

HISTORY OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN SOUTH INDIA

VOL. II

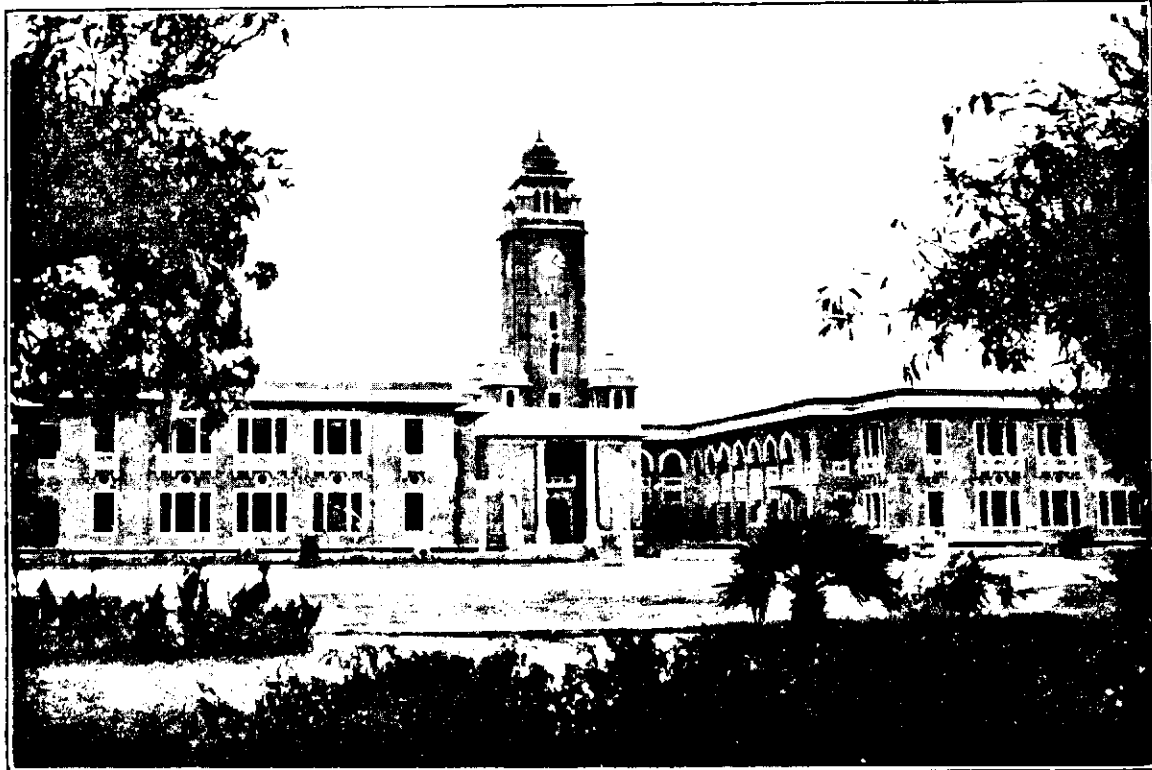
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

1857—1957

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

1857—1957



THE UNIVERSITY OFFICE, LIBRARY, AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

	<i>Page</i>
MESTON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS	277
ST. ANN'S TRAINING COLLEGE, MANGALORE	281
SRI RAMAKRISHNA VIDYALAYA TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, PERTANAICKENPALAYAM	283
DR. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR TRAINING COLLEGE, KARAUKUDI	286
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KOZHICODE	289
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, MANGALORE	290
ST. XAVIER'S TRAINING COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI	293
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KOMARAPALAYAM	295
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, PUDUKKOTTAI	297
VIVEKANANDA TRAINING COLLEGE, TIRUPPARAYATHURAI	299
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, TUTICORIN	300
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, VELLORE	302
GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, COIMBATORE	303
THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, MADURAI	304
MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, MADRAS	305
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE	310
Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS	316
ALAGAPPA COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, KARAUKUDI	320

ORIENTAL TITLE INSTITUTIONS :

MADRAS SANSKRIT COLLEGE AND S.S.V. PATHASALA, MYLAPORE, MADRAS	321
SRI NEELAKANTHA CENTRAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE, S. MALABAR ...	326
RAJAH'S COLLEGE OF SANSKRIT AND TAMIL STUDIES, TIRUVAIYARU ...	328
HARIHARA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PUTHUCODE	330
THE S. M. S. P. SANSKRIT COLLEGE, UDIPI, SOUTH KANARA ...	331
MAHAJANA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, SOUTH KANARA	334
THE RAMESWARAM DEVASTANAM PATHASALA, MADURAI	337
SRIMAD BHUVANENDRA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, KARKALA, SOUTH KANARA	339
SRI UBHAYA VEDANTA VARDHINI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, SRIPERUMBUDUR	341
JAMIA DARUS-SALAM ARABIC COLLEGE, OOMERABAD	342
SRI VENKATARAMANA DISPENSARY AND AYURVEDA COLLEGE, MADRAS-4.	344
BAKIYATHUS SALAHATH ARABIC COLLEGE, VELLORE	347
SAHITYA DEEPIKA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PAVARATTY, S. MALABAR ...	348
GANESAR SENTAMIL KALLOORI, MELASIVAPURI	350
SRIMATH SIVAGNANA BALAYA SWAMIGAL TAMIL COLLEGE, MAILAM (S. A. DISTRICT)	352
KARANTHAI PULAVAR KALLOORI, TANJORE	353
SRI AHOBILA MUTT FREE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MADURANTAKAM ...	354
KALAKSHETRA, MADRAS	357
ROWZATHUL ULOOM ARABIC COLLEGE, FEROKE	358
SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA SWAMIGAL SENTAMIL KALLOORI, TIRUPANANDAL (TANJORE DISTRICT)	361
THE DHARMAPURAM ADHINAM AND ADHINAM DEVASTHANAM'S ORIENTAL COLLEGE, DHARMAPURAM	363
MADEENATHUL-ULOOM ARABIC COLLEGE, PULIKKAL, MALABAR ...	365
TAVATTIRU SHANTALINGA ADIGALAR TAMIZH COLLEGE, PERUR, COIMBATORE	367
SULLAMUSSALAM ARABIC COLLEGE, AREACODE	368
COLLEGES THAT HAVE CEASED AFFILIATION	369

PREFACE

THE celebration of the Centenary of the University of Madras affords a good opportunity for presenting an account of the growth of the Madras University and its contribution to the development of Higher Education in South India during the last one hundred years. Volume I gives the history of the University of Madras from its foundation to the present day and Volume II covers the history of the several institutions under the jurisdiction of the University.

The preparation of this work was undertaken by a Publication Committee, appointed by the Syndicate of the University of Madras, with Sri K. Balasubrahmaniam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., as the Convener of the Committee. The collection of the materials as well as the actual writing of the History was entrusted to Dr. K. K. Pillay, M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil. (Oxon), Professor of Indian History and Archæology, University of Madras. The Curator, Madras Record Office, the Principals of institutions affiliated to the University, the Heads of the Departments of the University, Dr. K. K. Pillay's colleagues in the Department of Indian History and Archæology, the Registrar, the Librarian, the Assistant Librarian and the Administrative staff of the University have all helped him in this work.

It is with great pleasure that this history is presented to the public on this occasion. It is hoped that the *alumni* of the University will be interested in the publication of the history of their *Alma Mater* from the beginning to the present day.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,
MADRAS,
16th January, 1957.

Vice-Chancellor

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	<i>Page</i>
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, TUTICORIN	149
THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE, MADURAI	151
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MERCARA	153
M. G. M. COLLEGE, UDIPI	156
SIR THEAGARAYA COLLEGE, MADRAS	159
JAMAL MOHAMED COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI	162
SACRED HEART COLLEGE, TIRUPATTUR	165
V. O. CHIDAMBARAM COLLEGE, TUTICORIN	167
A. M. JAIN COLLEGE, MADRAS	169
PROVIDENCE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, KOZHICODE	172
SRI G. V. G. VISALAKSHI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, UDAMPALPET	174
BESCHI COLLEGE, SHEMBAGANUR	176
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI (KOZHICODE)	179

SECOND GRADE AND PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES :

VOORHEES COLLEGE, VELLORE	180
P. S. G. ARTS COLLEGE, COIMBATORE	182
NIRMALA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, COIMBATORE	185
PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE, KANCHEEPURAM	187
THE NEW COLLEGE, MADRAS	190
SEETHALAKSHMI-RAMASWAMI COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI	192
FATIMA COLLEGE, MADURAI	195
MAHAJANA COLLEGE, ERODE	197
ALAGAPPA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KARAIKUDI	199
AUXILIUM COLLEGE, KATPADI	201
S. I. E. T. WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MADRAS	203
KHADIR MOHIDEEN COLLEGE, ADIRAMPATTINAM	205
LITTLE FLOWER COLLEGE, GURUVAYOOR	208
ANBANATHAPURAM VAHAIRA CHARITIES COLLEGE, MAYURAM	210
GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, OOTACAMUND	212
RAJA SERFOJI COLLEGE, TANJORE	215
SRI PUSHPAM COLLEGE, POONDI	217
H. K. R. HOWDIA COLLEGE, UTHAMAPALAYAM	218

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES :

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS	220
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS	223
STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS	230
CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, VELLORE	235
MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI	239
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY	242
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE	249
P. S. G. & SONS' CHARITIES COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE	254
ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, KARAIKUDI	260
COIMBATORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE	264
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, MADRAS	265
LADY WILLINGDON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS	272
ST. CHRISTOPHER'S TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS	275

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1857 *Principal* : SRI T. BALAKRISHNAN NAIR, M.A. (LOND.)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE has the unique distinction of having been the earliest institution providing higher education in South India. In fact, the High School which was the nucleus of the Presidency College was described earlier as the High School of the Madras University which designation it retained till the establishment of the Madras University in 1857. It has even been said that the Presidency College is the mother of the Madras University though strictly speaking the two are different. Presidency College owes its origin to the scheme of Lord Elphinstone. The scheme contemplated :—

1. The establishment of a Central Collegiate Institution or University in Madras.
2. The University was to consist of two departments, a College for higher education in the different branches of Literature, Philosophy and Science and a High School for the cultivation of English literature and the principal languages of India and the elements of Philosophy and Science.
3. The College was to be under a Principal and Professors, and the High School under a Headmaster and Tutors.
4. Admission was to be open to all irrespective of creed or race, and there was to be no instruction in any particular religious faith or doctrine.
5. English was to be the medium of instruction.

6. The management was to vest in a Board of Governors appointed by the Governor-in-Council and non-official benefactions were to be accepted and donors donating more than Rs. 5,000/- were to be represented on the Governing Body.
7. The administration of the College and the School was to be subject to the ultimate superintendence of a Board of Public Instruction and pending its appointment the Governing Body was to report annually to and be subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council.

These proposals, the Fundamental Rules as they were called, were accepted by the Governor-in-Council in January 1840 and the first Governing Body was set up with Mr. George Norton as Chairman. The Governing Body quickly set about appointing the staff. They at first thought of recruiting the staff in Calcutta but eventually decided that the staff should be chosen in England, and with the help of Lord Elphinstone's relation, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, chose as the first Principal of the College Mr. E. B. Powell, a distinguished Senior Wrangler of Cambridge University.

As it took some time to recruit the staff and as the Governing Body was impatient to get the institution started quickly, it invited Mr. Cooper, Headmaster of Hughli College, Calcutta, to come over to Madras temporarily pending Mr. Powell's arrival. Mr. Cooper was thus the first head of the new institution. Initially he was in charge of the newly started Preparatory School which was to prepare the pupils for the proposed new High School. The staff selected for the High School worked here first, in a building rented for the purpose, in Egmore. Meanwhile, preparations for the opening of the High School department went ahead. A building was rented in Pantheon Road and on the 28th November 1840, the Governing Body notified in the Fort St. George Gazette that the High School would be opened on or about the first February of the following year.

On 14th April 1841 the High School of the Madras University, as Presidency College was first designated, was inaugurated by Lord Elphinstone amid circumstances of the greatest public enthusiasm. Mr. E. B. Powell now assumed charge as Chief. The School had to begin with 67 pupils on the rolls. At the opening ceremony, Lord Elphinstone said, "The High School which is now opened is intended to lead to a superior course of study to any which has been hitherto attempted in this Presidency. In due time it is hoped that it will be possible to train a sufficient number of young men for the prosecution of a collegiate education". The course of study covered Grammar, Reading and Writing and a study of Tamil and Telugu but not of Sanskrit. The pupils were graded into four classes according to their attainments. Each class was under a master who was to teach all subjects other than the Indian languages for the class of which he was in charge. There was an annual examination held in December or in March, consisting of a written test and a *viva voce*. The *viva voce* was conducted usually by an outside gentleman chosen by the management and was "indeed a very Public Examination attended by the Governor. Members of the

Governor's Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the Governing Body and other notabilities." Success in the Examinations was recognised by the award of proficiency certificate of three classes : (1) for permanent testimony, (2) for permanent and honourable testimony and (3) for permanent and most honourable testimony, the latter two classes entitling its holders to the award of rings in addition to the certificates.

In April 1852 the Madras University Board (as the Governing Body was designated) which had undergone several changes leading first to enlargement of its authority over the entire Presidency and later to its restriction to the High School of the Madras University was directed by Sir Henry Pottinger, the then Governor, to proceed to implement the rest of the Elphinstone plan by the setting up of a collegiate department. In consequence of this direction the High School classes were rearranged and a Normal class was opened and, most important of all, the collegiate department was set up. It had originally been intended to organise in the College the study not only of Arts and Sciences but also of professional subjects like Engineering, Law and Medicine. But the Court of Directors of the East India Company and the Governor Sir Henry Pottinger, disapproving the idea, Engineering and Medicine were dropped but Law was among the subjects covered by the courses of study. There were not a few initial difficulties and quite a lot of pessimism especially in the inner Councils of the Government, on the score of the heavy expenditure involved. Sir Henry Pottinger however overruled the Council and sanctioned the proposals of the Governing Body and transferred authority over the institution, now commonly referred to as the University, to the newly started Department of Public Instruction. The institution was also given for the first time the name of Presidency College. It was to work with two branches, a general and a legal. The teachers were designated Professors and the Headmaster as the Principal of the College. Mr. Powell was both the first Principal and the first Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy of the College. Mr. Gordon was Professor of History, Mr. Bowers, Professor of English and Mr. J. B. Norton, Professor of Law. Mr. Gordon taught, in addition, Logic and Moral Philosophy for some time until Mr. John D. Mayne took over. In 1857 Mr. Mayne was appointed Professor of Law. The vernacular languages were brought together under a Professor of Sanskrit and Vernacular Literatures in 1856, the Rev. Mr. P. Percival being the first holder of the post. It was in 1868 that Sanskrit was separated and a chair of Sanskrit instituted.

Shortly after the establishment of Presidency College, Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, sent a memorable Despatch in 1857 contemplating the establishment of Universities in the Presidency Towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Presidency College was directed

to endeavour to bring up its courses of study into harmony with those which the University would prescribe. Accordingly Presidency College recast its courses of study, though some subjects not prescribed by the University continued to be taught at the College. The High School classes were transferred to a new Normal School and Presidency College emerged as a full-fledged University College with an additional year of study added to the existing three-year course leading to the B.A. Degree of the Madras University. The College had at this time six Professors (for English Literature, History, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Vernacular literature, Logic and Moral Philosophy and Law). In 1874 a chair of Physical Science was instituted and Professor Wilson who had graduated from Heidelberg was appointed to it. In 1886 a chair of Biology was established, with Dr. A. G. Bourne as the first Professor. In 1889 the department of Physical Science was split and two professorships, one for Physics and one for Chemistry, were sanctioned. Mr. R. L. Jones was appointed Professor of Physics and Professor Wilson was designated as Professor of Chemistry. These two eminent scientists built up the two departments in their charge to a very high level indeed, each of them giving over thirty years of service to the College.

The classes in Law, after an initial burst of popularity, became thin for a period and in 1870 were suspended. But in 1873 owing to public demand these classes were reopened and the staff strengthened by the appointment of Mr. V. Bashyam Ayyengar (later famous as Sir V. Bashyam Ayyengar) as Junior Professor of Law. There was a steady growth in the number of students in the Law classes and accordingly in 1891 with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Law Department was separated from the main college and established as an independent Law College in buildings of its own in the Esplanade.

From the very beginning it was realised that the rented Egmore habitation of the College could only be temporary and proposals for the putting up of adequate new buildings for the College were constantly under consideration. In 1867, Lord Napier, then Governor of Madras, accorded sanction for a new building scheme drawn up by a noted English architect named R. Chisholm, and laid the foundation stone of the present main building. In 1870 the new buildings were declared open by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Edmund Thompson who had succeeded Mr. Powell on the latter becoming the first Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was the Principal of the College during this period.

The advances made in the courses of instruction provided in the College since 1870 were inevitably co-extensive with the expansion of the University of Madras. Biology which had grown rapidly in scope was split into the three departments of Botany, Zoology and Geology, each of which under

the distinguished guidance of a remarkable band of Professors grew so much as very soon to require a separate block of buildings.

In 1911, the University of Madras introduced the new pattern of collegiate education by the commencement of Honours courses in the Humanities and the Sciences, and Presidency College was inevitably first in the field with full-fledged Honours courses in English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Philosophy, Sanskrit and History. Simultaneously with the development of these courses of study the College also provided instruction in the postgraduate level in all these subjects, leading to the Degree of Master of Arts. As a means of promoting a sense of corporate fellowship and academic co-operation appropriate to a true University life, Presidency College arranged with the Madras Christian College for inter-collegiate lectures in the subjects of English Language and Literature and Philosophy. Later, on the abolition, as a measure of retrenchment, of the Honours course in Philosophy in Presidency College, inter-collegiate classes in that subject were stopped but were continued for English Language and Literature till 1937 when the Christian College moved away from the city to new premises in Tambaram. The Honours courses in the College were an outstanding success and the Honours men of Presidency College have grown to be among the greatest scientists, administrators, statesmen and makers of Modern India. Presidency College owes in this connection a profound debt to the succession of great teachers who occupied professorial chairs in the College in the various subjects. Hundreds of old students of the College will recall thankfully what they owe to men like Sir Mark Hunter, E. W. Middlemast, P. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M. Rangacharya, T. Gopal Rao, H. J. Allen, R.L.L. Jones, K. Ananda Rao, Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Sir S. E. Ranganadhan, P. F. Fyson, W. E. Smith, John Mathai, S. Kuppaswamy Sastry, M. A. Candeth, A. Chakravarthy, D. S. Sarma, P. V. Seshu Ayyar, V. Rangacharya, H. P. Waran, W. C. Douglas, V. K. Ayyappan Pillai, K. Swaminathan, B. B. Dey, Pandit Swaminatha Ayyar, M. Ekambaranathan, M. R. Rajagopala Ayyengar, M. V. Sitaraman, M. O. Parthasarathy Ayyengar, T. N. Muthuswamy, Dr. Manavala Ramanujam, J. Franco, T. Suryanarayana, Dr. M. Abdul Haq and last but not least Dr. Radhakrishnan, to name only a very few among the great scholars and scientists who have served in Presidency College and contributed significantly to the intellectual awakening of South India.

In 1931, twenty years after the inauguration of the new Honours courses of study, the University of Madras took a step forward and split the faculty of Arts into two, one comprising the Humanities and the other the Natural and Physical Sciences. In consequence of this, Presidency College dropped the B.A. course in the Science subjects and adopted the new courses in B.Sc., both Pass and Honours, in all the Science subjects

and in all the various combinations prescribed by the University. Concurrently with the developments which flowed from the starting of the Honours courses, the magnificent facilities available in the laboratories of the College were eagerly availed of by students for conducting research of all grades in the subjects of study in the College, leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees of the University of Madras.

The opening of the new Science courses in the College and the steady expansion of laboratories necessitated by the growth in numbers and by the need for increased facilities for research led to further proposals for expansion of the buildings in which the College worked. Besides, the growth of the subjects formerly comprised under Biology led to a very considerable enlargement of the courses of study in the subjects of Botany, Zoology and Geology and eventually necessitated the planning and erection of a new Natural Science block of very modern design opened by Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, in 1938.

To this period also belongs the important change in the working of the Social Science section of the College leading to the reconstitution of the department of History into the two departments of History and Economics. Towards the close of this period proposals were taken in hand for the starting of an independent department of Politics.

In 1939, the then Principal Mr. H. C. Papworth, in consultation with distinguished old students of this College like Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and others, started the Presidency College Old Students' Association as a means of maintaining a link between the old and the new students of the College and of affording an opportunity to all students of the College to develop a community sense as Presidencians within the larger community of the alumni of the University. One of the first events in which the Association participated was the Centenary of the College and ever since, the Association actively co-operates in the celebration of the College Day and the Reception each year accorded to the new graduates of the College.

The year 1940 marked the completion of Presidency College of a full century of devoted service to the cause of higher education in South India, in the most significant phases of which it had played the part of the pioneer and leader. The occasion roused widespread enthusiasm in the whole of South India, and the College in co-operation with all its old students celebrated its first Centenary in 1940 amidst scenes of unprecedented jubilation. As a memorial of the occasion the College dome on the main building was reconstructed and a four-faced clock which had been constructed in the College itself in the Physics laboratory by Dr. H. P. Waran, Professor of Physics in 1932-33 and named by him Fyson Clock after Professor P. F. Fyson, a former Principal of the College, was erected therein.

