communities exist, the Government consider that at present there is no need or justification for them to start, or to give special encouragement to the starting of, institutions for University education or to make, or help to make, provision for an increase in the number of students who can be admitted to Universities.

The root of the problem goes down to secondary schools. The problem was discussed in a Press Communique published by the Government on the 2nd July 1940. The main remedy contemplated was the bifurcation of the secondary school course at the end of the I V Form into two - one leading to University education and the other to various vocational courses. The scheme, however, required a considerable supply of equipment (tools, instruments, etc. of various kinds) which it has been difficult to obtain during the war. The Government, therefore, found it necessary to postpone the introduction of the scheme until after the war, but the D.P.I. has been asked to complete it and keep it ready for introduction simultaneously in all high schools of the Province, as soon as circumstances permit.

In the post-war plan an expansion of secondary education is contemplated, but it will be with particular reference to the education of girls and to the needs of backward localities, of backward communities and of communities who do not use the local language of their area (such as Muslims and certain sections in the Kanarese population); and emphasis will be laid on the bifurcated courses already referred to. That emphasis is related also to the proposals in the post-war plans for the opening, on

the one hand, of industrial schools and, on the other, of technical institutes of a diploma standard (polytechnics). Government also have under consideration the question ~~of~~ whether some tests, beyond those now existing, should not be adopted which, while safeguarding the interests of all classes of the community, would ensure that only such pupils take to secondary education as are likely to benefit by it. An indiscriminate increase of secondary school places would not be in keeping with these general plans.

The Government recognise, however, that until the schemes mentioned above - a regulated expansion of secondary education, the provision of bifurcated courses and the provision of technological institutions - can be put into operation, some emergency arrangements will be required to meet the situation of the moment, although these measures may not be completely in accord with the general views of the Government as set out above.

In regard to secondary schools for boys and girls, it is a question of the temporary relaxation of certain rules. The D.P.I. has arranged for this. He has relaxed the requirements in regard to the size of the class-rooms and the number of pupils for each room; he has been permitting the opening of additional sections of classes in schools wherever there is accommodation and staff, and also an increase in the numbers admitted into a section over the regulation number of 40 (rule 18 of the Madras Educational Rules).

In regard to Madras City, the Director met representatives of Headmasters on the 3rd July and, in the light of the discussions he had with them, he has issued a circular to the effect that excess admissions may be made up to a limit of 10% of the strength of each class or form, or 20 in not less than four sections of a class or form, whichever is less.

In regard to colleges, the Government observe that the Syndicate of the Madras University has empowered the Vice-Chancellor to authorise additional admissions on certain conditions, purely as a temporary measure, holding good up to the end of the current academic year. It is expected that the Principals of all colleges will take advantage of the University's decision to the extent possible. In the case of Government-aided colleges, expenditur on additional staff and equipment on account of increased admissions will be taken into account for purposes of grant-in-aid. So far as Government colleges are concerned, the Government have already made specific provision for increased admissions in the Ceded Districts College and ~~the~~ Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, in the current year. The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University has just inspected the Presidency College, Madras, to explore the possibilities of further admissions there. Although the Victoria College, Palghat, with an enrolment of upwards of 900 students, has practically reached the 'saturation' point, the possibility of an increase in the number of admissions to the Physics class of the intermediate course is under correspondence with the University. Government have just passed orders authorizing the admission of ~~60~~ 50 additional students to the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry. The question of allowing extra admissions to the colleges at Kumbakonam, Coimbatore and Mangalore is under active consideration, and a decision will be taken very soon.

M.V.S. 12.7.45

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Education and Public Health Department.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE No. 16, dated 13th July 1945.

Subject:- Admission to Colleges and Schools.

Government have noticed that there has been considerable public agitation over the lack of accommodation in colleges and in secondary schools for the numbers seeking admission.