In 1948 the Government of Madras appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the distinguished old student and Nobel Physics Prize Laureate, Dr. C. V. Raman, for the reorganization of the College into an institution primarily concerned with higher teaching and research of an advanced kind. As a result of the recommendations of the Raman Committee the posts of heads of departments in several subjects have been upgraded into Chief Professorships and facilities for research have been very substantially enlarged. One of the consequences of this reorganization was the transfer in 1949, of the Intermediate classes to the local Government Arts College. This was accompanied by the institution of new courses leading to Honours and Pass Degrees in the subjects of Politics, Geography, Psychology, Islamic History, Statistics and most notably in the South Indian Languages. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

The College was, from the beginning, conceived as an institution open to young men and women. But it was in 1908 that the first women students entered the College. There were in 1908 eleven women students. Today there are over 300 women students on the rolls.

The earliest Students' Association of the College was a Students' Literary and Debating Society working under the direct control of the Principal and Professors of History and Philosophy of this College. Membership seems to have been voluntary in the beginning. In 1908 this Debating Society emerged as the Presidency College Union. In 1929 Principal Fyson granted the Union Society a new democratic constitution with an elected Student-President, Secretary and other office-bearers, and the Union continues to be one of the most active forces in the academic and social life of the students of the College. Side by side with the Union there are departmental associations concerned with the special subjects of the departments and working under the guidance of the Professors of the various subjects. The College also has an active Social Service League affording its students an opportunity of constructive utilisation of their social enthusiasm in ameliorative work in backward areas in the vicinity of the College.

Right from the inception of the first scheme of military training of college students as recommended by the Indian Territorial Forces Committee, the College has had its own contingent of the U.T.C. (later U.O.T.C.) and made a full contribution. The new N.C.C. Scheme again finds the College an enthusiastic participant and the College has strong Men's and Women's Contingents of the N.C.C.

Presidency College, strangely enough, has never had a full-fledged hostel of its own adequate to its numbers and importance but this has not been felt as a grievous deficiency because of the fact that the Victoria Students' Hostel in the close vicinity of the College has functioned effectively as a

hostel for its students. Its women students have a hostel now located in Government buildings in Saidapet.

The College has in *The Presidencian* a magazine affording its students and staff a forum for the expression of their views and for exercising their creative talents in all the languages and subjects covered by the college courses of study. It was started in 1923 and has flourished, thanks to the enthusiasm of the students and staff of the College.

The College today has over 19 departments of study and 142 Professors and Assistant Professors and other teachers. It has now 1,484 students on its rolls of whom 320 are women. It is actively engaged not merely in teaching at all levels in the subjects prescribed by the University but also in advanced research in all these subjects.

It cherishes with special pride the exceptional closeness of intimacy of its relationship with the University as the premier constituent college of the University from its very birth and rejoices that this great University, in the emergence of which it played a pioneering role, has also now completed a century of devoted service in the advancement of knowledge and the growth of education.

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION, 1911.

Principal : THE REV. J. R. MACPHAIL, M.A.

ON the 3rd April 1837 the Rev. John Anderson, a missionary sent out by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, opened a school in Armenian Street in George Town, Madras. It is from this institution that the Madras Christian College derives its origin. The aims of the School were plainly stated in the prospectus to be "to convey through the channel of a good education as great an amount of truth as possible to the native mind, especially of Bible truth. Every branch of knowledge communicated is to be made subservient to this desirable end. As soon as a proper class can be formed, the following branches will be taught :—English, including reading, grammar and composition ; writing and accounts, history, geography, arithmetic, mathematics, and algebra ; the elements of astronomy and political economy ; logic, moral philosophy, and natural theology ; the evidences and doctrines of Christianity, etc."

The prospect of such an education had a glamour which proved irresistible to the youth of Madras. The numbers in the School increased rapidly,

rising to 180 in two months. The School became so popular that within a year new premises had to be found, and in 1838 the School was removed to Errabalu Chetty Street, where it remained for eight years. Fresh help was sought from Scotland, and Anderson was gratified beyond measure when he was joined in 1838 by his close friend, the Rev. Robert Johnston, and in 1841 by the Rev. John Braidwood and Mrs. Braidwood.

The numbers in the School rose to about three hundred and kept around that figure for several years. It was necessary to find more adequate accommodation in a building which was owned by the Mission. In 1846 the Mission purchased a building in the Esplanade which had previously been used as a sailors' home. The cost of this property, Rs. 25,000, was obtained almost entirely by donations in India.

After continuous toil for many years, Anderson was forced to go on furlough in 1849, and though he returned in 1851, his health never recovered, and he died in Madras in 1855. Johnston died in 1855, and Braidwood was invalided home, never to return. The School suffered in consequence, though only for a time.

The first boom in English education was to be followed by a second boom of perhaps even greater significance. The vast vague programme outlined by Anderson was to be canalised into the ordered discipline of University studies : the culture of the West conveyed through the medium of English was to make its full impact on Indian life. The University of Madras was founded in 1857 as an examining and affiliating body, on the lines of London University. When the Rev. William Miller arrived in Madras, on 9th September 1862, no pupil of the School had reached a standard nearly high enough to pass its Matriculation examination. The preparation for University degrees was being offered in institutions managed by Government, which were avowedly neutral in matters of religion, or in institutions which professed religious ideals which were not those of Anderson's School. If education was to continue to be a missionary method, the Missions must face the problem and the opportunity set by the University.

To the Rev. Miller the answer to such problems and questionings was as clear as daylight. The School must go on, at any hazard, and Missions, singly or jointly, must take up the burden of University education in order to give it a Christian basis. To work out such a programme Miller was admirably fitted, and he gave the whole of his life, his talents, his fortune and his spirit to its completion. He was a man of means, coming from a shipowning family in the north of Scotland. He had done brilliantly at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and was thoroughly prepared by temperament and training for the creative task which it fell to his lot to undertake.

By 1865 the first class of six students was ready for the Matriculation examination. The following year they took the Intermediate examination. In 1867 a class was opened to prepare students for the B.A. Degree examination of the University. The School had now become a recognised first-grade college of the University. The first candidates for the B.A. Degree from the College were sent up for the examination in 1868. Five of them passed, and were among the forty who were the successful candidates that year. Then followed a period of rapid development and expansion under the inspiration, initiative and guidance of the Rev. Dr. William Miller.

In 1877 the College was renamed as the Madras Christian College, and became the central Christian College for South India. The newly named College was to be governed by a Senatus consisting of the Professors, who then numbered five ; and a College Council in which were represented the Senatus, the supporting Missionary Societies, and interested friends of the College in Madras. The Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland was to be merely a final court of reference. The College was later incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

A period of bold and brilliant innovation and experiment followed which was to place the College in the forefront of the institutions for higher education in the Presidency. Miller gathered round him a group of brilliant and able men whose names are still household words in many parts of South India.

New courses were mapped out and new professorships instituted ; specialization in teaching was the order of the day. Numbers continued to increase, and from six students in 1865 it rose to 670 in 1878, with 1000 pupils in the School. How to house all these students became a problem. In 1871 half a lakh of rupees was spent on the buildings which, in the words of a contemporary, then ceased to be an eyesore and became an adornment to Madras. They stretched along what was then the most prominent and widest thoroughfare in the city—the Esplanade leading to the seashore from the city proper. During the period 1883-87 a sum of Rs. 1,36,000 was spent in building the College Hall, the tower, and more class-rooms and laboratories. More work was carried out in 1891. The last great effort, prior to the Tambaram project, was the construction in 1907 of a whole new three-storeyed block for accommodating the Science classes and laboratories—at a cost of Rs. 3,57,000.

One of Dr. Miller's great interests was books, and he gave himself to the building up of a fine library for himself (which he subsequently gave to the College) and to the enlargement of the College Library. Special class libraries were started and also collections of books for those who were preparing for the M.A. Degree.

But students were not to become mere book-worms, and their leisure hours must be organised for their profit too. The Madras Debating Society was founded in 1877 for the benefit of the senior students of the College, and the Literary Society for the junior ones. The burning issues of the day were seriously debated in these Societies by the students, and several prominent leaders of public opinion were also given opportunity to speak. These Societies became the precursors of a host of societies, for debating, for producing plays and for the encouragement of the study of the vernaculars and the further study of the sciences. A College Cricket Club was founded in 1882, and a Tennis Club a few years later. Regular gymnastic classes were also held. These Societies and Clubs were innovations in the field of education, and must have been very exciting in those early days. Most of them have continued in one form or another to the present time, though their vitality has varied with each generation of students.

A College Magazine was started in 1883 which was designed as a monthly review conducted by the Professors of the College at a time when such journalism was almost non-existent. It fulfilled this useful and important function for nearly half a century, but has since become a magazine of more purely college interest.

Perhaps the greatest and most fruitful venture of all was the provision of hostels for the students of the College. In 1882 Dr. Miller rented a house near the College where Brahmin students could live at a reasonable rate under the supervision and guidance of the College staff. The experiment proved so successful that in 1885 a permanent hostel was erected and called the Madras Students' Home. This provided accommodation for 45 students and was the first effort of its kind in South India. It was followed by a hostel for Christian students built in 1888 and called the Fenn Hostel ; a second Students' Home for non-brahmins in 1895 ; and a fourth hostel known as Caithness Hall in 1902. All these hostels were in the immediate neighbourhood of the College. Such was the creative period of the College History.

In 1907 Dr. Miller left India to reside in Scotland, where he died in 1923. In the fifty years which have elapsed since Dr. Miller left Madras the College has been developing in the main along the lines which he laid down, though there have been new and important developments rendered necessary by new problems created by changing times.

The institution of the Honours courses in 1911 was a great advance in the educational standards of the University and the College. It also meant for the College that much greater attention had to be given to comparatively small classes, and consequently the number of the staff had to bear a much larger proportion to the number of the students. Since 1900 the number

of students was kept round about 800, but the number of professors and lecturers has had to be greatly increased.

Within a few years after Dr. Miller's departure it became increasingly clear that revolutionary changes were necessary if the ideals which he envisaged so clearly for the College were to be embodied for the present and future generations. In the year 1937, the year which marked the centenary of John Anderson's School and the diamond jubilee of the Madras Christian College (under the name), the most startling transformation in the history of the College took place. This was the removal of the College to its new site at Tambaram, 16 miles away from Madras. Here in surroundings very different from George Town and with an organization in many ways new and unique, the College has continued to make even more outstanding contributions to the educational progress of the country.

Almost everyone who has spoken or written about Indian education in recent years has uttered a criticism and a warning of the danger of 'mass production'. The nurture of mind and character, which is education in the true sense of the word, involves far more than mere acquisition of knowledge. It involves power of independent thought and sound judgment, adaptability to varying circumstances, willingness to accept responsibility, and at the same time a high conception of loyalty to the social group, and all the other characteristics of a true citizen. These cannot be learnt from books any more than they can be tested in examinations. They can only be learnt by the living intercourse of students with one another and with their teachers. Close personal contact between the student and teacher, in the relationship of the *guru* and his disciple, is the traditional Indian ideal of education. It must be retained; and to it must be added the other benefits which come when a group of students live, work, think and play together, in an atmosphere which fosters all that is highest and best.

The Madras Christian College has always recognised this, and has striven to give to its alumni that intangible 'something more'. That it has not been unsuccessful in this aim, the high standard of character and integrity and ideals of service, which have come to be indelibly associated with the name of old Christian College students, bear ample witness.

The move to Tambaram gave the College a further and an increased opportunity to pursue this aim. With the removal of the College to Tambaram came the Hall system, which is still peculiar to this College. The 'Hall' is indeed to be all that the hostel has been, and a great deal more; and while the fullest benefits accrue naturally to those who are actually resident, the non-resident student is also brought within the orbit of its activity. Each of the Halls (there are three of them) now accommodates nearly 200

resident students. All the non-resident students of the College are also 'attached' to one or another Hall for the various social and educational purposes that the Hall fulfils. Each Hall is presided over by a Warden who is resident, with quarters in the Hall or very near it. All the members of the College teaching staff are also attached to one or other of the Halls and take part in its life ; many of the lecturers, and most of the demonstrators, live in it.

While most of the actual instruction in lecture room and laboratory still remains a function of the College as a whole, the Halls are to be the centres for tutorial supervision of students' work. Every student is allotted to a 'tutor', who exercises general supervision over his work and is ready with help and advice whenever they are asked for. Arrangements have also to be made in each Hall for actual coaching in the various subjects of the curriculum where it is necessary. Thus it is possible for every student to come into intimate contact with some, at any rate, of his teachers.

The intellectual activity of the Halls does not end with these official arrangements. In each Hall the students have organised literary and debating societies, where papers are read and discussions take place. With a smaller number of students forming the unit, there is far greater opportunity for individuals to exercise their talents in these directions than is possible in the large societies in the College.

Games are played almost entirely upon a Hall basis. Each Hall has its own section of the extensive playing fields, with its own hockey and football pitches. Inter-Hall matches are played and are occasions of friendly rivalry. From the competing Hall teams outstanding players are selected to represent the College ; but the essence of the games organisation is to give opportunity to the ordinary player, who does not excel, to gain both in bodily health and in character through the lessons which the team-game teaches so well. A reading room and an indoor games room in each Hall also serve the needs of less strenuous leisure moments, and have become centres of common life. There is a library of books for general reading and various newspapers and magazines are available in each Hall. One of the Halls has been fortunate in inheriting the greater part of the library of Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. This supplements for its members the main College library housed in the Miller Memorial building. The stage provided in the Assembly-hall or 'theatre' of each Hall invites those with a leaning toward the drama to exploit their talents in that direction.

The organisation of the students' life within the Halls requires some sort of democratic machinery, and in the election of the various committees, and office-bearers for this purpose a valuable training is being obtained by them in the duties and responsibilities of a citizen in a democratic state.

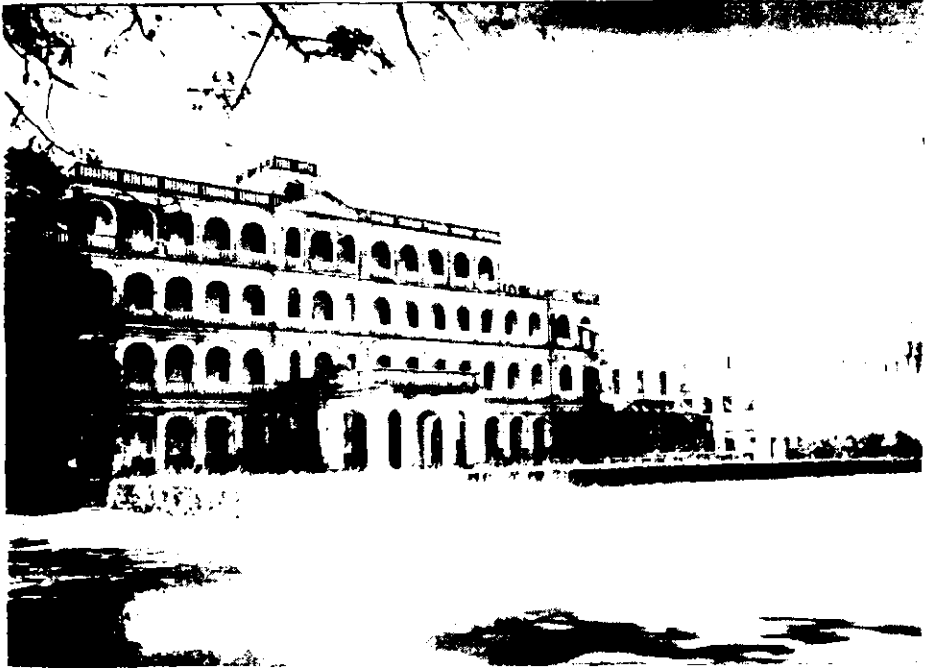
In fact, in all its activities, the miniature fellowship of the Hall prepares the student to take his place in the greater fellowship of the nation.

With the removal of the College from the City of Madras to Tambaram in 1937, the College ceased to be a constituent college of the University and became an affiliated college and had to obtain its affiliation afresh. It got its affiliation renewed for the Intermediate, Pass Degree and Honours courses in 1937. For the Intermediate and the Pass Degree, it continued to offer instruction in the languages of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Sanskrit and French. For the Intermediate examination it got affiliation in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Logic. For the Pass Degree courses it got its re-affiliation in 1937 in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Economics, Statistics, Philosophy and Politics. It was also permitted to continue to present students for the Honours Degree examination in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Botany, Zoology and Physics. Subsequent to 1937, the College got affiliation in Hindi for the Intermediate and Pass Degree courses (1948); for Economics Honours, Psychology Honours (1950) and Botany and Chemistry M.Sc. (1948). It gave up, however, teaching Urdu for the Intermediate and B.A. Degree courses and Statistics, Physics, Philosophy and Politics for the B.A. Degree courses.

From the year 1956, the College has started a Pre-University class and all the subjects which used to be taught for the Intermediate classes are being taught—but under a different syllabus—and also new subjects like World History and Advanced English and Psychology.

The strength of the College has steadily increased from 233 in 1880 to 1,258 at present.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1865

Principal: THE REV. X. EHRHART, S.J., M.A.

WHEN St. Joseph's College was started at Negapatam in 1844, it was rather a school than a college in our modern sense of the word. The name "College" is associated in our minds with the notion of an educational institution affiliated to a University, but in 1844 there was as yet no University of Madras to which affiliation could be sought. The primary object of the College was to impart instruction to the sons of French settlers of Pondicherry and Karaikal and to boys of English and Irish descent together with a sprinkling of young Indians. The programme of studies was on the model of similar institutions in Europe, comprising Latin, Greek, French or English, Algebra and Geometry. This necessitated a double staff, the medium of instruction being either French or English according to the students' mother tongue. Soon, however, this system of bifurcation came to an end, the main reason being that the French authorities of Pondicherry, on seeing that many of their boys left the Lycee or Government College to join the Jesuit College of Negapatam, decided to hand over their institution to the Fathers of the Foreign Missions of Paris with the result that the flow of students to Negapatam immediately stopped. As to the boys whose

mother tongue was English, their strength was also dwindling till they numbered scarcely twenty, and as they required a special staff and better accommodation than the Indian boys, it was decided to suppress that course and give the College a purely Indian orientation.

This happened in 1858. The University of Madras had just been founded and Indian parents began to wake up to the necessity of education for their children. The new Rector, Fr. Bedin, thought the time had come to take advantage of this awakening to improve the finances of the institution which were always in a distressing condition. The College was soon affiliated to the Madras University. Non-Christian students were also admitted into the College with the result that within a short time, the number of boys rose up to 400.

In those days the Madras University made no provision for post-graduate courses ; those who wished to take the M.A. Degree were compelled to study privately. Among the first St. Joseph's M.A.'s in the Negapatam days were P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, L. D. Swamikannu Pillai and A. Arockiasami Pillai.

The momentous step of transferring St. Joseph's College from Negapatam to Tiruchirapalli, a more central and more favourable place from every point of view, took place in 1883. In the meantime the construction work at Tiruchirapalli was carried on at white heat. Clive's house was so transformed and added to as not only to accommodate all the High School classes, but also to serve as hostel for the non-Christian students not residing at Tiruchirapalli. On the western side of the Boulevard Road two substantial buildings were raised side by side, the Fathers' house and the College properly so called. The accommodation of the Catholic boarders urgently demanded the acquisition of more land.

The Science block was added to the buildings. The Digby Hall consists of two parallel two-storeyed buildings, connected by a central corridor, each building measuring 160 x 30 feet. Upto 1952 the southern block was reserved for Physics, the northern for Chemistry ; but after the construction of a new three-storeyed building for Chemistry and Botany, the two blocks of the Digby Hall were given to Physics.

The College was affiliated in 1911 in Group II Intermediate course, Group II-b, B.A. Pass, and Branches, I, II-A and V of the B.A. Honours. The Natural Science courses were required to complete the science courses in Intermediate and in preparation for the same course in B.A., the B.A. Pass Chemistry main was in growing demand, side by side with the B.A. Pass Physics ; and above all, the Honours courses were to be offered in the three main branches of Mathematics, Physics and History and Economics.

St. Joseph's was the only mofussil college to start the Honours courses, and was followed only some years later by the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Later on, when the B.Sc. Degree was introduced in the University, B.A. and B.Sc. Pass were taught side by side ; until it was clear that the tide was definitely towards B.Sc. when B.A. was suppressed. Only a few years ago B.A. Botany was replaced by B.Sc. Botany.

With the opening of the Honours courses, the well equipped laboratories, the well stocked libraries and the attraction of an efficient staff, the number of students enrolled went up by leaps and bounds. The 400 students of 1910 soon increased to 500, then to 800 and then to 1,000 and more. Today the total number is 1,800.

In 1916 the Government of Madras, alarmed at the great shortage of trained teachers for the High School, proposed to the Management as a temporary measure, to open an L.T. course with a strength not exceeding 40 students and a duration of ten years. After due reflection the Management accepted the proposal. The course went on for twelve years.

Natural Science claimed as a useful, if not necessary, appendix, a museum rich in specimens of the minerals, insects, reptiles, birds and wild animals found in India. The museum of St. Joseph's College, one of the finest and richest in South India, is the work of FF. Castes, Newton, Leigh and Balam who, as Curators, spared no pains to make it what it is today.

The phenomenal increase in the number of students presented two problems which at first appeared insoluble, that of hostels and that of playgrounds. Slowly and steadily lands lying in between those of St. Joseph's were acquired, their level raised and turned into playgrounds, called Mahe grounds.

Between 1939-42 additional buildings were raised. Among them are the Lawley Hall wing projections, the first two blocks of the New Hostel, the Sacred Heart Hostel, the Brothers' quarters, the Boarders' kitchens and dining halls, the Bellarmine Hall and Guest house, and the Bertram buildings, not to mention minor constructions. The two central T-shaped blocks of the New Hostel were built during 1944, the centenary year of the College. The Brothers' quarters have lately been extended by 60 feet to serve as infirmary both for the Fathers and the students and to provide rooms for the young Jesuit students.

The centenary of the College was celebrated in February 1945. The occasion was taken advantage of for laying the foundation of the Centenary Memorial Library by Mr. Anthony Isar, who donated Rs. 5,000 for the construction of the building.

The College is affiliated in the following subjects :—

- Intermediate :** Part I —English.
 Part II —Tamil, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi, French and Latin.
 Part III —Group I —Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
 Group II —Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.
 Group III —Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- B.A. :** Group (i-b) Mathematics.
 Group (iv-b) Economics and History.
 Group (v) Languages : Tamil and Sanskrit.
- B.Sc. :** Physics Main (Chemistry and Mathematics Subsidiaries).
 Chemistry Main (Physics and Mathematics Subsidiaries).
 Chemistry Main (Physics and Botany Subsidiaries).
- B.Sc. Honours :** Physics Main (Chemistry and Mathematics Subsidiaries).
- B.A. Honours :** Br. I-A — Mathematics.
 Br. IV — Economics with History and Politics.

Between 1945 and 1955, the College was affiliated in the following subjects : 1948—B. Com. course ; 1948—Hindi in B.A., Intermediate and B.Com. and 1952—B.Sc. Botany.

In 1953, the Institute of Social Service was started with Fr. Adisayam as Director, to train social workers both in theory and in practice. In 1955, the College had a staff of 93 Professors, Lecturers and Tutors imparting instruction to 1,800 students.

The latest addition to the imposing array of buildings is a neat Pavilion-cum-Stadium erected under the Campus Project Scheme of the Government of India, both the staff and students contributing their share in the work.

The most urgent need of the College at present would seem to be a good Library building to house the 40,000 books, thus freeing the classrooms where the Library is at present located.

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1880

Principal : SRI R. KRISHNAMURTI, M.A.

ON the 22nd March 1794, Pachaiyappa Mudaliar, whose name will always be treasured in the History of South Indian education, bequeathed his wealth for religious and charitable purposes. For some time, however, the executors of the will had ignored this provision. Eventually, the Supreme Court, by a decree created a body of Hindu Trustees to manage the estate. One lakh of pagodas (3½ lakhs of rupees) was set apart for religious charities detailed in Pachaiyappa's will, and all accumulations beyond that amount were diverted for educational purposes. The institution originally founded in January 1842, was the "Pachaiyappa's Preparatory School". In 1858, it was raised to a High School.

In 1880 when Mr. D. M. Cruickshank was Principal, Pachaiyappa's became a second grade college of the University of Madras. The first batch of students sent up for F.A. Examination was 21 ; fourteen passed with three first classes. Alongside this intellectual facet of the College, physical education also received a fillip. The use of the plot of ground opposite to the Esplanade building was secured from the Government

during the Presidentship of Sri P. Ranganatha Mudaliar (1882-1891) and it was converted into an excellent gymnasium. A trained physical instructor was appointed.

In 1884, Mr. John Adam became Principal. He suggested to the Management to raise the institute to a first-grade college and proposed a clear cut separation between the College and the High School. He organised the teaching staff into departments and one of the Indian language masters was designated as Superintendent of 'Vernaculars'. By this time, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit and Malayalam were taught in the College, in addition to English and the Humanities. In 1889, the institution became a first grade college. The B.A. classes opened with History, Philosophy and Biology as optional subjects of study. Biology had to be given up in 1891. The library was improved. A donation of Rs. 4,000 was also received from the Maharajah of Travancore, mainly for equipping the library. Students' Literary Societies were formed. The gymnasium became very live with the facilities provided for playing Cricket and Tennis. During one year the College Cricket team annexed the much coveted Brandt-Hutchins Cricket Trophy after a tough fight in Inter-collegiate Cricket. This was the beginning of the College's glorious career in Cricket which has been growing ever since. Teaching in Shorthand as an experimental measure was also tried, and by 1866 a separate Commercial School was founded after the name of P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker. This Commercial School has since developed into one of the best equipped schools of technology in Southern India. The Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities have thus been pioneers in technical education as well.

The Golden Jubilee of the institution was celebrated on the 26th November 1892 on a grand scale in the Pachaiyappa's Hall with His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne in the Chair. The President of the Trust Board, Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu (himself an old boy), delivered the Jubilee address stressing that the aim of Pachaiyappa's institutions was liberal education. The Viceroy paid a high tribute to the work of the Trustees, and expressed his hope that the institution would continue to be a seat of National Culture and train students worthy of the noble Founder. The period from 1892 to 1903 was one of consolidation. The library was reorganised, and the 3,800 books were classified on the model of the British Museum Catalogue Code. In 1899 the educational authorities remarked that the library was "magnificent" and "very well used". During the same year a small hostel was opened by Principal Lepper in a rented building.

On the 21st November 1902 the Diamond Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's Charities was celebrated. Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, who presided said, "Pachaiyappa's College and High School are certainly among the most senior educational establishments in Southern India The

solid basis consists not only of the endowment but also of the good traditions " which were being steadily built up. Shortly afterwards, Mathematics was introduced as an additional subject in the Degree course. This had the expected result of stepping up the strength of the College. Next, Science subjects were introduced into the F.A. course. This involved additional expenditure, both recurring and nonrecurring. The Wenlock Memorial Committee transferred to the College a sum of Rs. 6,300 to be used for the establishment of a laboratory. The University kindly gave a grant of Rs. 27,000:- for the extension of the College building to house the laboratories. In 1908 the Government sanctioned an equal amount. The Management then constructed the laboratories at the back of the main buildings in the Esplanade. The High School and College libraries were separated.

During the Principalship of Mr. Eric Drew, the High Court of Madras established the College Council and revised the contribution of the Board of Trustees by a decree. The College Council was to consist of the Principal, Professors of the College, the Headmaster, one member elected by the Trust Board annually and one member elected annually by the members of the staff who were not ex-officio members. In 1912, Physical Sciences were added to the B.A. course during the Principalship of Mr. J. C. Rollo.

The small hostel started in 1899 grew in proportions, and the rented buildings became inadequate and uneconomic. It was also felt that a good part of the College community should reside in a College hostel to develop the true academic atmosphere. To achieve this end, the Trustees resolved to construct a building for the hostel. A site was obtained at Chetput and the Government gave a grant of Rs. 99,000. Thanks to the energy and drive of Dewan Bahadur V. Masilamani Pillai and Mr. (now Sir) C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (two of the Trustees), liberal donations were collected. Mrs. Besant also helped the Trustees in their endeavours. The construction of the hostel buildings was begun in 1914, but was completed only in 1921 as the First World War interfered with the progress of construction. The total cost of construction exceeded four lakhs of rupees. Prof. P. Subramanya Ayyar became the first Warden.

With Mr. V. Thirumalai Pillai as President of the Trust Board, the College got further affiliation in Tamil and South Indian History in Gr. V of the Degree course. Mr. Andrew Smith, the Principal, started the College Magazine as a Miscellany. The year 1921 saw a significant change in the administration of the College. The authorities took the bold step of appointing an Indian as Principal, Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, M.A. (Cantab), who toned up the discipline and finances of the College. Honours affiliation was secured in History, Philosophy and Economics during the years 1924,

1925 and 1926 respectively. The College also became an original member of the University Training Corps (the forerunner of the N.C.C.). At first, a platoon was formed and soon it became a full Company of 82, with the Principal himself as Officer-Commanding. The Pachaiyappa's Rover Crew was also doing active work. Athletics was encouraged further by the improvement of the playfields. The Principal also became the Warden of the Hostel. The Library was improved and special libraries were opened for Honours students.

In 1927, the Trustees permitted the Principal to admit Adi Dravida pupils also, thus throwing open the gates of culture to the entire Hindu community. Rao Bahadur K. Chinnatambi Pillai became Principal in 1928. During his regime, Physical education became compulsory for the Intermediate classes, and a qualified Physical Director was appointed. The strength of the College was steadily outstripping the available accommodation. The University Inspection Commission of 1928 recommended the reduction of strength to 800 from 1,200. The Trustees were worried. They did not want to deny admission to those who yearned for higher knowledge. Further, the Esplanade had become too busy and noisy. So they planned to shift the College to Chetput, in the spacious grounds adjoining the hostel. For sometime it had to remain only a plan for want of funds. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. K. Venkataswamy Naidu, two of the Trustees, prevailed upon their colleagues on the Board of Trustees to run a raffle in aid of the Building Fund. The suggestion was approved and a raffle was run with Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami (Asst. Professor of English) as Secretary of the Raffle Committee. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was realised and it became the nucleus of the Residential College Building Fund.

Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari (Principal, 1935-1938) took a keen interest in the Residential College Scheme. A committee of the whole Board of the Trustees with the Principal as Secretary was formed to work out the scheme. The Principal spared no pains to get all the details for the success of the scheme. It was the good luck of the institution that one of its esteemed and longstanding Trustees, Kumararajah M. A. Muthaiah Chettiar of Chettinad, became the State Minister of Education. Filled with zeal and high ideals of service, he influenced his colleagues on the Ministry to approve the Pachaiyappa's College Buildings Scheme. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar (the present Vice-Chancellor of the University) became the President of the Board of Trustees in 1938. With an approved scheme awaiting fulfilment, he put his soul into it. Detailed estimates for the construction were drawn up and he headed a deputation of the Trustees and waited upon the then Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. After carefully hearing the deputationists he agreed to recommend the grant-in-aid to the Government. A sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs was sanctioned. Without

further ado, the work of construction was begun. Mr. D. S. Sarma (Principal, 1938-41) was daily visiting the site of construction along with the President. Thanks to the untiring and selfless zeal of the Management the construction begun in March 1939 was completed by May 1940—a wonderful example of pertinacity, zeal and expedition.

Simultaneously with the construction of the buildings, the University authorities were moved for further affiliation. Thanks again to the personal interest evinced by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, the College secured affiliation in 1940 in the following courses of study :—Honours in Mathematics ; B.Sc. (Pass) with Physics and Chemistry as main ; Natural Sciences, as subsidiary and in the Intermediate Part III : Vidwan and B.O.L. courses.

The New Buildings were declared open by H.E. Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, in August 1940. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar in his speech traced the history of the Residential College Scheme from 1913 and thanked his colleagues, the staff, the institutions and others who had helped towards the realisation of the scheme. He also acknowledged the deep debt of gratitude of the management to the Government. The College moved into its new habitat in the academic year 1940-41. Apart from the new courses of study, co-education was also introduced. It has subsequently been given up in the Intermediate course according to the orders of the University. Mr. D. S. Sarma retired in 1941 and the Vice-Principal Mr. V. Tiruvenkatasami was promoted Principal.

The Centenary of the foundation of the institution was celebrated on a grand scale in February 1942 in the presence of the elite of the city. The Governor of Madras presided on the occasion. Kumararajah (now Rajah Sir) M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, the President of the Trust Board, delivered an inspiring address on the achievements of the institution during the first century of its existence. The Principal (being himself an old boy) gave a list of a few of the old boys who had distinguished themselves in several walks of life. Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Sir A. Seshaiyah Sastri, Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar, Rajamantra Praveena N. Madhava Rao, Sir S. Varadachariar, Mr. Justice B. Somayya, Mr. Justice M. Patanjali Sastri, Mr. P. Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Reddy (now in the Central Cabinet), Hon'ble Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi (now Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh), Principal Seshadri (formerly of Benares University), Rao Bahadur V. Ranganathan Chetty (founder of the Victoria Hostel, Madras), Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, Mr. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Mr. T. S. Avinasingam Chettiar and Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddy are some of the brightest *jewels in the garland of the alumni.*

One chapter in the "Book of Eternity" was closed with the centenary and the second glorious chapter began. Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu became Principal in 1942 and he got affiliation for the College in B.Com. Pass course—for the first time in the annals of the University of Madras. In 1944 B.O.L. Honours courses in Tamil and Telugu were started in this College—again a pioneer attempt in the history of Education in Southern India. Fresh affiliation in Botany and Zoology mains in the B.Sc. course was also secured. Malayalam and French were introduced in Part II of the Intermediate course. French was also introduced in Part II of the B.Com. course. The Vidwan courses gave place to the Intermediate group 'D'. The College was at this stage thrown open to all Indians, irrespective of caste and religion. Thus the institution became a National Centre of culture in every sense of the term. Dr. Narayanaswami Naidu left the service in 1947. The Vice-Principal Mr. R. Krishnamurti was promoted Principal. He had been on the staff of the College for three decades and he took up the work with homely zeal. In 1949 affiliation in B.Com. Honours was secured. Hindi was added as an additional language in Part II of the B.Com. and Intermediate courses. In the following year the B.O.L. Honours courses gave place to Honours course in Tamil Literature. In 1956 the College has been affiliated in the Pre-University course of studies.

The opening of new courses of study obviously increased the strength of the College to nearly two thousands. This posed another problem to the Trustees—hostel accommodation. Dr. Satakopan, the President of the Trust Board (1950-51), was empowered by his colleagues to move the Government in the matter. Thanks to his perseverance the scheme for constructing additional blocks of buildings was sanctioned, and by 1953 the construction of two new blocks of buildings was completed. Now the Hostel houses 550 inmates. It is the cherished desire of the Board of Trustees to have additional buildings for the College also. Plans have been drawn up for further new buildings and it is their hope that the present President of the Trust Board, Mr. V. M. P. Muthuswami Chettiar, who is very keen that the buildings should come up within a year, will be able to achieve this aim.

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1914

Principal : MISS A. R. IRAVATHI, B.A. (HONS.),
PH.D., B.ED.

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE for Women, Madras, situated on the South Beach Road and facing the Marina, stands as a monument to a pioneer effort in the higher education of women in South India. This first Government college for women in the Madras Presidency was started on 14th July 1914. It was affiliated to the University as a second grade college under Group III and was known as "The Madras College for Women."

To begin with it had 33 students. In 1916 it was affiliated to the University of Madras in Group V, History and Economics of the B.A. course and thus became a first grade college. In 1917 with Her Majesty the Queen's permission the name of the College was changed to "Queen Mary's College for Women". It continued to grow in numerical strength. In 1918 the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the permanent retention of the College.

The first Principal, Miss Dorothy De la Hey, to whom the College owes a great deal for its growth and development, guided the affairs of the College as its Principal for 21 years.

“The Capper House” from which the College began, was at first only rented by Government. This was the parent house, the nucleus from which grew all class rooms and all the hostel accommodation of the College. In March 1915 this building, with its large compound was acquired by Government. New buildings were constructed there in succession in 1915, 1918 and 1921—The Pentland Block in 1915 named after the Governor, Lord Pentland, the Stone Block in 1918 called after Sir Henry Stone, the Director of Public Instruction and the Central Jeypore Block in 1921, with the Library to its south and the Assembly Hall to its north. Still there was demand for more accommodation and the needs of the College continued to grow. A separate L.T. (Teacher-Training) course was opened in the College premises till it was later moved to Lady Willingdon Training College, on the Marina. The adjoining property known as Beach House and Sankara Ayyar House was bought by the Government in 1922, and in 1923 the Military Bungalow on Edward Elliot's Road which had been rented for many years by the College was transferred from the Military to the Civil Department of the Government.

In July 1923 affiliation to Groups I and II of the Intermediate was obtained and it marked the end of the period when students of the Intermediate classes got their tuition in Presidency College. From that year the Capper House became the nucleus of the Science Laboratories of the College when laboratories for giving instruction in Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry were fitted up there. The College became a feeder to other institutions, and the majority of the students who finished the Intermediate course either joined the Medical College or went to Presidency College to complete the Pass or Honours Degree course there, while the minority joined the III year class of group V in the College itself. In 1929 the Science Block facing Lloyds Road was completed and the Physics and Chemistry Departments were transferred to the new building. The new block comprises of two rows of buildings forming an 'H' pattern, the eastern half housing the Physics and the Western half the Chemistry Departments. Both the Physics and the Chemistry laboratories are fully equipped with provision for B.A. work.

In 1945 the Household Arts Cottage and kitchen were built. In 1949 the much needed Dining Hall and the Home Science Blocks were constructed. In 1950 the new Chemistry Lecture Hall and in 1953 the Nutrition Animal Room were built. The accommodation of the College as it stands today consists of the Capper House, the Main Buildings (three blocks), the Science Blocks, the Home Science Block, the Garden Hall and the Tennis Court Hall, the Household Arts Cottage and certain adjuncts belonging to the hostel and to the College Social Service Work Units. The construction of the Open Air Theatre in 1956 completes the list to date.

Its construction was sponsored by the Youths Welfare programme of the Government of India.

The hostel has grown along with the College. The first membership consisting of the Principal and Miss Myers (then a lecturer and later the successor of Miss De la Hey as Principal) and about 20 students, grew in numbers to include, in 1934, 17 resident staff, 14 Queen Mary's students and 85 other students studying in the Lady Willingdon Training College and Presidency College. The hostel amenities too have been multiplied in course of time, giving an adequate number of rooms, kitchens, dining halls, prayer rooms, play grounds and a swimming pool. The piano came as a gift from Mrs. Stone, the wife of the Director of Public Instruction connected with the early days of the College. In 1932 the hostel purchased a Ford Bus that has proved to be useful to the hostel and to the College as a whole.

All the hostel students are divided into Tutorial groups and each group is placed under the special care of a resident member of the staff. The hostel staff consists of : The Warden (The Principal), the Deputy Warden (a senior Gazetted Officer and a member of the Teaching Staff), six Tutors (members of Teaching Staff), a full time tutor, the College Doctor (with M.B.B.S. qualifications), the House Keeper and the Manager. They reside in the quarters in the ground floor or in separate Bungalows, 7 members of staff in free residential quarters with hostel duties and 7 in rented residential quarters without hostel duties.

The College is affiliated to the Madras University in the following subjects :

Intermediate :

Household Arts under Part III
 Psychology under Part III
 Tamil (Higher Grade under Part III with Histories)
 Telugu (Higher Grade under Part III with Histories)
 Sanskrit (Higher Grade under Part III with Histories)
 Hindi (Higher Grade under Part III with Histories)

B.A. Degree Course :

Mathematics I (a) and II (a).
 Group V Tamil
 Geography Main with Economics Subsidiary
 Group V Telugu

The Science Degree course has changed over from B.A. (Science) to B.Sc. consequent on the introduction of new courses of studies in Geography.

B.Sc. and other Sciences :

B.Sc. Mathematics Main, Subsidiary Physics and Chemistry and Geography.

B.Sc. Physics Main and Subsidiary Mathematics and Chemistry.

B.Sc. Chemistry with Subsidiary Physics and Mathematics.

B.Sc. Geography with Physics and Chemistry and Mathematics and Chemistry as Subsidiaries.

B.Sc. Home Science :

Opening of Nutrition Department in this College.

Honours Course :

B.A. Hons. course in Geography. B.Sc. Hons. course in Geography.

The new courses of study stressing the importance of general (liberal) education have been introduced with the Pre-University course (1956), and the re-organised Degree courses will be introduced from 1957.

During the last forty-two years, the strength of the College has increased enormously. Beginning with 33 students in 1914, it has now on its rolls 730 students. In 1914, the College began with one Principal, one Lecturer and six part-time language staff. Now there are 82 members on the teaching staff.

Physical Education is under the guidance of a Physical Directress and a Physical Training Instructress. Classes in Physical Education are held 4 days in the week, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. for the day students and between 4-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. for the Hostel students. Inter-collegiate and Inter-divisional matches are played.

A Lady Doctor with M.B.B.S. qualifications resides in the quarters attached to the College. She attends the dispensary every day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3—5 p.m. except on Sundays. Immediately after the admissions are over, the Doctor examines the I year and III year students and copies of her report are sent to the University, to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Director of Medical Services.

The College Students' Union was formed in 1928 to give the students opportunities for training in self-government. The Dramatic Association meant to foster the histrionic and artistic talents has an important place in the College. The Old Students' Association was started in 1918 to strengthen the link between the College and its past students. The College Magazine which used to be edited and published by a Student-Editor assisted by a Sub-Editor now has an Editorial Board. It helps the old students to keep in touch with the progressive changes and developments in the College.

The National Cadet Corps formed in 1954 is found to be popular with the students. Two members of staff have undergone the Pre-Commission

Training Course in Delhi. The Sub Troop of the Girls' Division of this College goes through an active programme of work.