It is obvious that war-time conditions have accentuated a tendency which had already become pronounced before the war viz., resort to higher education without considering whether it was possible for its products to be absorbed profitably, and without difficulty or delay, into the economy of the country. The inevitable results of such a drift - unemployment and a sense of frustration - were painfully visible before the war; war conditions have merely masked them; they have to be taken into account in any long-range view of the problem.

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The root of the problem goes down to secondary schools. The problem was discussed in a Press Communique published by the Government on the 2nd July 1940. The main remedy contemplated was the bifurcation of the secondary school course at the end of the IV Form into two - one leading to University education and the other to various vocational courses. The scheme, however, required a considerable supply of equipment (tools, instruments, etc. of various kinds) which it has been difficult to obtain during the war. The Government, therefore, found it necessary to postpone the introduction of the scheme until after the war, but the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to complete it and keep it ready for introduction simultaneously in all high schools of the Province, as soon as circumstances permit.

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do not use the local language of their area (such as Muslims and certain sections in the Kanarese population); and emphasis will be laid on the bifurcated courses already referred to. That emphasis is related also to the proposals in the post-war plans for the opening, on the one hand, of industrial schools and, on the other, of technical institutes of a diploma standard (polytechnics). Government also have under consideration the question whether some tests, beyond those now existing, should not be adopted which, while safeguarding the interests of all classes of the community, would ensure that only such pupils take to secondary education as are likely to benefit by it. An indiscriminate increase of secondary school places would not be in keeping with these general plans.

The Government recognise, however, that until the schemes mentioned above - a regulated expansion of secondary education, the provision of bifurcated courses and the provision of technological institutions - can be put into operation, some emergency arrangements will be required to meet the situation of the moment, although these measures may not be completely in accord with the general views of the Government as set out above.

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M. V. Subramanian
Secretary to Government.

C.No.485 A/45

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
14 JUN 1945
MADRAS

A.S.I C 1-W.R

88

Public (Press) Department.

26148

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BKR

Dinamani, dated, 7-6-45.

Stressing the need for admitting more students in the Colleges of Madras which will re-open at the end of this month, in view of the demand for educated persons for running the administration and for carrying on industries and commerce, the 'Dinamani' observes: It is the duty of the Universities and the Government to devise means immediately for the admission of at least double the number of students in Colleges. They cannot avoid this duty. The need for admitting a larger number of students in the first two groups in the Intermediate class in particular cannot be exaggerated.xxx A larger number of students should be admitted in the engineering and medical colleges also.xxx It is of course true that the number of admissions is limited by the available laboratory facilities. It must also be admitted that it is not possible to increase forthwith the existing laboratory facilities cent percent or to construct the necessary buildings for housing these laborat~~ies~~ories. But it should be possible to achieve this cent per cent increase by making arrangements for working two shifts. We think that this result can be achieved by making some changes in the time table of the classes in colleges. We would inform the Provincial Government and the University authorities concerned that some colleges affiliated to the Bombay University adopted such a device last year. The laboratory facilities in big high schools may also be availed of by college students in the Intermediate classes outside working hou~~se~~s in these schools.xxx We hope that this question will receive~~d~~ immediate attention.xxx We would request the authorities to do something tangible.

E2 P.b

T. A. V. N.
8-6-45.

May be sent u/o to D.P.I. for such remarks as he may have to make about Arts & Science colleges.
20-6-45

Public (Press) Department. U.O.No.1263/45-1,
Tamil, dated, 8-6-45.

To
The Education and Public Health Department, U.O.

E&PH u.o 26148 C-1 Edn
13-6-45

(P.T.O)