Under different names an association of students has been engaged in social services of various kinds right through the history of the College. In the early years, the College had a Village Workers' Union engaged in work like volunteering in Health and Baby Week Exhibitions, maintaining a night school for the children of the College employees and tennis chokras and rickshawmen and Hospital visiting. From these early efforts has developed the present Social Service League. Since 1946 this body has expanded its activities which at present include running of an Elementary School for the children of the Kailasapuram *cheri*, a food section to provide the school children with mid-day meal, a weaving and spinning centre to teach the boys a craft, and a free dispensary, *cheri* visiting, an adult literacy school, hospital visiting, needle work, *Bhajana* and printing work of woven material. The Social Service League Elementary School had a strength of 50 pupils and 2 teachers in 1940. To-day there are 242 pupils and 5 teachers, the pupils being drawn from the 3 or 4 *cheris* and *kuppams* in the neighbourhood. The School suffers from lack of a suitable school building for which purpose a fund was started as early as 1948. A school building scheme has since been taken up. The Food Section provides the children of the school with free mid-day meal daily. Free milk is distributed to these children and to their families. The Spinning and Weaving Centre is run with the help of a qualified Instructor. Classes are conducted both in the morning and evening for the *cheri* boys and girls. The Kailasapuram *cheri* won the Corporation Shield for cleanliness for 3 years in succession. With the help of the League the *cheri* people were able to acquire their own land from the Government on a co-operative basis. Student volunteers teach needle-work to the women of the *cheri*. The adult literacy section runs a night school—one for men and another for women. Besides these items of social service for the *cheri* people the members of the League also carry on other activities. Volunteers visit the city hospitals with books and magazines; entertainments are also given for the benefit of the patients on special occasions like the Independence Day. The League also takes part in various Social Service Exhibitions and has been represented in all the welfare organizations in the city.

In all the various aspects of its work there is close contact between the staff and students. The Tutorial system is worked with considerable success. The College is singularly free from disciplinary troubles. The students have developed a remarkable sense of responsibility and loyalty towards their alma mater and the general tone of the institution has been of a high order.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1925

Principal : REV. S. ARULSAMI, S.J., M.A.

THE College was opened on July 8, 1925 with 75 students. At the outset it was undecided whether or not the Intermediate classes should be attached to the College. Therefore it was decided to begin with the Junior B.A. at the outset. Moreover only the first two storeys of the College, north of the central staircase had been built. Fr. Bertram who was appointed Principal gathered around him a promising staff consisting of two English Fathers namely, Fr. L. D. Murphy, M.A. (Oxon), Professor of English, and Fr. Burrows, M.A. (Cantab), Professor of European History. To help Fr. Murphy, Fr. A. Quinn, the Veteran English Professor of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, joined the staff of this College. Fr. F. Basenach had returned from London University with his Degree in Economics just in time to take charge of that branch. Fr. Sauliere became the Professor of French.

From modest beginnings the College grew and expanded in such a short time that the University Commission of 1928 described its progress as "spectacular". Under its successive Principals, it has had a rapid

and tremendous growth. Now it occupies a remarkably high place among the great colleges of South India.

The fifteen years of Fr. Bertram's administration constituted a period of steady growth. Fr. Bertram was not only a popular teacher but was also a great organiser. In fact, as Sir A. P. Patro said in the course of the inauguration of the College, "South India owes a debt of gratitude to the indefatigable energy and educational organisation of these selfless missionaries, for whom self sacrifice and service are the cardinal principles of their lives".

In 1926-27 the strength of the College went up to 280, as the Intermediate classes were opened for the first time that year. Temporary sheds had to be put up in order to accommodate the increased boarders in the hostel. The year 1926 saw the construction of the fourth block, thanks to a donation of Rs. 10,000 received from Rome and the grant from the Government. Six more hostel blocks were added in the course of the year. Honours and M.A. classes in Mathematics and Economics were opened. Unfortunately the College sustained a great loss in the death of Fr. Quinn on 19th August 1927. There was a continuous increase in the number of students and additional hostel blocks were constructed. In 1931-32 a new Physics laboratory was built for the Intermediate classes.

It is of interest to note that the College Chapel was inaugurated on the 6th of March by His Grace Archbishop Mederlet.

Sad events occurred in 1935 and 1936. Fr. Honore died on 15th June 1935 and Fr. Bertram's demise occurred on 2nd June 1936. Fr. Bertram who had acted as Vice-Chancellor for three months was an educationist of great reputation.

In 1938-39 the B.A. Chemistry Laboratory and the new Science Lecture Halls came into being largely through the earnest efforts of Rev. Fr. L. D. Murphy, who was the Rector and Principal during 1937-42. During his term of office the third storey of the College building was constructed. Many improvements and additions to the Hostel appeared including new blocks, large dining halls and new bathing rooms. Moreover, the Cricket field, its pavilion and the physical training field as well as the galleries from which the games could be watched, were the additional amenities which appeared during the period. It is remarkable that the strength steadily rose to 1400 by 1939. The results of the candidates sent up by Loyola College for the University examinations have always been splendid; not only in the number of passes but also in the number of distinctions and first classes the College has established a record. In 1939-40 only six out of 404 students failed completely.

Fr. Murphy was succeeded by Rev. Fr. Jerome D'Souza both as Rector and Principal in 1942. He came with the rich experience he had as Rector of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. He was responsible for the expansion of Loyola College by the opening of several new courses. Hindi and French were provided in Part III of the B.A., Latin and Natural Science in the Intermediate and Botany and Zoology in the B.Sc. Moreover B. Com. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Hons.) in Chemistry were opened for the first time. The period saw the addition of new buildings, and a new storey was added to the Father's Bungalow. There arose two new hostels each of three storeys, a gigantic Chemistry block and finally a colossal "Library-cum-auditorium" which is now known as the Bertram Hall.

After Fr. Jerome D'Souza's term of Principalship, Fr. Gordon became Rector and later the Principal. Though Fr. Gordon was in favour of a reduced strength in order to provide scope for closer contact between the teachers and the taught, it was difficult to restrict the admission. Fr. Gordon's regime witnessed further expansion in the courses of studies offered. New affiliation was obtained for Botany in the B.Sc., Commerce in the Intermediate, Latin in the B.A. and Chemistry in the M.Sc. courses. There were further additions to buildings in the shape of two new blocks to the hostel, a colony of 40 houses for the menials and low-paid servants of the College and an elementary school for their children.

Fr. J. Kalathil, S. J., succeeded Fr. Gordon as Rector and Fr. Mathias, S.J., took over as Principal. During the one year which Fr. Mathias spent as Principal he started the 'Social Studies' course. He was changed to Vijayawada to be in charge of the destinies of the newly opened Andhra Loyola College there.

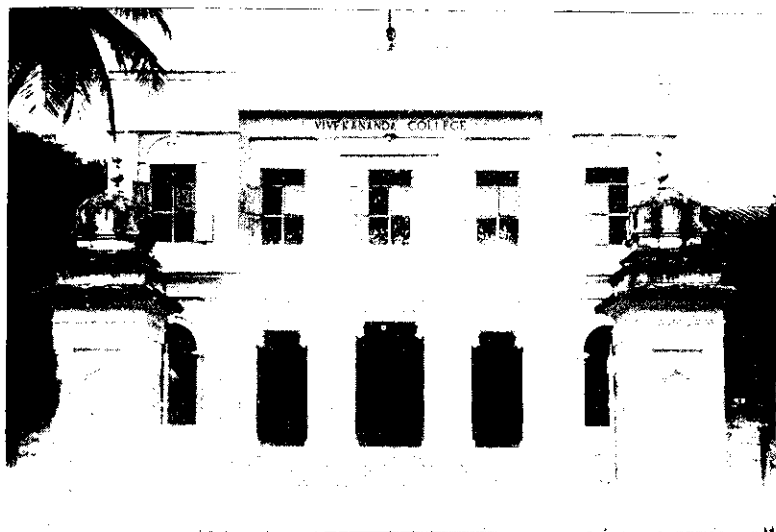
He was succeeded by Fr. S. Arulswami, S.J. During this period Fr. Kalathil built more houses for low-income groups. Buildings intended for the College staff are rising up in Choolaimedu. The year 1954 was marked by the visit of Cardinal Gracias to preside over the College Day function. His speech on the occasion is still remembered for its eloquence and erudition.

The increase in the strength of the College has been amazing. From 74 in 1925 it has come up to 1824 in the present year. But recently there has been an attempt to keep the strength at a lower level, for in 1952 the strength had shot up to 1953 and in 1954 to 2004. The College offers instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Ancient History, Indian History and Logic, Commerce, Natural Science and Hindi in the Intermediate and Mathematics, Economics and History, Physics and Chemistry main, Botany in the B.A. and B.Sc. and B.A. (Hons.) in Mathematics, Economics, B.Sc. (Hons.) Chemistry, B. Com. Pass and Honours. From time to

time additional buildings have been erected to provide increased accommodation both for the College and Hostel. Under the vigilant and sympathetic guidance of the Fathers and the Rector the College has established a great reputation for sound discipline.

The College has provided suitable play-fields and equipments for a variety of games. Foot-ball, Hockey, Basket-ball, Volley-ball, Tennis and Playground ball are all provided. Tennis has been a favourite with the students of the College and the provisions made are adequate. In this connection it is a pleasure to add that Fr. Basenach has, from the outset, taken interest in organizing Tennis and to this day the Tennis Courts of the College continue to be places of lively activity.

VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1946

Principal : SRI N. SUNDARAM IYER, M.A.

THE VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE was established in 1946 in order to meet the unprecedented demand for higher education. Prominent public spirited gentlemen, to mention only a few—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Sri N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar, Sri C. Ramanujachariar, Sri N. Chandrasekara Aiyar, and Sri M. Subbaraya Aiyar—took steps to found in the City of Madras, a new first-grade college offering comprehensive courses of study immediately and secured the co-operation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, who suggested a solution within the means of the organisers, not sacrificing efficiency.

It was resolved that the college should be named VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE after the great founder of the Ramakrishna Mission, that the admission of students to it and the appointment of the staff therefor should be made according to merit and efficiency without distinction of caste, creed or any such consideration, and that the Management of the College should be entrusted to the Ramakrishna Mission whose labours in the field of education as well as social service and religion were well

known, that the promoters should constitute themselves into a registered body called the "Madras Education Society" and that the college should be started, using temporarily the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Residential Buildings at Mylapore, the school having been shifted from Madras during the evacuation days, and that application should be made to the University for starting the college from June 1946. The Governing Body of the Ramakrishna Mission generously gave their consent to the proposals.

Application was made to the University for the affiliation of the college to be started from the academic year 1946-47, in Intermediate, B.A. Economics and Geography, B.Sc. with Chemistry and Mathematics main and B. Com. courses.

The Governing Body consisted of the following:—N. Gopaldaswami Aiyangar, V. T. Krishnamachari, Hon. Chief Justice Rajamannar, T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, V. L. Ethiraj, Justice N. Chandrasekara Aiyar, C. Ramanujachari and M. Subbaroya Aiyar. The President of the Ramakrishna Math at Madras and the Principal of the College and a nominee of the University are ex-officio members. The present location of the College was decided upon for the main reason that it would serve a large number of boys of middle class families who could not afford higher collegiate education if they were to live in hostels and incur heavy expenses. In all, the College campus consists of a total area of about 14 acres of which 3 acres form the play-grounds for major games and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres for minor games, the building area and the open compound attached to them covering $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Further, buildings with a floor space of 16,000 sq. ft. and an Open Air Theatre were erected between 1946 and 1955. A new Science block ground-floor and first floor at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000 is under construction and is nearing completion. It is also proposed to construct a second floor over this block at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

The existing Hostel which accommodates about 160 students is in a series of blocks of a temporary nature. A pucca three storeyed building at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000 is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupation by the beginning of next term. There are also proposals to construct another Hostel at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 to accommodate 100 students and a new dining hall at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Regular work of the College began from 1st July 1946 with the following courses of study:—(1) Intermediate Groups, I, II, and III. (2) B.A. Pass Economics and Geography. (3) B.Sc. Pass, Mathematics and Chemistry Main. In the following year, the College obtained further affiliation in B. Com. Pass, B.A. Honours (Economics) and B. Sc. Pass (Physics Main). During 1949-50 further recognition was granted for B.A. Honours Mathematics and B. Sc. Statistics. The latter was, however, subsequently replaced

by B.A. Mathematics. In 1951-52 the College obtained permission to start Botany B. Sc. Main and in 1952-53 affiliation was obtained to start Philosophy Honours. From the beginning of the year 1954-55, the College was granted further affiliation in Branch VIII, Sanskrit Honours. From the current official year, Pre-University course instead of the Intermediate has been introduced. Proposals for development of facilities for Post-graduate education and research in the departments of Mathematics and Chemistry in this College are under the consideration of the Central Government.

The College is managed by a Committee of which the ex-officio President is the President of Sri Ramakrishna Math and Mission, Madras. The Secretary of the Committee is Sri M. Subbaroya Aiyar and the Assistant Secretary is the Principal of the College.

When the College was started in 1946, the strength was 322 and it rose to 1,273 in 1951-52 and 1,590 in 1955-56. The present strength of the College is 1,600.

Every year the College spends about Rs. 20,000 towards scholarships for the needy students of the various classes, and about 275 students thus are benefited.

The number of volumes in the College General Library is 23,636 and annually a sum of Rs. 12,000/- is spent on books, maps and periodicals. Apart from the daily newspapers, the College subscribes for 23 foreign and 35 Indian periodicals.

A unique feature of the College is the emphasis that is being placed on the importance of Religious Instruction on a broad non-sectarian basis. Congregational prayers are being conducted on Mondays and are followed by talks by distinguished personages. There are ten Associations and all of them are doing good work.

Government have sanctioned a platoon of the National Cadet Corps for this College with the strength of an Officer and 38 Cadets. The number of applicants for admission to the N.C.C. far exceeds the number of vacancies. There are also a few students of the College who are cadets in the N.C.C. Batteries and in the N.C.C. Air Wing.

The members of College Social Service League are always active by conducting classes for adults, doing garden work, raising vegetables in the College garden and putting up pathways, selling T.B. Seals and S.P.C.A. flags etc. Emphasis on the dignity of labour is being made to its members and prizes to some of the students have been awarded for manual labour. The students also take part in community project areas of the State during summer vacations.

Students of the Pre-University and Intermediate classes are compulsorily attending physical training classes. Optional participation is provided through inter-class, inter-departmental and open tournaments. The major games where a large number of players regularly attend are (1) Tennis, (2) Cricket, (3) Hockey, and (4) Volley ball. The College regularly participates in Inter-collegiate league and knock out tournaments in Cricket, Tennis and Volley-Ball. Details of the games provided in this College are (1) Cricket, (2) Hockey, (3) Football, (4) Basketball, (5) Volleyball, (6) Baseball, (7) Tennis, (8) Badminton, (9) Tennikoit, (10) Athletics, and (11) Weight Lifting. Yogasana classes are also conducted (both in theory and practice) and admission thereto is free.

A qualified medical officer is appointed every year to examine all the new entrants into the Junior classes.

The College Endowment Fund consisting of Government Securities, Mortgage loans and Shares, exceeds Rs. 6,00,000.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1867

Principal : SRI B. M. TIRUNARANAN, B.A. (HONS.)

THE GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, Coimbatore, had its humble beginnings in an Anglo-Vernacular school established in 1852 by the then Collector of the District, Mr. E. B. Thomas. It was managed by a committee of European and local gentlemen (European Judges, Collectors, settlers, and other prominent citizens). At first the School was called "The Thomas Anglo-Vernacular School", after its founder, but subsequently it came to be known as "The Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School". The School had a moderate attendance of 79 at the time.

In 1861 this institution became a middle school and in 1867-68 it attained the stature of a high school. To develop the school further, Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., was brought as its head and in the next year, in 1868-69, the first University classes were started. Thus the School became "The Coimbatore College", and the first batch of two students passed the F.A. examination held in December, 1870. But the University classes were found to be very uneconomic and so in 1871, the college classes were abolished. However,

the management made fresh efforts to raise the institution to a second grade college, and their efforts proved successful and in 1876 the F.A. classes were re-opened. Mr. Flanagan was the Principal, and to him goes the credit of developing the institution, and serving it for nearly two decades. It was he who first instituted the College "Coat of Arts" bearing the Motto *supere aude* ("dare to be wise," an apt ideal for the youth of the day in quest of knowledge). In recognition of the invaluable services of the two pioneers, Thomas and Flanagan, the additions made to the College buildings were named after them, the Thomas Hall and the Flanagan Block.

The strength of the institution which was 79 in 1852 had increased considerably by the end of the century. There were 383 pupils in March 1893, of whom 55 were in the University classes. The College was open to all communities.

The beginning of the present century was gloomy, owing to outbreaks of plague in Coimbatore town, from 1903. The people were scared away from it and consequently, both the strength of the College and its finances dwindled. But the Committee of Management somehow pulled on till 1919. On 1st June, 1919 at their request, the Madras Government took over the management and control of the College. Thus after a long period of 67 years of private management, the Coimbatore College became the "Government College, Coimbatore", with the first Indian Principal in the person of Sri K. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer. With improved finances, and stable conditions of pay and service assured to the teachers under State control, there was all round progress.

With the increase in strength, the lack of accommodation became a pressing problem. Proposals for new buildings in spacious grounds were, however, held up for want of funds, and the College continued in the same inadequate buildings till 1931. In that year, the present buildings fell vacant on the abolition of the Medical School which was housed there; and the College was shifted thither. It was Mr. Slater, the then Collector of Coimbatore, who was responsible for this welcome change. "The Slater Hall" in the College preserves his memory. The strength of the Intermediate classes rose from 132 in 1930-31 to 171 in 1931-32. The strength of the College went on increasing during the thirties and touched the record of 367 of whom 33 were women. But in spite of all this progress, the College remained a second grade institution.

But the year 1946 marked the beginning of a big leap in the progress of the institution which has continued ever since. In that year a University Commission appointed for the purpose visited the College and recommended its affiliation in B.A. and B.Com. courses. In July 1946, the

Secondary School (which was subsequently abolished) and the Training School, which had both been under the Principal of the College were transferred to the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore, and the institution was upgraded into a first grade college. Degree courses were opened in Mathematics (Gr. i-b), Geography (Gr. viii) and B.Com. In 1948, B.A. Economics and History (Gr. iv-b) was added. In 1950, B.A. Zoology and Botany groups were also started. Provision was made in 1950 for Group D Tamil in the Intermediate. The B.O.L. course in Tamil was started in 1952, and this was converted in 1954 into B.A. Tamil (Gr. V). In 1955 a new group was added to the Intermediate course namely, Histories and Higher Hindi. The College also touched a new record strength of 900 students during the period 1949-50, of whom 60 were women.

The present academic year 1956-57 has opened with a strength of 969. Of these 60 are women students. The Pre-University courses have been introduced during the year. The subjects affiliated for the courses are :—

Part I —A English.

Part I —B Tamil, Hindi, and Sanskrit.

Part II —A Physical Sciences with Basic Mathematics (compulsory).
Mathematics and Natural Science (optionals).

Part II —B World History (compulsory).
Logic, Commerce, Advanced Tamil and Advanced Hindi (optionals)
and Geography.

The original buildings consisted of two blocks, viz., the present main block, and what is now called the Arts block at the eastern end. To accommodate the increased strength and the new courses of studies, additional buildings became necessary. The Government therefore sanctioned the construction of two new blocks of buildings at a cost of rupees two lakhs, and in 1949, on either side of the main building two new blocks of buildings were constructed, the one to the south consisting of a palatial auditorium.

A residential hostel was a long felt want and this too materialised in 1946. A Government building adjoining the College compound on the eastern side was secured for this purpose, and new bathrooms and dining halls were donated by old students to meet the needs of a students' hostel. The hostel provides accommodation for 80 wards, and has been functioning from 1946-47. An additional wing was added to it in 1953 on the occasion of the College Centenary celebrations, at a cost of Rs. 10,000 contributed by the Old Boys' Association and several old students.

To distinguish the College from the newly started Government Colleges of Technology in Coimbatore, its designation was changed from 'Government College, Coimbatore' to 'Government Arts College, Coimbatore'. In 1954, the National Cadet Corps was started in the College with a strength

of 75 cadets and two officers. A new building has been completed for a clinic in the College where sick students obtain medical aid from the part-time Medical Officer who is in attendance.

Students of the College participate regularly in Inter-collegiate oratorical competitions. There is a Social Service League, which conducts and supervises adult schools in the nearby villages. It has also been taking part in various kinds of social service activities. The College is also distinguishing itself in various Inter-collegiate, Inter-university, and Divisional athletic competitions. The Students' Co-operative Stores Ltd., established in 1943, for supplying books and stationery articles to the students and members of the staff, has also been functioning very well.

“ The Vaidyalingam Memorial Scholarship ” of the value of Rs. 200 per annum tenable for 2 years is awarded every year to a poor and deserving student of the Junior Intermediate class who gets the highest marks in English and Elementary Mathematics in the S.S.L.C. examination.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KUMBAKONAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1867

Principal : SRI S. LAKSHMINARAYANAN, M.A., L.T.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, Kumbakonam, was originally started as a Provincial School in October 1854 in an old pile of buildings given by the Senior Rani of Tanjore. In 1863 Mr. W. A. Porter was appointed Principal, and he was responsible for upgrading it and raising its prestige. In 1864 the High School was raised to a second grade college with affiliation in Mathematics, History and Physiology. In 1867 the B.A. classes were opened, and the first batch of students appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination in Mathematics and History in 1869.

Mr. Porter's attention was directed not only towards improving the results at the University Examinations but also the construction of an artistic pile of buildings with a tower in the middle without changes in the structural designs of the old ones. The building was completed by 1875.

Till 1905 facilities were not provided for boarding and lodging for students coming from outside the town. The Victoria Jubilee Hostel, after 18 years of spade work, was opened on 1st August 1905 and it provided

accommodation for about 60 students. The cost was met partly from subscriptions and partly from State funds.

The next stage in the development of the College was in 1910 when with a sum of Rs. 97,500 sanctioned by the Government for the construction of new buildings and improvements to the old ones, a new block of buildings comprising the present English Lecture Hall, the Physics Laboratory and the Workshop was started and completed by the end of 1913. The ground lying to the east of the College was acquired up to the present boundary wall and adequate facilities for games were provided. In spite of financial stringency brought about by the First World War, additional buildings were put up and new courses started. In 1916 Physical Science (Group II-A) which had been abolished in 1889 was revived and the departments of Physics and Chemistry were re-organised under separate Lecturers. The new Chemistry Laboratory built at a cost of about Rs. 24,000 was completed in 1919 and the Chemistry department was shifted to its new habitation west of the main building.

B.Sc. classes, with Mathematics and Physics as main subjects, started work in July 1945, replacing the corresponding B.A. groups. By the beginning of the year, the new Natural Science block was completed and the long-felt need for Group II in the Intermediate class was met. In 1947 the College was affiliated in Chemistry as a main subject for B.Sc.

For some years the College was confronted with the problem of accommodating the increasing numbers in each class. The imposing new Arts Block was built at a cost of Rs. 2.8 lakhs and was formally opened in February 1952 by the Collector of Tanjore.

In the thirties of the century, the strength of the College continued to fall until at last in 1937 it reached the alarmingly low figure of 175 and it was feared that the institution would have to be closed. The crisis was, however, averted and thereafter the strength of the College rose steadily to 1,056 in 1955-56. Though there has been no restriction on the admission of women students, it was only by 1943 that they began to seek admission.

In 1942, thanks to the engineering skill of the then Principal, Dr. K. C. Chakko, the Aramanai Ramaiyer foot-bridge came to be built across the river Cauvery in front of the College, thus replacing the time-honoured ferry. A contingent of the newly formed U.O.T.C. was organized and this in 1948 developed into the N.C.C. The Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Oratorical contest was first instituted in 1943 by the Tamil Peravai and this competition, like the V. S. Srinivasa Sastri English Oratorical contest, is now being conducted by the College Union on an inter-collegiate basis to

perpetuate the memory of that great scholar who had served the College on its staff for a long time.

When the institution started as a second grade college in 1864, it was affiliated to the Madras University in Mathematics, History and Physiology. In 1867 the College was upgraded and provided instruction in Mathematics and History only for the B.A. course. In 1880 Logic was offered as a third optional for B.A. In 1885 the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was received for the re-organisation of the College so as to enable it to give instruction in all the optional subjects of the new Arts curriculum, Biology excepted. In 1915 the College was affiliated in Group II-A (Physical Science) for the B.A. Degree Examination. In 1945 Group (i) Mathematics, and Group (ii-A) Physics for B.A. were abolished and in their place B.Sc. courses were introduced in the two subjects. In 1946 Natural Science (Group ii) was introduced as one of the optional subjects for the Intermediate course. In 1947 the College was further affiliated in Chemistry main for the B.Sc., in Group V Tamil for the B.A., and in Psychology under Part III of the Intermediate course. In 1949 Botany was offered as one of the subsidiaries for the B.Sc. course. Hindi was offered as one of the languages under Part II for the Intermediate course in 1950 and for the B.A. in 1952. In 1952 B.A. Group I-b was revived in addition to the B.Sc. course in Mathematics. In 1956-57 the College was affiliated in Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Geography, Logic, Psychology and advanced courses in English, Tamil, Sanskrit and Hindi for the Pre-University course.

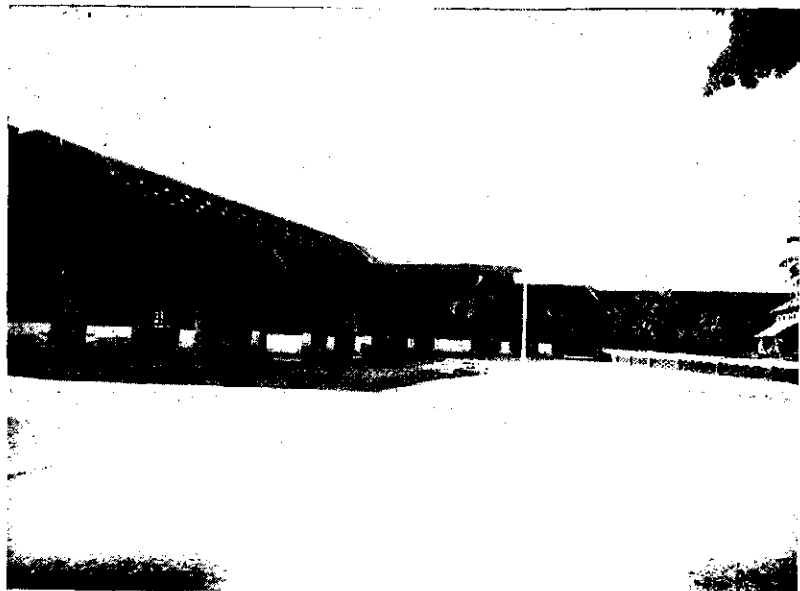
Certain features of this College deserve special mention. Situated on the northern bank of the river Cauvery, the College enjoys the serenity and calm of a sylvan setting and the facilities of an ancient town. The annual Regatta, in addition to the mathematical genius of Kumbakonam, may have suggested the well-known comparison of this town with Cambridge.

The College possesses a well equipped Library and Science Laboratories.

The Old Boys' Association of the College has always taken a keen interest in the progress of the institution and it has endowed several scholarships and prizes. The College is proud of the distinguished 'Old Boys', some of whom like the late Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and the late Sri S. Ramanujam are of international reputation. Among its alumni the College counts eminent people like H. Bhimasena Rao, Dewan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Iyer, Dewan Bahadur C. R. Thiruvengkatachari, S. Panchapakesa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, V. Krishnaswami Iyer, V. P. Madhava Rao, S. Muthiah Mudaliar and Dr. S. Rangachari.

The College provides opportunities to the students for numerous extra-curricular activities. Particular mention may be made of Adult education, the Dramatic Club and the College Canoe Club. The Annual Regatta and the Swimming competition are important events of the College and attract large numbers of enthusiastic spectators. The College runs a Magazine and holds Elocution and Essay competitions both in English and Tamil.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, MANGALORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1868

Principal : SRI C. V. LOBO, M.A.

IN August 1865, the people of Mangalore memorialized the Government to open a Provincial School at Mangalore, for which an endowment of Rs. 65,000/- was collected by a committee of the public of South Kanara. The Government sanctioned the establishment of the School at Mangalore in September 1865. The School under the name of "Provincial School, Mangalore" consisting of classes from the lowest one to the Matriculation, was opened on 20th September 1865, in the rented building now occupied by the Basel Mission Mechanical Establishment. The School sent its first batch of candidates for the Matriculation Examination in December, 1867. The present buildings were completed in March, 1870, at a cost of Rs. 28,490/- of which Rs. 8,117/- was paid from the endowment. The F.A. classes were opened in 1868 and boys were sent up for the first time for the F.A. Examination in December, 1869.

The lower classes were abolished gradually and the institution then maintained only the Upper Secondary or the High School classes (Forms IV, V and VI) and the College Department—F.A.

In 1879, the name of the Provincial School was changed to Government College, Mangalore.

Gymnastic instruction was introduced in the College in 1880. In 1887 the question of the transfer of the College to private management was considered. It was finally decided by the Government in October 1887 to retain the College as a Government Institution. In 1895, the question of the transfer of the management of the College was again discussed for a third time, but in 1896 it was decided that the College should continue to be under Government control, as otherwise, it was feared that the cause of higher education in South Kanara district would suffer. For the first time in the history of the College, women students were admitted in 1902.

In 1920 the Natural Science Group of the Intermediate class was introduced. The College was raised to first grade status in July, 1948, with B.A. Degree classes in Mathematics and Economics as Main subjects and with B.Com. Degree classes. To provide accommodation for these new courses, the High School section attached to the College was abolished and the Model and Training sections were transferred elsewhere and placed under the control of the District Educational Officer of South Kanara. In 1950, the College was further affiliated in Physics Subsidiary course for the B.A. Degree. In 1951, the College obtained further affiliation in Kannada Higher and Lower, under Part III of the Intermediate. In 1952, affiliation was secured for Kannada and Malayalam under Part II of the B.Com. Degree course. Additional seats were provided in the Humanities Groups of the Junior Intermediate and in the III B.A. Economics (Main) Group by a re-distribution of seats in the Mathematics Groups of the B.A. class.

In 1953 the College was affiliated in Group (iv-a)—History Main under Part III of the B.A. Degree course. A combined strength of 80 students in Group (iv-a) and (iv-b) of the B.A. Degree course was permitted. The total strength of women students in the College was also increased to 90. In 1954 the strength of women students was further increased to 100 by the addition of 10 more ; this strength continues to remain at 100.

From 1955 the College was affiliated in Elements of Commerce and Accountancy for the Intermediate course. In 1956, the College obtained affiliation for the Pre-University course in place of the Intermediate course, with Mathematics, Physical Sciences with Basic Mathematics, Natural Science under Group 'A' and World History, Elements of

Commerce, Logic, Psychology and Advanced courses in Languages under optional subjects Group ' B '.

The strength of the College during the period 1945 to 1956 has grown considerably. From 234 (Intermediate only) in 1945-46, it has grown to 758 (in all).

An N.C.C. Senior Division unit of 80 members was started in 1952.

M. D. T. HINDU COLLEGE, TIRUNELVELI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1878

Principal : SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU, M.A.

PRIOR to 1860 there were only Mission schools available in this District for English education. The Hindu public of Tirunelveli and Palamcottah wanted to have an English School of their own and they resolved in a public meeting in 1861 convened for the purpose and presided over by the then Principal, Sadr Amin Sri Krishnaswamy Iyer, to start a Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.

The School was started on 27th March, 1861 with one Mr. Vedanayagam Pillai as its Headmaster. It was first located at Tirunelveli town and was then removed to Tirunelveli Junction so that the same may be midway between Tirunelveli and Palamcottah and be of service to the students residing in both the places. For four years the School had no building of its own, and the site of the present eastern building was acquired and the front portion with the verandahs was constructed out of public subscription; and the School was removed to its own building on 2nd June, 1865.

The School went on increasing in strength, finance and popularity and students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination for the first time in 1867.

The institution remained a High School until April 1878 when it was affiliated to the Madras University as the Hindu College (second grade), Tinnevely, and students appeared for the first time for the Arts examination in 1879. As a second grade college, it functioned as one of the best institutions of the Madras Presidency and encouraged by its fine progress, the Management raised it to the first grade in 1924.

The transformation involved a heavy financial burden for the Management which became too severe by 1929. The University authorities with the threat of disaffiliation insisted on a Capital Endowment Fund of a lakh of rupees. The situation became extremely critical in 1932, when the present Principal Rao Saheb Alexander Gnanamuttu, M.A. and the devoted members of his staff aided by enthusiastic gentlemen of the town, launched a door to door collection campaign for the Endowment of the College. Their unsparing efforts were responded to but the amount realised after clearing all outstanding debts and bills was just a little more than a third of the sum required by the University. Just then the Management and the Principal succeeded in persuading Messrs. Diraviyam Pillai and Thayumana-swamy Pillai of Madura to donate a lakh and one rupees to the Capital Endowment Fund and the institution was thereafter placed on a sound financial position. The name of the College was changed into "The Madura Diraviyam Thayumanavar Hindu College, Tinnevely" in the year 1936.

In B.A., the College was affiliated in Group IV-a, History and Economics, in 1924, and in 1926, affiliation in Group I-a was applied for and obtained. It was thought in 1934 that Group I-b Mathematics would be more useful than Group I-a. The change to Group I-b was made with the permission of the University. The College was affiliated in Group IV-b in the B.A. Degree course in 1939. The other Group, Group IV-a History and Economics was losing in popularity and so it was dropped from the year 1944. Affiliation in Group IV-c Politics was granted by the University in 1941, but the strength of the Group was not encouraging and so it was dropped from the year 1943. The institution now offers Group I-b Mathematics and Group IV-b Economics and History under Part III of the B.A. Degree course.

In Intermediate, the College was offering, under Part II, and subsequently under Part III of the Intermediate course, prior to 1940, the following groups :—

Group I — Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ;

Group II — Physics, Chemistry and Logic ;

Group III— Ancient History, Modern History and Logic ; Indian History, Modern History and Logic.

The College was affiliated in Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate course in 1941, and in Malayalam under Part II in 1942. The latter was started from 1942-43 but dropped six years later in 1948. Affiliation in Group D Tamil was obtained in 1944 and this is now offered under Part III of the Intermediate course.

There has been a phenomenal rush for Science groups from 1941 onwards. In 1942, at the request of the Principal, the Management consented to put up a pucca shed to accommodate the increased strength. Application was immediately sent to the University for additional strength in the Science subjects, Physics and Chemistry, from 144 to 192. On the recommendation of a Commission, appointed by the University to inspect the College, the request was granted.

The institution now offers under Part III of the Intermediate course, the following groups only :—

Senior Intermediate :

Group I— Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ;

Group II— Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry ;

Group III— Modern History, Indian History and Logic ;

Group III-D—Tamil.

Pre-University Class : The College offers the following subjects in the Pre-University course :

Part I	1. English ;	Group B	World History ;
	2. Tamil and Sanskrit.		Elements of Commerce ;
Part II Group A	Mathematics ;		Logic ;
	Physical Science ;		Advanced English ;
	Natural Science.		Advanced Tamil.

The following combination of groups are offered under Part II of the Pre-University course :

1. Mathematics, Physical Science, Commerce and Special English/Special Tamil ;
2. Mathematics, Physical Science, Logic and Commerce/History ;
3. Natural Science, Physical Science, Logic and Commerce/History ;
4. Natural Science, Physical Science, History and Special English/Special Tamil.

The strength of the College has grown steadily from 154 in 1910 and 280 in 1940 to 808 in 1956.

The classes are accommodated in different buildings. The ground floor of the main building was constructed in June, 1865. The first floor of this building was constructed in 1897-98 and completed in 1901-02. In the main halls of the first floor the College library is housed. The College office, Principal's office and the Accountant's office are on the wings of the ground floor of this building.

The Vasantha Mandapam was constructed in 1893-94. The ground floor of this building houses the Physics laboratory and lecture hall. The construction of the English Lecture Hall was completed in November, 1916. The ground floor is used for Chemistry laboratory, store room and lecture hall. The first floor is divided into four halls and they are used for lecture classes for the College department.

The Mathurai Ponnammal, Mangaikarasi Ammal, Kanniammal and Pichaiammal Building is a gift of Mrs. P. Diraviyam Pillai. The building was constructed in the year 1940-41 at a cost of Rs. 36,000 to house the Natural Science laboratory and lecture hall on the first floor. A pucca thatched shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 in 1942 to house two big classes. In place of this thatched shed which caught fire in February 1944, another pucca tiled shed was put up at a cost of Rs. 6,132-6-7. Two big classes are accommodated in these two halls.

The Educational Society of this College decided in 1945 to shift the College department to Pettai in a campus of 75 acres, five miles away from Tirunelveli Junction. The construction work of the main block is slowly progressing. Efforts are being made by the Management to finish this building before the end of this academic year. The Hostel is under construction with the help of a loan from the Madras University Hostel Construction Building Society. An Auditorium measuring 132' x 50' has just been completed. This excellent edifice is built with the generous grant of the Government of India of Rs. 32,500 and with the collections made through the efforts of the Principal, staff and students amounting to Rs. 20,000.

The responsibility for the maintenance of the College rests on the Educational Society, Tirunelveli, a body registered under Act XXI of 1860. The rules of the Society were amended in 1935 after the receipt of a donation of a lakh and one rupees from Messrs. M. Diraviyam Pillai and Thayumanaswamy Pillai of Madurai. The management of the Society is vested in a Managing Committee constituted as hereunder :

1. Six ordinary elected Members ;
2. One hereditary Member ;
3. Two nominated Members ;
4. The Principal (Ex-officio).

The present President of the Managing Committee is Sri A. R. Shanmukham Pillai.

Special mention must be made of the record Principalship of this College for the last quarter of a century by Rao Saheb Sri Alexander Gnana-muttu, M.A. This unique record was celebrated in Madras under the auspices of the University of Madras on the 9th of July 1956 under the Presidentship of the then Chancellor, Shri Sri Prakasa, when splendid tributes were paid to the Principal and a silver plaque was presented to him.

THE GURUVAYURAPPAN COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1879

Principal : SRI N. T. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR, M.A.

TILL July 1955 this institution had been housed in an old building in a crowded part of the town, where it was badly cramped for want of space. The opening of the degree classes in 1952 necessitated better accommodation and the College shifted to its present home at the beginning of the academic year, 1955-56.

The Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode, has grown from very humble beginnings. Its nucleus was an English School started in June 1877 by the Zamorin Raja of Kozhikode, to educate the children of his family. His Highness vacated his Tali Palace for the purpose, and the School was conducted there with Mr. Cecil Barrow, an Oxford graduate, as Headmaster. The next year the School was thrown open to all caste Hindu boys and was given the name " Kerala Vidyasala ". The same year the Government of Madras made a gift of Rs. 1,815 to the School for the purchase of a small library and science apparatus. In 1879 the School was raised to a second grade college and was affiliated to the Madras University.

In 1900 the name " Kerala Vidyasala " was changed to " The Zamorin's College " and the Zamorin himself managed its affairs till 1904. In 1904 the Zamorin formed a Board of Management and drew up a constitution for the College. In 1915 the Court of Wards which took over the management of the College along with the Zamorin's Estates threw it open to all boys without difference of caste or creed. In 1927 it again came under the Board of Management and continues to be managed by it.

As the College by this time had grown and the contributions of the Zamorin and other members of his family could no longer meet its expenditure, an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Guruvayur Devaswom was sanctioned by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. This made possible the building of a large hall with class rooms on either side, which was named " The Guruvayurappan Buildings." In 1947, with the accumulated annual grant from the Guruvayur Devaswom and other funds, the College purchased a large building for a hostel --the Paradise Hostel--for a lakh of rupees. The Hostel is housed for the present in the old premises of the College. A new hostel building to accommodate a 100 students is just rising on the hill-slope of the present College premises.

As the disbursement of accumulated arrears was not favoured by the H. R. E. Board, it got the order of 1927 modified and made the Guruvayur grant depend on yearly applications from the College and on the extent of surplus available each year in the Devaswom funds. In 1951 a grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned from the Guruvayur Devaswom for the maintenance of the College. The same year a new site " Pokkunnu ", 92 acres extent on the summit of the hill, was purchased for the College.

In 1952, the Guruvayur Devaswom, with the sanction of the authorities, granted a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the College to help its elevation to the first grade. The University accorded permission for the same on condition that adequate buildings were put up on the site " Pokkunnu " within two years.

In July 1952, the Junior B.A. class was opened with Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit under Part II and Mathematics and Economics under Part III of the B.A. Degree course. The name of the institution was changed to " The Guruvayurappan College " on account of the noble gifts from the Guruvayur Devaswom, without which it would not have been possible to raise the grade of the College for many more years.

In July 1955, two of the main blocks having come up, with enough rooms for the existing classes, the College shifted to the new campus. The College is approached by a road newly laid out. In it are the offices, classes, laboratories and retiring rooms.

A third block has recently been added to the two existing ones. The Library and the Reading Room, which were previously accommodated somewhat inconveniently in the midst of lecture-rooms in the left wing block, have been shifted to the central block, the new block being reserved for the Degree classes. The Library has 11,072 books besides 27 journals and 90 exchange magazines.

A great part of the construction scheme still remains to be implemented. For a students' hostel the plan is to put up three buildings, each to accommodate 100 students. One of the buildings, costing one and a half lakhs of rupees for construction, is now almost complete. The other buildings envisaged are a separate block for an auditorium and stage and residential quarters for members of the staff. It is hoped that a major part of the building programme will be complete by the next academic year, 1957-58.

Six hundred and one students are receiving education now at this College, and there is a teaching staff of 30 members. The College offers for B.A. i-(b) Mathematics and iv-(b) Economics under Part III, and Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit under Part II. For Intermediate under Part III Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, History and Logic are offered, and Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit under Part II.

The Pre-University course has been started this year, the students being allotted to four divisions. The Science departments are proposed to be upgraded next year. The College hopes before long to open new courses of study.