by 1/6/45 | D.P.9

Indian Express

MADRAS: T., JUNE 23, 1945

STIFLING TALENT

SEEKERS OF ADMISSION TO colleges, especially those imparting technical education such as medical and engineering, were never driven from pillar to post so callously as now. They can be recognised at sight. Their plight is enough to move hearts of stone to pity. The authorities seem to think that with prescribing rules of selection, their task is done. The rules themselves, according to all accounts, appear to be of a sort that can ill bear the scrutiny of the just. They appear to be a sorry patchwork of bans and favouritism plainly devised to put down some sections and encourage others. Merit as such is cold-shouldered, and unless it is able to ride on the crest of some profitable communal formula, or manages to win acceptance through some powerful "recommendation," it is sent unceremoniously into exile with never a hope of an entry into the precincts of a university. The embitterment caused to aspiring youth by this sort of hard experience at the threshold of life is a dangerous breeding-ground for fierce anti-social resentments. The extent of their subversive potentiality is beyond calculation. No wise Government will turn its back on a phenomenon like this, or neglect its own responsibility for minimising the trouble for the future inherent in it. The wastage involved in the present official attitude of apathy and drift cannot be too much condemned. They seem to have completely lost sight of the preciousness of properly cultivated and well-trained man-power in the gusto of their mechanical pursuit of post-war paper plans. Why is there so little of the application of commonsense to the tackling of the responsibilities comprised in government? Soviet Russia is everywhere praised, but when it comes to profiting by the Russian example in any of the spheres eliciting such praise, a dismal lack of enthusiasm is all that is found adorning the citadels of British rule in India. The true secret of Soviet power lies in the importance given to man-power in the framework of their administrative effort for national regeneration. Education takes its rank as the very highest of the priorities in Russia. The foundations of Soviet greatness were truly laid by Lenin and Stalin in a greater revolution than the seizure of power from Czarist hands: it took the form of a drastic conversion, overnight, of the inhibitionary rectitude of the Czarist educational system into an expansive movement of unlimited educational opportunities for millions of unlearned people. All obstacles were removed. Teaching became universal. The demand for education was no more starved by lack of supply or unsympathetic insistence on fastidious conditions. Mass-wide illiteracy disappeared before the resolute national educational drive; and doctors, engineers and technicians were turned out by the million.

It was the colossal amplitude of educational facilities developed under Soviet rule that created the congenial atmosphere for the blossoming of Russian genius into the great scientific achievements that have served to vitalise Russian economy in peace and multiply the striking power of Russian citizenry in war. The Soviet Government has been specialising in nurturing genius. The achievements of genius enable a country to take great strides in advance of other less brilliantly served countries. Genius has no caste. As it is the filtered essence of the dormant potentialities of the mass, it incurs the danger of being starved and checked if obstacles are placed before the free educational de-

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Hindu - 22.6.45.

1945.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ADMISSION TO COLLEGES

Sir,—The difficulties of getting admission into the various colleges in this presidency are untold. The Principals and staff are pestered with recommendations and they are considerably inconvenienced by these recommendations. The number of applicants for admission considerably exceeds the number of seats available in the colleges.

The only way to find out a quick remedy for such a situation is to start two sessions in the colleges. With the present equipment the institutions can serve double the number of students they are serving now, provided the staff is doubled. Increasing the staff will not be found to be very difficult even at this juncture. I trust that the authorities concerned will look into the matter immediately.

Calicut. P. B. Kurup.

Sir,—The plight of women students seeking admission in the intermediate classes in the Madras colleges is very hard indeed, as the seats allotted for them in the men's colleges is much more restricted than in the previous years owing to the stringent rules enforced by the University regarding accommodation for the women students in men's colleges.

Though an increased number of seats has been allotted this year in Queen Mary's College many applicants have been rejected due to paucity of seats. Under these circumstances, as a parent, I would request the University to kindly permit the Principals of the Colleges to take in as many as seek admission to their institutions as a temporary measure.

A Parent.

Sir,—I desire to draw the urgent and immediate attention of the Government, the D. P. I. and the enlightened public to the very serious situation that has arisen in the educational world.

In the matter of admissions to the Engineering and Medical Colleges, there have been difficulties for over a quarter of a century, and no substantial improvements to ease the situation have so far been effected. Latterly students found it difficult to obtain admission in Arts colleges also. And now the disease has gone right through the entire educational ladder. The High Schools and the Elementary Schools in the City cannot provide for the hundreds of students who are eager to join. Their plight is indeed pathetic.