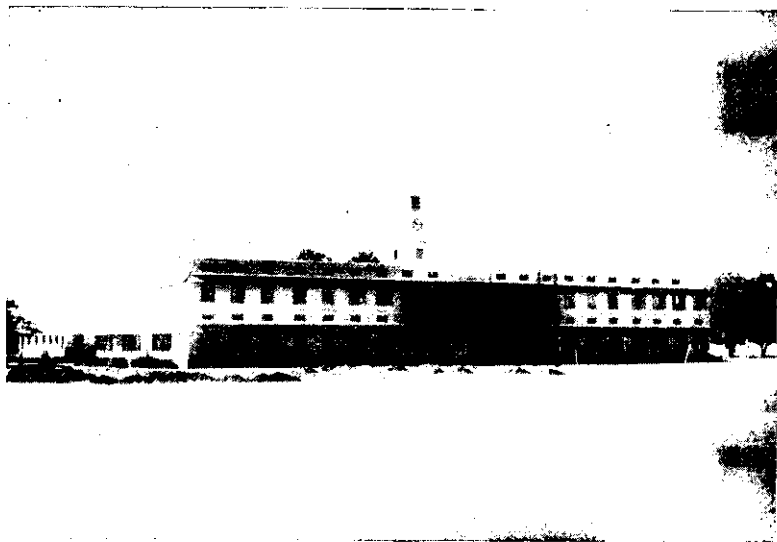
The Games Pavilion, a handsome building which cost Rs. 15,000/- in construction, was donated to the College by Rao Bahadur Sri A. P. Chirukandan, who has been responsible for the planning and construction of the College buildings. It was opened in October 1955, by H.E. The Governor of Madras. Seven major games are played—hockey, foot-ball, basket-ball, volley-ball, cricket, badminton and tennis. A few of these continue to be played in the old grounds, as all the courts are not yet laid out on the hill. The students participate in almost all the tournaments conducted annually in the West Coast. A large playground has just been levelled at a cost of Rs. 20,000/-. However, as it has not yet been turfed, hockey continues to be played in the old premises. The ground will be turfed shortly when more courts would be laid out.

The Guruvayurappan College students have their normal round of extra curricular activities, among which is a Social Service League. Last year the College conducted a Social Service course and prepared students for the award of the diploma granted by the Poona Institute of Social Service. Among its activities were slum work, literacy classes and the organisation of entertainments for slum-dwellers.

The College recently deputed a member of its staff to undergo Officer's Training at the Wellington Military School, and he has just completed the training. The intention is to start an N.C.C. Unit in the course of this year.

The strength of the College has steadily increased. While it was 175 in 1929-30 and 298 in 1944-45 it is now 601.

SALEM MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, SALEM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1879

Principal : SRI V. ACHYUTAN NAIR, M.A.

WHILE the three great Universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were inaugurated to disseminate liberal ideas and cultivate a scientific outlook among the people of this land, the torch for enlightenment was lit in a more humble way at Salem by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot when he opened an Anglo-Vernacular School there in the year 1857. This School formed the nucleus of the present Municipal College, Salem.

It developed into a District School in the same year. Nine years later, the first batch of students was sent up from the School for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. The next landmark in the growth of the institution was her affiliation to the Madras University as a second grade college in 1897.

Already in 1885, the Salem Municipal Council had taken over the administration of the combined High School and College departments. For seventy years, from 1885 to 1956, the growth of the institution has been steady. The habitat of the combined institutions from 1885 onward was the present Municipal High School premises, till 1928.

Since there was not much accommodation in the building, about eleven acres of land were purchased on the foreshore of the Maravaneri and a fine pile of buildings in the middle of that extensive campus was put up at a cost of nearly a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. This new building was opened in 1932 by Srimathi Radhabhai Subbaroyan, and the College classes were shifted to the new buildings. The progress of the College ever since she found a new home was steady. The strength grew from 122 in 1933 to 350 in 1943.

Another period of active expansion of the College began in 1944, when the College was raised from a second grade college to a first grade one. What with the increase of strength in the Intermediate classes and the opening of the B.A. classes in 1944, accommodation became a problem. This was solved by the construction of a second block of buildings, efforts for which were made by Mr. P. Rathanaswamy Pillai, M.L.A., then Municipal Chairman, of Salem. The strength of the College also grew steadily from 408 in 1944 to 1,008 in 1956.

To meet the needs of increased accommodation consequent upon the opening of five sections of 80 each in the Pre-University class two temporary halls divided into six class-rooms, have been put up. A new permanent structure is planned to be constructed to provide for the growing needs in future years.

The following courses of instructions are offered now, in 1956-57.

<i>Course.</i>	<i>Part I</i>	<i>Second Language.</i>	<i>Optionals.</i>
Pre-University.	English	Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu.	<i>Part A.</i> Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science.
			<i>Part B</i> World History, Logic, Advanced Tamil, Advanced English.
Senior Intermediate	English	Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu.	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Modern History, Indian History, Logic.

Junior B.A.	English	Tamil,	Mathematics (i-b)
		Sanskrit,	Physics (ii-Main)
		Hindi,	Economics (iv-b)
		Urdu.	Tamil (v)
Senior B.A.	English	Tamil,	Mathematics (i-b)
		Sanskrit,	Physics (ii-Main)
		Hindi,	Economics (iv-b)
		Urdu.	Tamil (v)

The strength of the teaching staff in the various departments of study is over 45.

The College has a small hostel to accommodate about 30 students only. The hostel, of course, needs considerable expansion to accommodate at least 500 students, as a good number of students come from outside the Salem Town.

A Games Committee is constituted at the beginning of every academic year to manage and help the conduct of physical activities. The Principal and the Physical Director are its ex-officio President and Secretary respectively. The Principal nominates 5 students and one member of the staff as members of the Committee. Compulsory physical education is imparted to all students of the College.

All students are members of the College Union of which the Principal is the ex-officio President. The Vice-President is nominated by the President from among the members of the staff and the affairs of the Union are managed by an Executive Committee.

The College Library has about 7,300 volumes and nearly 300 volumes are added every year. The Library is under the management of a qualified Librarian.

MADURA COLLEGE, MADURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1880

Principal : SRI T. TOTADRI AYYANGAR, M.A.

THE MADURA COLLEGE has developed out of the Government Zilla School which was established in March 1856 as the outcome of the famous Education Despatch of 1854. It was first located in the north-east corner of the great arcade of Tirumalai Nayak's palace ; and, later in the Naubat Khana, or music pavilion of the palace, which then stood near the Ten Pillars. About, 1865 the Zilla School was moved to a building near the railway station (apparently erected partly from public subscriptions). In March 1880 a college department was opened in the institution, but this was abolished in 1888.

An independent High School run by a committee of local gentlemen then offered to take over the management of the College. The Government consented and transferred the management of the institution. The name of this non-official Committee originally known as ' The Madura Native High School Committee ' was changed to ' The Madura College Board,' in the year 1905.

The College had no hostel of its own but utilised the Victoria Hostel originally attached to the Sethupathi High School for the purpose. In 1915 with the help of a Government half-grant of Rs. 19,000/- a very substantial stone structure with a first floor was put up capable of accommodating about 100 students. This is situated in the Town Hall Road.

In 1915, the late Raja of Chettinad promised to donate to the College the present site of the College measuring about 38 acres with the help of a Government half-grant of Rs. 29,000/- with a view to put up a complete set of buildings for a first grade college with residential quarters for staff and all other amenities ; but the Rajah Saheb's help could not be availed of as subsequent negotiations in connection therewith fell through. Then the management made further vigorous attempts to raise public subscriptions and a grand raffle was organised in 1922 under the leadership of the late Mr. M. K. Sundararaja Iyengar, one of the members of the Board. With help of the proceeds of the collections the foundations of the present College buildings were laid.

The College was raised to first grade in 1925 as a result of the more liberal provisions of the amended University Act of 1923. In 1935 Sri A. Rangaswami Aiyar, a member of the Board, gave a donation of Rs. 25,000/-. This with the other resources of the Board and the usual half-grant from the Government enabled the management to complete the ground floor of the main Arts block on the foundations already laid. In spite of this the management found itself unable to raise the necessary endowment funds to satisfy the University, and so the College became a second-grade institution in 1939.

A timely and generous donation of Rs. 5,000/- from Sri P. M. Sankarier, member of the College Board, gave a fillip to the construction in 1943-44 of the Sankarier Hall of 3 rooms at a total cost of Rs. 35,000/-. The College was once again raised to the first grade in 1946 with B.A. in Economics and Mathematics and B.Sc. in Mathematics Main, additional accommodation being provided by constructing the first floor of the College Arts block. The College was further affiliated in B.Sc. Physics Main and B.Com. in 1948 and B.Sc. Chemistry Main in 1950.

The finances of the College improved after 1944 by the arrangement of a benefit performance by Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi and by collections of liberal donations from the public. During the last decade new buildings have been erected for the College. Among them is the ground floor of the Sethupathi Science Block costing about 2 lakhs of rupees, Rs. 40,000 having been donated for it by the present Rajah Sahib of Ramnad. The first floor is being put over it at a cost of a lakh of rupees to house the Physics department. A gas house has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Plans are afoot for the construction of more buildings for the proposed M.A. course.

The T. V. S. Hostel was constructed in 1947 with a munificent donation of about Rs. 1,00,000 in cash and kind by Messrs. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons. Ltd., Madurai. Two other hostels have also come up, the Diamond Jubilee Hostel and the Bapu Rao Hostel. Extensions to them have been made possible by means of a loan from the Madras University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society Ltd. of which the College is a member.

The College has a good library, and the Harvey Library in which it is housed was constructed in 1949 costing about Rs. 1,40,000/- with the help of a donation of a lakh of rupees given by the Madura Mills Co. Ltd., Madurai. There are nearly 14,000 volumes and about 1,000 volumes are added every year.

The Madura College Athletic Association has as its members all students and staff of the College and it is divided into various clubs, each club representing one type of game like football, hockey etc. The Principal and the Physical Director are its ex-officio President and Secretary respectively. The President nominates the other members of the committee and this committee manages the affairs of the Association. Annual inter-class and other tournaments are conducted along with the Annual Sports Meet.

The strength of the College rose from 120 students in 1891 to 1,384 students in the academic year 1956-57. The College offers instruction in the Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. Degree courses.

H. H. THE RAJAH'S COLLEGE, PUDUKKOTTAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1880

SRI V. K. VISWANATHA IYER, M.A.
(Lecturer-in-charge)

THE origin of H.H. the Rajah's College should be traced to a free English school started in 1857 at Pudukkottai. Under the guidance of a graduate Head Master who was appointed by the "Durbar" of Pudukkottai State in 1858, the School expanded and the total strength rose to 300. A new building was constructed for the School in 1879 in the North Main Street.

The year 1878 saw the reconstitution of this School on the British-Indian model. Since then students were prepared for the Madras Matriculation Examination. The first batch of students was sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University in 1880. In 1881 college classes were opened and students were sent up for the First Examination in Arts of the University in 1883. Accommodation proved insufficient as the strength of the institution was increasing rapidly. The beautiful building, with an imposing theatre-hall, and gothic windows set with stained glass in mosaic pattern, in which the College is at present housed, was constructed in 1891. The building was planned and executed under the regime of the most illustrious Dewan of the State, Sir Seshiah Sastriar.

Consequent on the reorganisation of secondary and university education in Madras between 1908 and 1910, the college course was remodelled and students were prepared for the Intermediate Examination.

Till 1920 collegiate instruction in the College was confined to History. In 1921 a new laboratory was built and teaching of Science was introduced. Engineering courses were started in 1928 and the next year saw the construction of a workshop. A minor engineering course of two years was also started. Two University Commissions visited the college in 1945 and 1946 and sanctioned the opening of B.A. classes with i-b Mathematics and iv-b Economics and History under Part III. In 1946 June, the College was raised to the first grade status. In 1949 B. Com. classes were opened. Hindi was introduced as a language under Part II for the Intermediate examination in 1950 and for B.A. in 1952. Pre-University classes were started in June, 1956.

The College is well equipped with laboratories and a good library with 10,354 books. Besides these books a number of journals and periodicals are regularly supplied to the students who are always encouraged to make good use of the library.

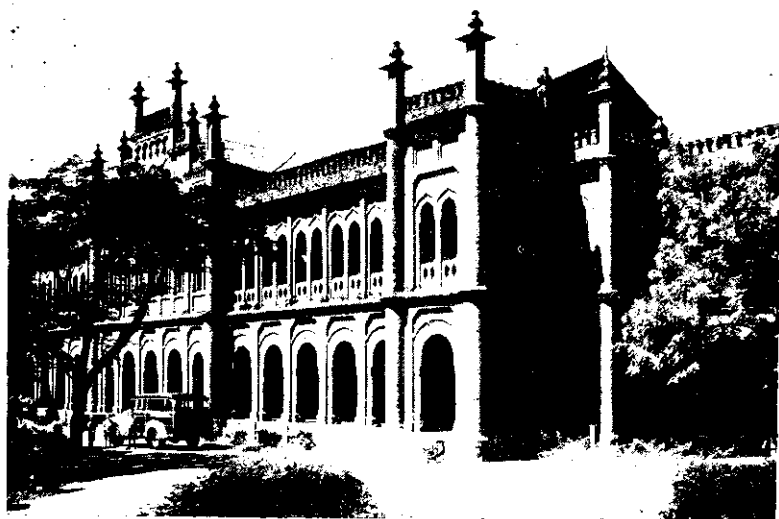
The strength of the hostel has been steadily increasing since its opening in 1924. The Principal is the Warden of the hostel.

In 1931 College sports were reorganised as an integral part of education, playgrounds were extended and the scope of play activities was considerably increased. Thanks to the patronage of H.H. the Rajah, Cricket became popular and many enthusiastically play it now. A pavilion was constructed on the playground. The College football and cricket teams won the Bhavanagar Cups in 1955 when they were first introduced.

Fee concessions and scholarships were provided by the Rajahs of Pudukkottai. In 1931 a scheme of free scholarships, stipends and free boarding was instituted. Besides the various fee concessions and scholarships provided by the State Government and Union Government many students enjoy private endowment scholarships. H.H. the Rajah of Pudukkottai who has always been taking a keen interest in the activities of the College is awarding a number of scholarships to deserving students from 1955.

Among the extra curricular activities encouraged by the Principals of the College and the Rajah, mention must be made of the Boy-Scout movement, Religious Instruction in schools, the Literary and Debating Societies and the Social Service League.

AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1881

Principal : SRI S. J. SAVARIRAYAN, M.A.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, Madurai, was organised and until January 1934, was directed by the American Madura Mission on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. The American Board, the first missionary society in the United States, was established in 1810. It had at the back of it then, and still has at its back, a group of Americans who regard education as next to piety in the regeneration and elevation of a people.

In implementation of their principles, the American Madura Mission, founded in 1834 by the American Board Missionaries who moved to Madura from Jaffna, quickly set about opening a number of schools. The school which later developed into the American College was started in 1842 at Tirumangalam by the Rev. William Tracy. Three years later this school was moved to Pasumalai, where it became one of the earliest Mission Schools of higher secondary education in the Madras Presidency. In 1881 a collegiate department was established and affiliated to the University of Madras

as a second grade college. Twenty-three-years later this collegiate department was separated from the rest of the School and moved to Madura where it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. By 1909, however, the Mission had decided that more spacious quarters were needed and the present college site was accordingly secured in Tallakulam, north of the Vaigai River. Four years later, with new grounds and new buildings, the College was raised to first grade status.

In 1934, at the time of the centenary of the American Madura Mission, the American College became independent of the Mission. It was placed under the direction of its own Governing Council which was duly registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. Since 1934 the constitution and bye-laws of this Governing Council have been amended from time to time as the need for change arose, and in 1950 a major reorganisation was undertaken with a view to bringing the college administration in conformity with the recommendations of the Madras University General Inspection Commission of 1946-47.

Courses of study and their history.

Intermediate :

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Year of affiliation.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Year of affiliation.</i>
English	1909	<i>Part III :</i>	
<i>Languages :</i>		Mathematics	1909
Tamil	1909	Physics	1909
Sanskrit	1909	Chemistry	1909
Malayalam	1912	Natural Science	1909
Hindi	1944	Logic	1909
Urdu	1930	Psychology	1944
		Group D. Tamil	1945
		Elements of Commerce and Accountancy	1953

B.A. :

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Year of affiliation.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Year of affiliation.</i>
English	1913	Physics	1930
<i>Languages :</i>		Chemistry	1930
Tamil	1913	Natural Science	1930
Sanskrit	1913	Zoology Main and Botany Subsidiary.	1930
Malayalam	1913	Philosophy III-A	1933
Hindi	1944	Philosophy III-B	1938
Mathematics	1930	History & Economics (iv-a)	1913
		Economics and History (iv-b)	1923

B.Sc. :

Physics Main, Mathematics and Chemistry (Subsidiary).	1946
Chemistry Main, Maths. & Physics (Sub.)	1946
Chemistry Main, Physics and Zoology (Sub.).	1946

B.Com. :

Part I English	1946
Part II Hindi	1947
Part III Optional subject (Co-operation).	1947

The American College has been a pioneering college and in regard to accommodation, equipment and enrolment has followed very high standards. Various types of aid have been given from the very inception of the College to underprivileged and backward classes in order to enable them to receive University education.

A Research and Extension department was organised thirty years ago, and under its auspices social service has been carried on efficiently in the neighbouring villages with students, staff and a paid village guide. The Library which contains more than 15,000 volumes is housed in a fine building with modern facilities. The open access system is just being introduced. Recently, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the College was celebrated with the Secretary of the American Board as President.

The strength of the College has been steadily on the increase. Beginning with 17 in 1895, it has risen to 1,125 at the beginning of 1956.

The College campus is large in area covering over 45 acres, and among the buildings in it are the Main College Hall, Washburn Hall first storey (with hostel) second storey 2 wings, Principal's Bungalow, Barton (Professor's Bungalow), James Hall (Science Hall), Washburn Hall another wing (Hostel), Williston (Professor's Bungalow), Warden's Lodge, Zumbro Hall (Hostel), Binghamton Hall (Natural Science), the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial, Library, Flint House (Hostel), Wallace Hall (Hostel) Goe-Lodge-Residence for bachelor members of staff and one Warden's Quarters, and the Humanities Hall (class rooms).

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1882.

Principal : REV. A. J. SALDANHA, S.J., B.A. (HONS.)

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, Mangalore, was founded in 1880, primarily to provide the Catholic youth of South Kanara with a liberal education, but its classes have been open to all castes and creeds, and it consists of a complete school department and a college course. It was started shortly after the Mission of Mangalore had been entrusted to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The foundation stone of the building was laid on 29th June 1882, and in the same year the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college. On 25th August 1887 it was raised to the first grade.

The present main building, elegantly situated on Edyah Hill, was opened in 1885. The site was given by the late Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu. The Catholic community of the district contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of raising the building, and the Government of Madras, Rs. 15,000. A two-storeyed building was added in 1900. Owing to the steady yearly increase in the number of students, further additions became necessary. In 1910 a spacious two-storeyed building for the accommodation of the

University classes was erected. It comprised six class rooms, a library, two laboratories and a large hall. Old Boys and friends contributed Rs. 16,000/- towards its erection, and the Government Rs. 25,000/-. The need for larger accommodation was once more felt in 1926 on account of the affiliation of the College in Physics and Chemistry in the B.A. (Pass) course. The two-storeyed building of the College department was extended to provide for two new laboratories, a new library, a museum and several class rooms. The Government sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 34,180 ; and Rs. 33,000 were subscribed by the Old Boys and friends of the College towards the building and its equipment. The playground, too, was considerably extended at the southern end of the College. Owing to the increase in the number of students in the College department, another two-storeyed building was erected in 1931, to which two more rooms were added in 1944. Nearly two-thirds of the New Extension which the Management had planned was completed in 1949. It consists of 29 large and well ventilated halls. All the Arts classes are held in the New Extension. The Administrative department, too, has been moved to the new building. To this New Extension a large hall was added in 1956.

The College was affiliated in 1882 as a second grade college in English, Kannada, Latin, Mathematics, History, Logic and Physiology in the F.A. class. In 1887 it was affiliated as a first grade college with English, Latin, Kannada, Mental and Moral Science, History, Comparative Philology, Ethnology, Political Economy and Physiology in the B.A. class. Sanskrit was added in 1888 and Malayalam in 1893. Under the New Regulations of the University which came into force on 31st December 1906, the College was affiliated in the following optional groups in 1907 in the Intermediate :— Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Ancient History, Modern History, Logic a second classical language, Kanarese, and Malayalam ; and in 1909 in the B.A. course with English, Mathematics, Logic, Psychology and Ethics, and History and Economics. In 1926 the College was affiliated in Physics and Chemistry of the B.A. course and in 1928, in Indian History and Natural Science of the Intermediate course. It was affiliated in Hindi in 1940 for the Intermediate and in 1942 for the B.A. course. It was affiliated in 1944 in B.Sc. Physics and Chemistry Main with Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics Subsidiary, in lieu of Physics and Chemistry in B.A. In the same year it was also affiliated in B.Com., and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy in the Intermediate. In June 1956 the Pre-University course was started with the following optional subjects under Part II—Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Logic, Elements of Commerce, Advanced English and Advanced Kannada.