As a war measure the late Sir Meverel Statham relaxed the rules as regards floor space and number last year. It is urgent that the D. P. I. issues a similar circular continuing the relaxation in the case of High Schools and Elementary Schools until the situation improves and for the duration of the war. The University will have to discharge its duty by a similar or other equivalent remedy. Otherwise there will be a serious setback in the educational progress of our City and the Presidency.

Mylapore. N. K. Thirumalachari.

22.6.45.

THE MAIL

STUDENTS CROWDED OUT

Lack of Seats in Colleges

MADRAS: Admissions to colleges in the Presidency have been going on for some time. In fact in some institutions admissions have already been closed, and hundreds of applicants are being told "No."

In Pachaiyappa's College, to give one instance, there were over 2,000 applications for admission while the seats available were only about 600, with the result that over 1,400 students were refused admission.

A correspondent writes that the "difficulty of getting admission is untold." As a remedy, he suggests to the authorities "to permit such colleges as are willing to do so to organise two sessions, the necessary staff being, it is said, easy to find. When his attention was drawn to this suggestion the Director of Public instruction said: "In a tropical climate like that of this Presidency it is not feasible, certainly not in Government institutions. But if some private colleges want to have two sessions the Government will consider their applications."

Another high educational authority pointed out that though the percentage of passes in public examinations this year was more or less the same as it was last year, two more colleges had been opened and about 600 additional seats allotted to other colleges in the presidency. There was a rush for admission due to there being more money in the country and parents being desirous of giving higher education to their children. The educational concessions granted to the children of men in the fighting services and the desire of students from other provinces to join the Madras University added to the rush. Why, the educational authority asked, should students be more and more anxious to join science groups in preference to other groups in spite of the fact that, owing to several factors, provision in the former was limited?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
26 JUN 1945
MADRAS

E 91 40

Hindu d. 23.6.45 The Mail. 22.6.45
& Indian Express Hindu.

cutting attached. See letters at P7^x re admission to Colleges & other educational institutions. It is said that the D.P.I last year relaxed the rules re floor space & numbers. ~~&~~ Has the same thing not been done this year?

x —do— See also P9 of The Mail "Students Crowded out"^x & leader on P4^x of the Indian Express d 23.6.45.

2. Have we received any official communication from the D.P.I. on the subject, or any complaints from the public? Or is this merely the seasonal bleat about admission to educational institutions?

3. Have we any information as to how applications & admissions this year compare with those of previous years?

23.6.45

28826

Secy. E. P.H

EPH (c)

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
28 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Govt. have had no official report in regard to the inadequacy of school and college places this year. Difficulties in the matter of these admissions last year came to Govt's notice with particular refce. however, to the Queen Mary's College for Women — D.P.I.'s lr. of 15.7.44. It was then said that the position in respect of Colleges was made very difficult by the "University Moderation Bd." having put up the percentage of "eligibles" very high (63%). It is understood that the percentage for this year was about 60. Nonetheless, the total no. of eligibles was 16,157 ⊗

not heard of representations being made to Govt. by ~~[illegible]~~ the public

S/ n.f. 1

⊗
Madras University Area - 12,363
Andhra - do 3,794
16,157

as compared to the 15,694 (x) of last year. That is apparently due to the growing numbers resorting to secondary edn.

(x) Madras Univ
Area - 12,207
Andhra 'Varsity
Area - 3,487
15,694

What ~~usually~~ often happens is that an eligible student applies for admission to more than one college and that naturally makes for confusion and produces a more spectacular 'rush' for admissions, ~~than~~ the numbers actually warrant. Making allowance for this, it does appear that the no. of college spaces are proving inadequate. /A But an increase in the no. of Arts Colleges, except for women, is not part of the Post-War Edn. Sub-Committee's recommendations apparently for the reason that the Committee recommended to the Universities a shift of the emphasis to industrial and engineering and other forms of technical edn. — para 3 ®/4

para 11, ®/2

May this be sent in to the D.P.I. for further information on A-4's enquiries?