In 1907, the Boarding House and Hostels with extensive grounds for sports were opened within the College precincts. Additions have been

made from time to time. A building was erected in 1914 with 18 single rooms and 13 double rooms, which is now used for Catholic hostellers. To this, 21 double rooms were added in 1956. Two new blocks consisting of 10 rooms each were constructed in 1934, and a two-storeyed building with 40 single rooms in 1939. The "Katre Building" with 2 single rooms and 7 double rooms was bought in 1942. A new building, "Ananda Bhavan", was constructed in 1941 which houses 35 hostellers. A New Hostel to house 50 hostellers was opened in 1947. A small house was acquired in 1950 which accommodates 11 hostellers.

The strength of the College has steadily increased from 37 in 1885 to 357 in 1925 and 1,168 in 1956.

The Library has about 18,000 volumes and about 500 to 600 are added every year.

Physical activities are given due importance and the College is in possession of adequate playgrounds and other facilities for engaging the students in various games, both in-door and out-door. Annual intra-mural tournaments are also conducted and a large number of teams participate in them.

Lectures and debates form part of the extra-curricular activities of the college students. The College Union, under whose auspices the debates and lectures are conducted, is constituted on democratic lines, its President and Secretaries being elected from among the students. There are 206 active volunteers in the Social Service League and a Diploma course is also conducted. Six Night Schools are maintained by the League, and vacation camps form a regular feature of the field work. The publication 'College Life', written and edited by students, provides an outlet for young students to express their literary talents.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1888

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON,
(Lecturer-in-charge.)

THIS institution was started in the year 1866 as a "Rate School", so called because it depended for its finances upon an educational 'rate' which was at that time levied by the Local Government. In 1871, the year in which the Local Fund Act came into force and educational rates were abolished, the school was taken over by the Local Fund Board. In 1877 the school became a Government High School, and in 1884 it was handed over by Government to the management of the Municipal Council, the Government paying the net charges of the school.

In January 1888 the High School was raised to the rank of a second grade college, and was affiliated to the University of Madras, under the management of the Palghat Municipal Council, the Government undertaking to bear the net cost of the college department.

The Municipal Council resolved to work the institution on the salary-grant system from the 1st April 1891, which arrangement was duly sanctioned by the Government. A new block of buildings was erected in 1901.

In 1905 the Government declared the College to be self-supporting and discontinued the yearly salary grant.

In 1913 a hostel, with a beautiful quadrangle and furnished accommodation for 100 college students, was opened, and in the next year a further addition to the College building was completed. A separate hostel for the school boys and quarters for the Wardens were constructed in 1920 and 1921 respectively.

In accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the Palghat Municipal Council held in December 1917, the institution was taken over by the Government of Madras with effect from 1st April 1919. The College was raised to the first grade with effect from 1st July 1925 with provision for the teaching of History, Philosophy and Mathematics as optionals in the B.A. classes. All classes below the fourth form were transferred to the control of the Municipal Council, Palghat, with effect from the same date. The other High School classes were also transferred in 1933.

In 1939 the College was affiliated for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as main subjects for the B.Sc. Degree Examination and for the teaching of these and also Zoology and Electrical Engineering as subsidiary subjects. In 1944, Economics was introduced for the B.A. and Hindi as another language for all classes. In 1945 Geography was added to the optionals in the Intermediate classes and in 1947, Group V Malayalam for the B.A. In July 1950 B.Sc. course in Botany and Zoology as main subjects were introduced. The new science block was completed in the same year and was formally opened by the Honourable Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, the then Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, in February 1951.

With the remodelling and improvements to the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories in 1951, the College was further affiliated for B.A. (Main), Physics and B.A. (Main), Chemistry. Hindi for Part I of the B.Sc. and Part III of the Intermediate and Malayalam for Part III of the Intermediate were also introduced in the same year. The College has been affiliated in the Pre-University course of studies from July 1956.

The College has at present four hostels for men students and one for women students. There are at present 360 men students and 62 women residing in the various hostels.

The College provides instruction in the following subjects :

Pre-University Course.

- Part I— (1) English,
(2) Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Part II— Group A :— Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science.

Group B :— World History, Geography, Elements of Commerce, Logic, Psychology, Advanced Malayalam, Advanced Hindi.

Under the Pre-University scheme, each student has to take two subjects from Group A of Part II and two from Group B.

B. A. Degree.

Part I— English,

Part II— Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Part III—

Group (i-b)— Mathematics.

Group (ii-b)— Physics with Chemistry Subsidiary.

Group (ii-c)— Chemistry and Physics Subsidiary.

Group (iv-a)— History with Economics Subsidiary.

Group (iv-b)— Economics with History Subsidiary.

Group (v)— Malayalam—Cognate subject either South Indian History or Sanskrit.

B.Sc. Degree.

Part I— English and Hindi.

Part II— (1) Physics (Main), Mathematics and Chemistry (Subsidiaries).

(2) Physics (Main), Mathematics and Electrical Engineering (Subsidiaries).

(3) Chemistry (Main), Physics and Mathematics (Subsidiaries).

(4) Chemistry (Main), Physics and Zoology (Subsidiaries).

(5) Chemistry (Main), Physics and Botany (Subsidiaries).

(6) Botany (Main), Chemistry and Zoology (Subsidiaries).

(7) Zoology (Main), Chemistry and Botany (Subsidiaries).

The present strength of the College is 1488, of whom 163 are women students.

by stages to the Tellicherry Municipal Council by 1884. The Municipality raised the School to a second grade college in 1890 under the leadership of the Headmaster, Mr. P. P. De Rozario, who also became the first Principal. The Municipal management of the School and College continued till 1919.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 brought a change again in the Government's educational policy. Following this changed policy, the Government took over the management of the School and College in June, 1919. It has remained in Government hands since then.

The year 1947 opened a new chapter in the history of the institution. The Government sanctioned the scheme for raising the College to a first grade institution, and the University sanctioned affiliation in groups I-b and IV-b of the B.A. class, on condition that new buildings were constructed for the College at a suitable place within a period of two years. In July 1947 B.A. classes were opened. The Tellicherry Municipal Council placed at the disposal of the College, their office buildings for the accommodation of the new classes.

In 1949, the High School was finally removed from the College premises, and the rooms released by the High School were added to the College.

After the abolition of F.A. class and the introduction of the Intermediate course, instruction was offered in Groups I and III, in this College, the latter group providing the following combinations :

- (1) Ancient History, Modern History, Logic.
- (2) Ancient History, Modern History, Malayalam.
- (3) Ancient History, Logic and Malayalam.

In the Intermediate classes, the courses offered continued to be these until 1949, when with the removal of the High School, and the consequent increase in accommodation, Group II (Natural Science) was opened.

B.A. classes were opened in July 1947 with Groups I (b) (Mathematics) and IV (b) (Economics). In 1955, Group IV (a) (History) was added to the course.

In 1956 the College was affiliated in the Pre-University course.

The courses offered are :

- (1) *Pre-University* : (a) Languages : English, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic ; (b) Subjects : Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science, World History, Logic, Psychology and Advanced Malayalam.
- (2) *Senior Intermediate* : (a) Languages : English, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic ; (b) Subjects : Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Logic, Psychology, Indian History and Modern History.

- (3) **B.A.** : (a) Languages : English, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic ; (b) Subjects : Mathematics Gr. I (b), History, Gr. IV (a) and Economics Gr. IV (b).

The strength of the College has increased steadily. While it was 40 in 1918-19 and 265 in 1945-46, it is now 686.

Accommodation has always been a great problem for this College. Till 1949, the college classes and the high school classes were in the same premises, an arrangement detrimental to the interests of both the college and the high school. A perusal of the records indicates that of the present main buildings of the College, the long hall which forms the left wing, was constructed in 1890 in all probability just prior to or just after the opening of the F.A. classes. The set of rooms which constitute the right wing were added in 1906. The laboratory buildings rose up in 1913, and the gas and other installations were completed in 1916.

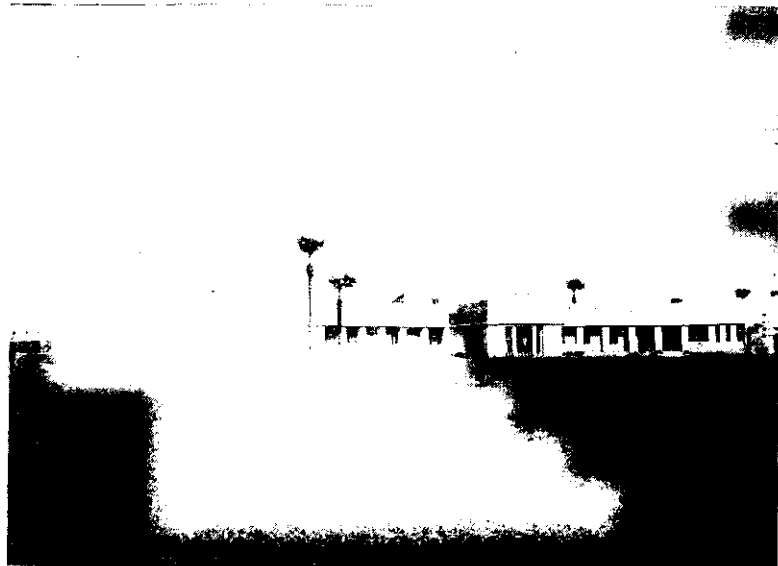
In 1947, the Municipal Council placed at the disposal of the College its office buildings. In 1949, the High School was removed from the premises, and a set of additional rooms were made available for the College. The Government have sanctioned the construction of new buildings for the College at a cost of over 11 lakhs at Dharmadam, and the work connected therewith is in progress.

The College Library contains about 20,000 volumes, besides periodicals and newspapers in various languages, Indian and foreign, which number about 85.

The College has an 'Athletic Association' consisting of the Principal as the ex-officio President ; a Vice-President, nominated by the Principal from among the members of the staff, the Physical Director/Directress as the ex-officio Secretary and the captains of the various games.

There are three hostels attached to the College, the Old Hostel, the New Hostel and the Ladies' Hostel. The Principal of the College is the Warden, assisted by a committee consisting of a Deputy Warden for each hostel and two other members nominated annually by the Warden. Provision is also made for the supply of noon meals to day-scholars.

SARAH TUCKER COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI



SCIENCE BLOCK

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1895

Principal : MISS DORA DAVID, M.A.

THE SARAH TUCKER INSTITUTION, one of the earliest to be started in South India for the education of women, was founded in 1858. It was raised to a second grade college and affiliated to the University of Madras in 1895.

For Part III, Ancient History, Modern History and Logic were the optionals until 1927, when the College was affiliated also in Natural Science and Mathematics. But instruction in Mathematics was not imparted until 1935. Affiliation in Geography was secured in 1927 but instruction in the subject was imparted only from 1936 when a qualified lecturer was available. Affiliation in Physics and Chemistry was obtained in 1939. A new college building, known as the Hoard Memorial Block, was erected in 1938 out of funds raised locally. In 1939 the College was made a first grade institution with affiliation in Part I English, Part II, Tamil and Part III, Group IV-a History and Economics of the B.A. course.

Affiliation in Group I-b Mathematics under Part III of the B.A. Degree course was got in 1941. Further affiliation in Group V Tamil and Early

South Indian History was secured in 1942. Geography in the Intermediate was suspended.

An additional building was erected in 1942 and two more rooms were added to it in 1945. Until the University Commission's visit in 1945, the St. John's College Laboratory was used by the Science Department but on the Commission's recommendation for a separate laboratory for this College, the Management purchased 40 acres of land some two miles away from the old College for a new campus, and here in 1949 erected a Science block costing Rs. 2,50,000/-. This was followed in 1949 by the opening of the Natural Science block costing Rs. 35,000/-.

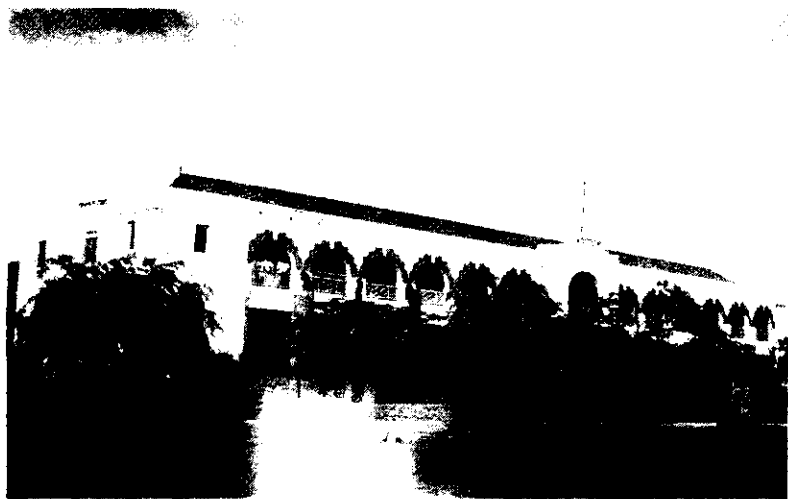
Affiliation in Malayalam under Part II of the Intermediate course was granted in 1949 and Group IV-b Economics and History displaced Group IV-a under Part III of the B.A. course in the same year. Further affiliation in Group D Tamil under Part III of the Intermediate course was granted in 1952.

The groundfloor of a new hostel has been completed and students are occupying it from January, 1956.

There has been a steady growth in the strength of the College from 27 (Intermediate) in 1930 to 257 in all classes in 1956.

The future development of the building programme and other amenities of the College expansion scheme include the College Main block south wing, College Main Block, First Floor, A. V. Thomas Hostel, First Floor, Home Science Block, Staff quarters, Servants' quarters and a Compound Wall.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1878

Principal: SRI J. VEDASIROMANI, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.

THE nucleus of this College began as an Anglo-Vernacular school in Palamcottah in 1844 which gradually developed into a High School. The first Matriculation class was opened in 1871 under the Principalship of the Rev T. Spratt. The next year the Home Society of the Church Missionary Society which was managing and supporting the School made plans for raising the institution to collegiate status. They sent out a missionary, the Rev. Frederick Peake, M.A., LL.D., to be its first Principal. He started the F.A. and even B.A. classes, but somehow the negotiations for affiliation to the University of Madras fell through and, Dr. Peake returned to England. Six years later, in 1878, however, affiliation was secured and the institution started on its new career as the first college in the Tinnevely District.

The Rev. H. Schaffter, M.A., who was the first Principal of the College and who was to serve as Principal for forty-two years, had a vision regarding the usefulness of the College to men of all communities. In 1880 he found a building for the College in the heart of the Tirunelveli Town. But, since that building was too small and there was no scope for further expansion, the College was shifted to a more spacious site between Tirunelveli

Junction and the Town where the College buildings and Hostel (now used by the Schaffter High School) were put up at a cost of over Rs. 60,000. Eventually, in 1917 the Church Missionary Society allotted the whole income from an estate of 300 acres in a village nearby, mostly dry land, to the College.

In 1920 the Rev. Schaffter retired and was succeeded by the Rev. H. P. Young, M.A., B.Litt. During all these years the College had been affiliated only in the Faculty of Arts. But in the early twenties it was realised that if the College should continue to serve the new generation of youth adequately, it should offer courses in Science also. But this would mean building laboratories and equipping them. Also, the campus of the College, though splendid for its situation, was too small for the construction of laboratories and additional lecture halls. It was at this time that the decision to shift the College to its present site of over fifty acres at Palayamkottai was taken. The new College and High School buildings which had been erected at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000/- were dedicated in 1928. The College which had hitherto been known as the Church Missionary College, Tirunelveli, was now named St. John's College, Palayamkottai. In addition to admitting boys to the Science groups, the College admitted a few girls also every year from now on till the Sarah Tucker College was able to provide for them courses in the Science subjects.

The College was affiliated as a first grade college from June 1946. New laboratories were completed early in 1949 and since then, larger numbers of students have been admitted to the Science groups. The present strength of the College is over 800.

With the raising of the College to first grade status, the High School and the College were constituted into separate units of management and administration. A new Governing Board was appointed for the College by the Diocese and eventually a new constitution was also framed. Besides the College Associations like the Debating Society, there are Associations for Economics and Mathematics.

During these years there has also been a steady improvement in the equipment of the Library, the Sports department and the Laboratories.

There is ample provision for games. The College has competed successfully in several tournaments and athletic meets organised by the University. Especially in hockey, football, volleyball and basketball, the College has maintained a high level of performance. Of the other extra curricular activities of the College may be mentioned a Labour Squad that carries out assignments within the College premises, and the National Cadet Corps which was started in 1955. There is also a numerically strong Social Service League in the College. The League is working in two villages,

besides helping with manual labour at the College. In the summer of 1956, for a month, about 50 members of the League attended a Work Camp organised with funds from the Government, and carried out a threefold project of laying a road, desilting a tank and preparing pits for the planting of trees in a village.

The increase in strength in the College has necessitated the provision of additional hostel accommodation to the students coming from outside the town. Only one hostel, intended for sixty inmates, had been built when the College was housed on the present site. So, when there was a great demand for places in the hostel, first one vacant Mission bungalow and then another and, later still, two rented bungalows near the College were turned into hostels. Since, however, bungalows are both uneconomical and ill-suited as students' residences it was imperative that schemes for building hostels should be taken up without delay. So a new hostel, now called the Bishop Selwyn Hostel, was built for the residence of 150 students. When that hostel was completed, one of the rented buildings was given up. There is now accommodation for 400 students in the hostels. Of these 150 are still accommodated in bungalow-type buildings. Work has been begun on a new hostel for 100 students which is to be built with a grant from the Government and a loan from the Madras University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society.

The reorganisation of the Degree courses and the replacement of the Intermediate classes by the Pre-University class made it necessary for the College last year to plan for additional buildings and the opening of Science courses in the Degree classes. Last summer two halls were built on the first floor of the Science block to provide accommodation for the larger number of sections that would be formed for the Pre-University course. The College is now applying for affiliation in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics for the B.Sc. Degree and in Social Sciences, Economics and English for the B.A. Degree under the reorganized scheme.

The College has been serving the needs of the students of all communities, particularly in this District, for over a century now. It has been striving to resist the general drift into mechanical routine in teaching and learning. In particular, it has been trying to make up for the inevitable decline or even loss of personal 'conversation' between students and their teachers and to encourage the cultivation of such intellectual virtues as the ability and honesty to think for oneself and the rejection of spurious shortcuts to "success".

Religious instruction forms part of the regular studies at College. With the inauguration of the New Constitution for India, however, this College does not offer such instruction to students belonging to other faiths unless they specially ask for it.

MALABAR CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1909

Principal : SRI V. G. M. PAVAMANI, M.A., PH.D.

THE College had its beginnings in a Primary School started at Kallai, in Kozhikode, in 1848 by the Basel Evangelical Mission with a strength of about 100 students in five classes. This was the first school to teach English in this town. The School was then known as the B.G.E.M. Anglo-Vernacular School. As years went by, the School became more and more popular, and in 1872 it was raised to a Middle School, and in 1875 a new building at a cost of Rs. 6,000 was constructed. In 1878 the institution became a High School. In 1881 the first batch of students of this High School sat for the Matriculation Examination. The dawn of the twentieth century brought new problems to the School. Expansion of the classes was impossible in the building in which the School was accommodated at that time. In 1906 the School was shifted to the present building with the idea of raising it to a college. In 1907 the management applied to the University of Madras for affiliation of the institution as a second grade college. In 1909 the first college class was opened with fifteen students of whom two were women. The Rev. W. Muller was the first Principal, and the College was known as the Basel Mission College.

In 1909 the College was affiliated in the Intermediate course with provision for English, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Kannada, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Logic, Ancient History and Modern History. In 1928 Indian History was added, and in 1929 German.

With the raising of the institution to the collegiate grade, a hostel with accommodation for 50 students was put up in the College compound at a

cost of Rs. 14,000. Within three or four years of the starting of the College it was felt that it should be raised to the first grade status. Accordingly plans were drawn up for a new building, but the outbreak of World War I interrupted the execution of these plans and all the German missionaries on the staff of the College were interned.

In 1919 the Home Board of the Basel Mission decided to withdraw their missionaries from Malabar. The Madras Christian College then came forward and took up the management of the College and changed its name to Malabar Christian College. In 1927 the management of the College was once again handed back to the Basel Mission. In 1934 the College celebrated its Silver Jubilee and in commemoration of this a block of two rooms was presented to the College by the Old Students' Association. In 1939, the then Principal, Dr. Th. Lorch, made an earnest attempt to upgrade the College, but the outbreak of the Second World War did not allow him to execute the plan. In 1940 the management once again changed hands. The newly formed Malabar and South Kanara Christian Education Society took over the management of the College. The College continues to be under the management of the Society.

In 1953 the present Principal, Dr. V. G. M. Pavamani, assumed office. Application was made to the University in 1955 for permission to open the Pre-University class under the reorganised scheme of University education and the Junior B.A. class under the existing regulations with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1956-57. A University Inspection Commission visited the College at the end of May 1956, and on the basis of its recommendations permission was accorded to open the Pre-University class and the Junior B.A. class. These classes were opened in July 1956.