23.6.45

S/ A? A above — I do not think there is any doubt about this. And I do not think there is any doubt, either, that even in High Schools in many places there is similar difficulty.

As far as High Schools are concerned all measures designed to solve the difficulty deserve, at present, I consider, unreserved support; & the D.P.I. may be requested to take all such measures, if he has not already done so, [illegible] on the same lines as he did last year.

41

Colleges stand on a different footing in important respects.

It is the University that has to permit a change or relaxation of the rules, such as would allow increased admissions in existing accommodation, or make-shift accommodation, or working of shifts, to be resorted to. B

As a matter of policy it would be unwise, however, to encourage a mere aimless drift towards higher education; that process only shifts 'frustration' to a later stage and with accentuation. It is in that view that we have designed 'bifurcated' courses in Secondary Schools (though we have not been able yet to give the scheme full effect) & propose, for Post-war plans, an increase in the number of institutions related to Technical Education & not in the number of mere Arts Colleges, except in regard, specifically, to women's education.

If, however, on a consideration of all these aspects, there should still be a case made out for making special arrangements of the kind indicated at B above, with regard to special circumstances even if not generally — (e.g. women's education, or education in backward areas or among backward communities, or education in Science subjects)

✓ Govt. need have no objection to the D.P.I. taking

94/

up the matter, in so far as Govt. colleges are concerned with the University, whether private colleges are taking up the same line or not; & in respect of private colleges also the Govt. need have no objection to the D.P.I advising them to follow that line & take the matter up with the University.

The D.P.I may be requested to offer his remarks and to send up such proposals as he considers necessary & that the case may be sent to him u.o.

25/6/45

9d
25/6

Special restrictions on the eve of the [illegible].

25/6/45.

25/6/45

D.P.I. u.o.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
25 JUN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E&P.H.D. No
28826 C-1 Edn
25/6/45

U.O. reply.

Office of the D.P.I.,
Madras, 30th June 1945.

As stated above there is undoubtedly a great demand this year for more places both in schools and colleges but I fear that the rush will tend to become an annual event for years to come unless other remedies of a permanent nature are found. One such effective remedy appears to be in opening the proposed bifurcated courses in our schools as early as possible.

I have made arrangements for a discussion of college admissions be held with the Vice-Chancellor and other Principals of City colleges at the meeting of the Syndicate

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C

112 95

to be held today (30th June). A further report will be sent after the meeting. As regards Secondary schools, I have been permitting additional sections and new schools being opened wherever possible, and also permitting larger admissions in each class. A number of schools for girls has been sanctioned by government this year and all of them have been opened. I shall continue to relax the conditions wherever necessary. A

R.B.Day

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
-2 JUL 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
3 JUL 1945
MADRAS

To the Secretary to Govt. E & P.H. Dept.

E&P. H(C)

H.E. the Governor has asked for a note to be prepared in consultation with the D.P.I. and the V.C., Madras 'Varsity in regard to the inadequacy of college and school places. So far as colleges are concerned, the matter was considered by the University Syndicate on the 30th June and a report of the proceedings with a text of the previous statements of the V.C. on the subject has appeared in the papers. The Director may now be requested to indicate the precise lines of action which he has taken or contemplates taking in respect of providing addl. places in Govt. colleges, following the option given by the University. The Director may be requested to state specifically what the conditions referred to at 'A' above as having been relaxed were ~~in~~ last year and whether they will merely be continued or whether any further relaxation will be allowed and, if so, in what directions.

As the matter has been widely agitated in the Press and elsewhere, it would be desirable to arrange, in addn. to the note reqd. by H.E., for the issue of a Communique as quickly as possible. The Director may be requested w/o to frame a ~~[illegible]~~ draft of the Communique. The refce. may please be treated as very urgent.

2.7.45

S D.P.I.
4/7/45

D.P.O. Special

U.O. Reply. No 485 A/45.

Office of the D.P.I.,
Madras, 4-7-1945.

Ws. 28826 C-3
3.7.45

5 JUL 1945
30628

The decision of the Syndicate to permit increased admissions to Colleges in the humanities and also to a small extent in the Sciences under certain conditions has already appeared in the daily papers of the 1st July. It is expected that the Principals of all Colleges will take advantage of this decision to the extent possible under the rules, wherever necessary. So far as Government Colleges are concerned I have already taken the necessary steps. A proposal to increase the number of admissions in the Government Brennenn College, Tellicherry, and to employ additional staff, is before the Government now. With reference to the telegram from the public of Mangalore, I have asked the Principal to submit necessary proposals very urgently. The Principals of the Government Colleges at Kumbakonam and Coimbatore have addressed the Univer-
ity for permission to increase the numbers in the humanities
nd Science courses and work the Science sections in four batches.
soon as the approval of the University is obtained, I shall
bmit proposals for the necessary additional staff, etc. As
gards the Presidency College, the Vice-Chancellor has just
spected the College and it is expected that the University will

---

needed here and I shall address Government further on the subject as soon as I hear from the Principal.

The Government have already made specific provision for increased admissions in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and in the Queen Mary's College in the current year. The Victoria College at Palghat has practically reached the saturation point with a strength of over 900 students. The possibility of increasing the number of admissions in the Intermediate "Physics" in this College is still under correspondence with the University.

In regard to aided Colleges, the additional staff and equipment on account of increased admissions will, of course, be taken into account for purposes of grant-in-aid.

As regards Secondary Schools for boys and girls, I have already explained what was and is being done. The conditions relaxed by me are those relating to the size of the class rooms and the number of pupils in each room--(vide: Rule 18 of the Madras Educational Rules). I have been permitting the opening of additional sections in Schools wherever there is accommodation and staff and also an increase in the numbers admitted into a section over the regulation number of 40.

I have issued a circular to the Divisional Inspectors asking them to be more liberal in considering admissions over and above the number referred to above, until normal conditions return and I am almost in daily touch with the District Educational Officer, Madras, on the subject of admissions to Schools in the City. I met five representatives of the Headmasters of City Schools in a conference on 3-7-1945 and in the light of the discussion I had with them I have issued a further circular to the effect that excess admissions may be made upto a limit of 10% of the strength of each class or form, or 20 in not less than 4 sections of a class or a form, whichever is less.

The above facts may be explained in the Press Communique and placed before His Excellency the Governor.

courses should be an effective remedy for this tendency on the part of all eligible S.S.L.Cs. to rush for admission into University Colleges. Other remedies of a permanent nature are being considered.

[illegible] 5/7/45

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Secretary to Government, E. & P.H. Department, u.o.

Education and P.H. Department.

A draft Press Communique is submitted. I have re-submitted it [illegible].

2. Additional admissions to secondary schools and colleges will naturally mean extra expenditure from prov. funds directly in respect of Govt. institutions and indirectly in the shape of grants-in-aid to institutions under private management. The Finance Dept. may, therefore, see the draft before it is further proceeded with. Dev: may also see with reference to portions relating to Agricultural & Forest colleges and Industrial Schools, Polytechnics &c

A

5.7.45

S / ~~[illegible]~~ Dev / Fin

6/7/45.

Special.

H.E. has asked for a note on the question as early as possible; the Communique will be [illegible] to him; it is desirable to have it issued at the earliest possible moment.

6/7/45.

— 6.7

Dev: Fin:

Devt Dept

May be perused and passed on to Fin

AS IV 6/7/45

6.7.45 L.U.S. 6/7/45 A.S.S. Sec

6.7.45

6/7/45

6/7/45

Fin

Edn and P. Hea no:

28826 C-4

6.7.45.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

6 - JUL 1945

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

30984

30984

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

V Special

6 - JUL 1945

3.10 pm

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Recd

4.35 pm

6.7.45

Finance Dept.

Please see the draft Press Communique and portion A in E&P.H. notes above. Pending receipt of definite proposals for additional expenditure no remarks are called for in Finance. The Case may be perused and returned to E&P.H.

6.7.45 6.7.45 Dev 6.7.45

E&P.H

Fin no 30938

6.7.45

E&P.H.

6.7.45

C

May now be circulated for appl of the draft communique

6.7.45

S / A4, A3, A2, A1, H.E.

7/7/45.

A4. A3. A1. H.E.

Special.

To be sent to Advisers' Residences if necessary.

Please see M at p.8 ante.

7/7/45.

May be approved

7.7.45 SIR

7.7.45

11.20 AM

12.30 PM

AH

11/7/45

7.7.45.

50

7/7

2151

12.7.45

A.S.S.G. A clean copy of the Press note incorporating the amendments approved by H.E. is put up below.

12.7.45.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

12 JUL 1945

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.

12 JUL 1945

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

May be sent to the Special Press Adviser and the Provincial Press Adviser for perusal of the communique as appd. by H.E.

12.7.45

Secy: has appd. the slight alterations shown in pencil in the ~~copy~~ communique.

12/7

Pub (Press) ~~[illegible]~~

~~D~~ no. 2305/45

12.7.45

12.7.45

12.7.45

P.P.A.

E&P.H

It is too late to ~~issue the~~ ~~today~~. May be released ~~tomorrow~~; meantime the stencil copy may be made.

12.7.45

12 JUL 1945

The communique has issued. pp may be

100

recorded, for future reference, copy of the communique being sent to D.P.I. officially & copies may go also to Depts. concerned.

For orders whether the communique shd. be published in Ft. St. George Gazette — perhaps not — cf. para 2 of G.O. 1091 Pub., of 2.4.42.

16.7.45

Not necessary.

E/1

16/7/45

Put up with draft

No pub. or publn in Gazette & above quickly

16/7

The relevant G.O. is put up at (F) — please see para 2 of the G.O.

Order Ms. 1070 Edn. dated 17.7.45

Recorded

16.7.45

16/7

16/7/45

Colleges & Sec. Schools. — Inadequacy of places & Special 'emergency' measures for increasing ~~their~~ — Press communique ~~issued~~ — Recorded

To the D.P.I.

" Dev.

" S.G.

2-165/45

Government House,
Ootacamund,
30th June 1945.

30238

Dear Mr. Subramaniam,

Admission to Colleges.

During the last fortnight there has been a considerable amount of comment in the newspapers on the lack of accommodation in schools and colleges in the Presidency, particularly in the latter. The Mayor of Madras has written to the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University on the subject, and this appeared in the "Hindu" of June 29th. The Hindu, Mail and the Indian Express have published editorials on the subject. I am to say that His Excellency would like a note for his use prepared on the subject in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and that he would be grateful for advice in circulation on the subject. I am to ask that the note may be prepared as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

(C. P. Scott)

M.V.Subramanian Esq., ICS,
Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health
Department.

E & P. H.

Please see note to D.P.I. below. His reply may be awaited.

2.7.45 S.

The Univ. considered the matter on the 30th June, while A.P.S. G. was probably writing this letter or possibly after the letter had been despd: and the Procs: of the Syndicate meeting, with the V.C.'s statts:, have appeared in newspapers. It was not therefore thought necessary to ~~trouble~~ the V.C. A4 had already taken up the matter with the D.P.I. before receipt of this D.O. and utilising ~~the~~ materials ~~[illegible]~~ obtained from him a draft communique has been put up in linked file, drawing pointed attention to Govt: general policy and programme in the matter. That may be w to H.E.; after it returns from Fin

May now be considered with the draft communique in L.F.

6.7.45

S/ 11.5

5.7.45

S 6/7/45

103

~~This~~ had been linked with the file on which the ~~draft~~ communique has since been appd: in circ: [illegible] May be filed and recorded with the papers in the communique file.

14.7.45 S

16/7/45

11

Mary

be arrand

with the

commencing

L.7.3

6

5/A