The College is now affiliated in the Pre-University course in English under Part I-a, Malayalam and Hindi, under Part I-b, Mathematics, Physical Sciences with basic Mathematics, Natural Science, Logic, World History and Advanced English under Part II ; in the Intermediate course in English under Part I, Malayalam under Part II, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry ; Indian History, Modern History and Logic under Part III ; and in the B.A. Degree course in English under Part I, Malayalam and Hindi under Part II, Groups I-(b) Mathematics, and IV-(b) Economics and History under Part III.

The present strength of the College is 225 in the Pre-University, 170 in the Senior Intermediate and 76 in the Junior B.A. classes.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1916

Principal : MISS. R. MUKERJI, M.A.

THE College was founded as a first grade college in 1915. It was supported by a group of Inter-denominational missionary bodies with Councils in Britain and America. There was also from an early date a Council in India. At first the policy of the College was directed from abroad. In March 1951, however, a revised constitution has been accepted, and the Council in India is directly responsible for the control of the College though the Mission Boards continue their interest and support.

In the first year there were 41 students. The staff has always consisted of Indian, British (including Australian and Canadian) and American members. From those small beginnings, the College has grown to a strength of 343 students and there are 51 staff members. The College still maintains the inter-communal and international character of the members.

The College is affiliated to the Madras University in the following subjects :

- Intermediate :** Part I—English ; Part II—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Sanskrit and Hindi ; Part III—Group (a) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; Group (b) Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry ; Group (c) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- B.A. :** Part I—English ; Part II—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Sanskrit and Hindi ; Part III—(i-b) Pure Mathematics ; (ii-a) Mathematics Main and Physics Subsidiary ; (ii-d) Botany Main and Zoology Subsidiary ; (ii-e) Zoology Main and Botany Subsidiary ; (iii-b) Philosophy and Psychology in lieu of (iii-a) Philosophy and Psychology ; (iv a) History and Economics.
- B.Sc. :** Part I—English ; Part II—Physics Main, Subsidiaries—Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology ; Chemistry Main, Subsidiaries—Mathematics, Physics, Botany and Zoology. Home Science—(Home Science, & Chemistry).
- M.Sc. :** A course in Institutional Management for the M.Sc. has been started provisionally in 1956.

Research has been regularly carried out for the last twenty years. Dr. Eleanor D. Mason who ably guided the affairs of the institution as its Principal for a number of years has carried on from the year 1928 researches in racial and tropical Physiology and has published a series of papers in scientific journals from 1930 onwards in this field. On the basis of her work she was elected in 1941 to the Membership of the American Physiological Society.

When the Home Science course was opened in 1942 the Nutrition department from the beginning entered into research on problems of South Indian rice diets. A series of papers have been published in the Indian Journal of Medical Research by members of the department and two candidates have been awarded M.Sc. degrees of the University for work done in the College laboratories.

In addition to research, the department has, from the beginning, been active in spreading knowledge of Nutrition throughout South India. This has been done through vigorous extension work, in exhibitions and demonstrations carried out in the field, in city, town and village, in summer courses for teachers responsible for boarding school hostels, in training batches of men and women sent by Government or Welfare Organisations to the laboratories. Miss Dorothy M. Pearson, who has been directing this work has been a member of the Government Food Councils.

It was always intended that the students of the College should be comparatively small in numbers and predominantly residential. Resident staff

members and students have from the beginning joined together daily for worship and dined together in the evening. Senior and Junior Common Rooms, an Assembly Hall for lectures, oratorical contests, and musical and dramatic entertainments, various voluntary societies (the Current Events Club, the Literary Circle, the Science Association, the Star Club, the Dramatic Society and the Philosophical Association) as well as regular games and sports have ensured a varied social life which form a useful training for citizenship. The Senior Student has always been elected by her fellows, and the students have been encouraged to take part in the running of the College. During the years and especially under the influence of the National Movement, the desire and capacity for self-government has greatly increased. A great advance was made in 1950 when the new Constitution of the College Union with a Student President was adopted after an experimental trial for an year. This Constitution confers full legislative and executive power (excluding academic matters and questions relating to health, property and general policy) on a Senate in which both staff and students are represented.

It has always been the aim of the College to train her students to serve their country, and specially to attempt to do something for their poorer neighbours. Visiting on Friday afternoons is carried out in Mohammedan's Gardens and other slum quarters, where sewing and literacy classes are held, and games organized for the children. In 1943-44 a Nursery School was opened, and from that date a sum has been collected annually by students (often by means of dramatic entertainments) to pay for current expenses. Since then the College has bought land in Mohammedan's Gardens, and the McDougall Nursery School has been built there by subscriptions from members of the Alumnae Association. In 1947-48, several students gave up a fortnight of their vacation to training for adult literacy work.

Drama has always been an important feature of college life. In the second term every year a play in an Indian language is usually produced. In 1947 an outdoor stage was built, and there a succession of Shakespeare's plays have been acted.

The College buildings consist of the main residential hall, a Science block, a Philosophy block, a Home Science block besides the 'Cottage' intended as an infirmary, and the Rivett House to accommodate non-resident staff and students and to provide additional class rooms for the Arts subjects. There are two Hostel blocks attached to the College.

The strength of the College has steadily increased from 41 in 1915 to 343 in 1956.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1918

Principal : SRI SYED YAKUB, M.A., L.T.

ALTHOUGH the Government Arts College is only thirty eight years old now, the school out of which it has grown came into existence over a hundred years ago. The latter was founded in the middle of the 19th century by the last ruler of the Carnatic dynasty, Nawab Gulam Ghouse Khan Bahadur, poetically named Azam. He paid a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000/- towards its maintenance and had it named after him as Madrasa-i-Azam. On his death in 1855, the School came under the management of the Government. At this time the School was located in the residence of Masin Begum Sahiba, in Chepauk. The School did not have a proper building of its own, and a suitable playground. In 1901, the All-India Educational Conference, holding its session in Madras, passed a resolution that the Madrasa should be improved so as to enable it to attain the status of a collegiate institution, and the Government bought 'Umdah Bagh' and its grounds, which were the property of Khairunnisa Begum Sahiba, the widow of Nawab Azam, for a lakh of rupees to house the Madrasa.

By 1909, a number of improvements had been made to 'Umdah Bagh', one of which was a hostel to accommodate 40 students. Since then, a determined attempt was made to open college classes in the Madrasa. The new College was opened on 8th July, 1918, with 6 students in the 1st University class. Mr. C. W. Moss, the Headmaster of the School, was its first Principal.

In July 1920, the Junior B.A. class was opened with just 2 students, of whom Dr. Abdul Haq, who later became the Principal of the College, was one. From 1921 to 1932, which were very trying and anxious years in the history of the College, it had the good fortune of having Mr. E. W. Green as its Principal. The year in which Mr. Green assumed charge was a particularly bad one for this College. The strength of the College had gone through alarming fluctuations in the early years of its existence, but in 1921-22, the number on the rolls fell sharply to 21 from 42 of the previous year. It seemed as though the College would be abolished.

Classes under Group I of the Intermediate were started in July, 1927. The same year, classes were also opened in Group V (History) of the B.A. course. The strength of the College began to grow, and the Government decided to retain the College as a first grade one.

New buildings were completed by the end of February, 1932 and declared open by Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, on the 29th of November 1934. The Economics group in the B.A. was opened in the year 1935-36.

From 1935-36 till 1947-48, the College maintained a steady progress. In 1940, for the first time, the number on the rolls went beyond 200. The period also witnessed the introduction of Group IV-b, Malayalam under Part II of the Intermediate course, and Group IV-d (Islamic History and Culture) in the B.A. In 1939, Tamil and Malayalam were added under Part II of the Degree course. An Honours course was started in Islamic History in 1944, but along with M.A. in the same subject, it was transferred to Presidency College in 1950. Affiliation for Telugu under Part II of the Intermediate and the Degree courses was secured in 1945, and also for Urdu in Group D of the Intermediate. The next year, in 1946, B.Sc. courses were introduced in the College.

Group IV (a), History, in Part III of the B.A. Degree course which had been discontinued in 1936, was revived in 1950, and in 1951, Group V (Tamil) was also added. In 1952, the B.A. Degree course was also started in the Sciences, and affiliation was obtained in B.A. Botany (Main) and Zoology (Subsidiary). The next year in 1953, Part II of the same course got Sanskrit added to the other languages which were offered. In 1954, two additions

were made, the first being the introduction of Statistics as a subsidiary subject in the B.Sc. course, and Tamil under Part III in Intermediate, the latter of which was designed to serve as a feeder to Group V Tamil in the B.A. Degree course. Under Part II of the Intermediate, the College now offers Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada and Hindi and under Part III, Modern History, Ancient History, Logic, Urdu, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Islamic History, Psychology and Tamil. Under Part II of the B.A. degree course, the College offers Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Sanskrit, and under Part III, Botany, Zoology, History, Economics, Islamic History, Arabic, Urdu and Tamil.

For the B.Sc. Degree course, the College offers English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu under Part I ; and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Statistics under Part II.

Extension of new buildings was completed in 1947-48 and they were occupied in August 1948, and the next year, 1948-49, the junior classes of the Intermediate of Presidency College were transferred to this College by order of the Government. The strength rose from 578 of the previous year to 823, and with the Senior Intermediate classes the following year, it rose to 1,003. In the same year (1949-50), the administration of the Madrasa-i-Azam was transferred to the control of the District Educational Officer, Madras, and the Principal of the Government Arts College was thus enabled to devote his full attention to the College itself. Every year since 1949-50 has seen the introduction of further new courses of study and the strength of the College this year stands at 1,300.

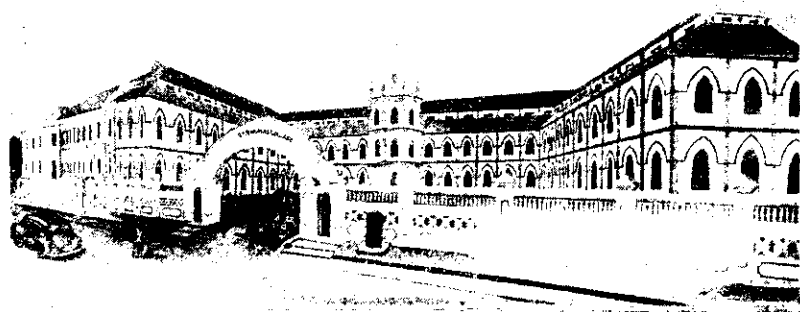
The most important feature of the College has been its slow transformation from a small, mainly denominational institution to a large and truly national institution. Though the College admitted only Muslim students for the first fifteen years of its history, in 1937-38, a striking departure in policy was effected, and this was the admission of non-Muslim students up to 25 per cent of the total strength of the College. The experiment justified itself by the good it did. The work begun in 1937-38 was completed in 1948-49, when with the adoption of the "secular state ideal" in the Indian Constitution, the College was renamed the Government Arts College, and admission was thrown open to all, irrespective of faith.

But the traditions of the College still continue strongly for "Our past is neither to be denied nor rejected, for from it springs an intense living tradition which deserves to be retained, strengthened and developed. The Mosque is the heart of this College and the seed from which it grew and it deserves all reverence."

The Clinic of the World University Service Health Centre has been located in this College from 1954-55 and this has benefitted the students greatly.

The Old Boys' Association was revived in 1953, after two or three years of lethargic functioning and it gave Rs. 1,000 to the Poor Boys' Fund, and another Rs. 750 in 1954.

ST. THOMAS' COLLEGE, TRICHUR

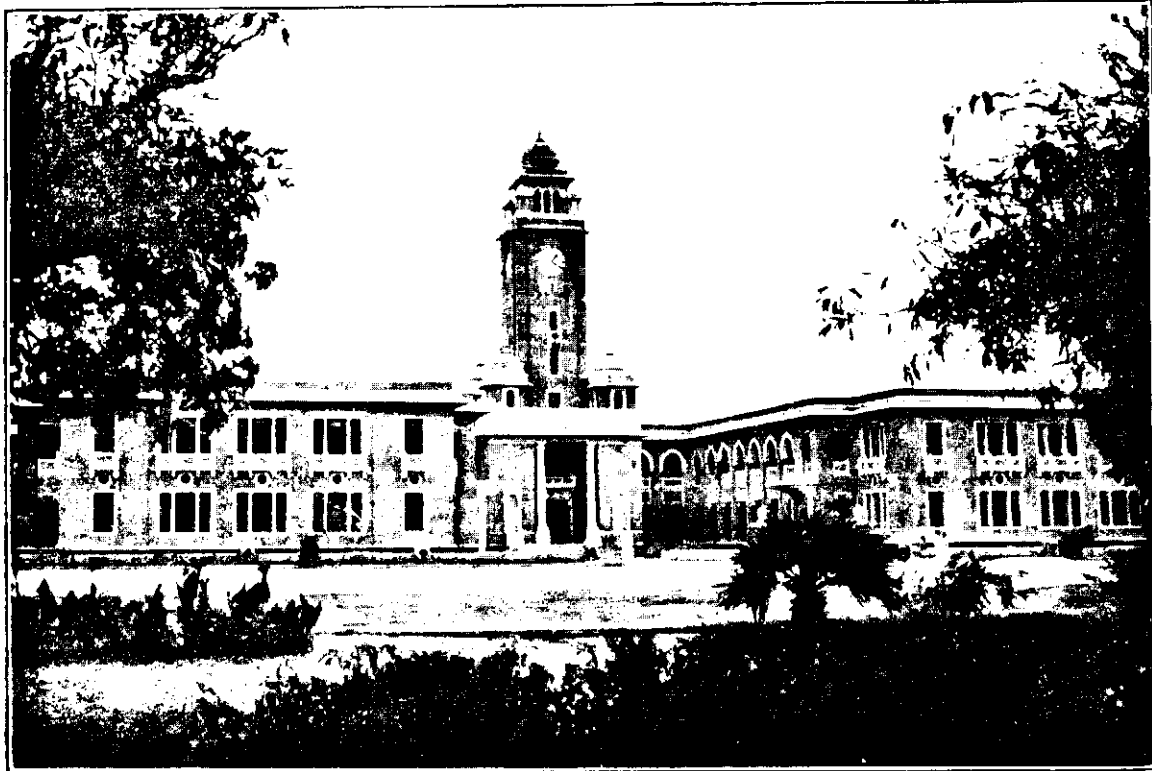


YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT : 1919

Principal : REV. JOSEPH KALLINGAL, M.A.

ON 23rd June 1919, St. Thomas' College came into existence as a second grade college in Arts with 93 students on its rolls and five members on the staff, and in August of the same year, it was formally inaugurated by His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin. The Rt. Rev. Dr. John Nenacherry, Vicar Apostolic of Trichur, was its Patron and Founder, and Rev. Fr. John Palocaren, B.A., its first Principal. In 1922 the College was affiliated in Science in the Intermediate class and in 1925 it was raised to the first grade. St. Thomas' is the first first grade college which was founded in the Cochin soil—the Maharajah's College, Ernakulam, came up a few months later.

With advancing years the strength of the College also steadily increased and this year, it has reached 1,121. Structurally too, the College has, from very humble beginnings, grown up to the present portly dimensions. In 1926 the College buildings were extended, and in 1936 the main block was made double-storeyed. An altogether new and two-storeyed Science block was constructed in 1941. Even then the College was hard pressed for accommodation and there was no ground to build upon. The Government of Travancore-Cochin, however, made it possible in 1950 for the College to expand and start new courses, by giving it, on lease, the site and buildings on



THE UNIVERSITY OFFICE, LIBRARY, AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

the northern side of the road, opposite to the College. This year the same Government has graciously consented to construct buildings there. A three-storeyed building is being completed rapidly with a view to start science subjects under the reorganised scheme of three-year Degree courses.

The first Principal of the College was Rev. Fr. John Palocaren, B.A. Since May 1949, Rev. Fr. Joseph Kallingal, M.A. is the Principal.

The College Managing Committee consists of eight members with the Bishop as President. Besides the Manager, the Principal and the Bursar, some senior members of the staff and Ex-Managers are members of the Committee.

The Principal and the senior members of the different departments form the Staff Council. The Council meets three times a year as a rule. There are now 50 members on the staff.

The subjects taught in St. Thomas' besides English, are Sanskrit, Malayalam and Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. courses, while under Part III, instruction is given in Groups I, II & III, of the Intermediate course, and in Group I-b (Mathematics), I-c (Statistics) and Group IV-b (Economics and History) of the B.A. course. The College was affiliated in 1951 in B.Sc. (Physics Main) with Mathematics and Chemistry (Subsidiaries) for the Degree course. This year the College started Pre-University course in the place of Junior Intermediate.

The College has three hostels, with accommodation for over 200 students, under the wardenship of lecturers. Of these, St. Mary's Hostel and the Cosmopolitan Hostel were built in 1934, while in 1937 the Seminary Buildings in the Thope Grounds were converted into St. Thomas' Hostel. The Cosmopolitan Hostel was expanded in 1953 and now accommodates 110 students. Accommodation in St. Mary's Hostel will be increased with the beginning of the three-year Degree course. The majority of the students attending the College are day scholars.

The College was making use of the local Government playfields, called the Palace Grounds, till 1945 when extensive playfields of its own, about 7 acres of ground, were laid out in Thope Grounds, a few furlongs away from the College, with every convenience to conduct all popular games and athletic competitions. It cost the Management nearly Rs. 50,000/-. A semi-oval Stadium has been constructed this year with aid from the Central Government, and it can accommodate over 3,000 spectators.

The College Literary Union, with several Associations under it, has developed the salutary features of parliamentary debates and open competitions. It goes to the credit of St. Thomas' that it was in her Literary Union that the students were, for the first time in Malabar, allowed

facilities for a critical discussion of important subjects of current political interest.

The Catholic students of the College form themselves into a Union (C.S.U.) with one of the Rev. Fathers on the staff as Director, the President, Secretary and other Committee members being elected by the Catholic students. The Union is affiliated to the All India Catholic University Federation (A.I.C.U.F.).

All the students are members of the Social Service League with an elected Committee. They do active social service to the poor in the town and its neighbourhood.

Every student of the College is a member of the Fine Arts Club which elects its own working committee. The talents of the students in music, histrionics and other fine arts are fostered and developed by the Club. Audio-visual Education is a regular feature of the College. Films of educative value and interest, supplied by Foreign Services and other agencies in India, are shown after 4 p.m. and during the mid-day interval for the benefit of the students. Batches of students accompanied by members of the staff go every year for excursions to places near or far away, generally of historic importance, educational value or scientific interest.

The College Magazine has all along been mostly one of students' contributions, and it offers them a homely and congenial field for free display and practice of their journalistic talents. "The Keralam", a high class literary Malayalam Magazine, was also edited under the auspices of the College, for some years.

A feature of the working of the College is the provision made for religious and moral instruction. While there is religious instruction for Catholic students, moral instruction on non-denominational theistic basis is given to the others.

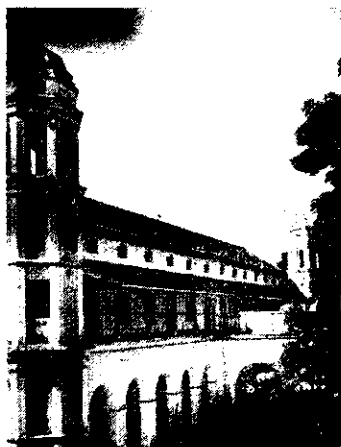
Another feature of the College is the liberal fee concession given, according to merit and poverty, to deserving students irrespective of caste and creed. Nearly a tenth of the number on the rolls usually gets concessions ranging from one-half to one-third of the class fees. The total amount thus given by the Management from the beginning up to now will easily exceed a lakh of rupees.

The State Government has made available to the students of this College the State scholarships, stipends, fee-concessions and all such educational facilities, according to the State Educational Code. The Central Government has also extended similar privileges to our students.

If the Kerala State stands today in the forefront of literacy in India, it is mainly due to the self-sacrificing efforts of the Christian bodies in these parts. The Government, however, have not yet come forward to help private enterprise adequately, especially in the field of collegiate education.

An Old Boys' Association has been started again last year, with a stronger frame-work, a well-defined constitution, a definite roll of members and a representative Committee of Management.

NATIONAL COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1919

Principal : SRI G. VARADACHARI, M.A.

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, out of which has grown the National College, was founded on 11th June, 1886, by a trio of teachers—the late G. Sesha Iyengar, the late B. S. Venkataramana Sarma and the late P. G. Sundaresa Sastri. The School was started as a full-fledged High School, with no less than 250 pupils on its rolls. The object of the Founders was to impart education to Hindu children on national lines, in an atmosphere favourable to Hindu culture and Hindu traditions, and they deliberately chose the name, 'National High School', for it.

The School was an assured success from the beginning. It was managed by a Council with the Municipal Chairman as its President. With a view to ensuring the permanence and steady growth of the School, it was handed over, in 1892, to a Governing Council, composed of some of the most prominent men of the district. The late Kodiyalam Vasudeva Iyengar was the first President of this Council, and he rendered signal service to the School during his long period of office of 14 years.

The School had necessarily to be located at first in ill-suited rented buildings. Its first habitation was adjacent to the present site, at the place now occupied by the Mayavaram Lodge. From there it was transferred, in 1890, to the Naganathaswami Temple and the Mudaliar Stores adjacent

to the Temple. In 1894, the National High School Council was able to acquire part of the present site, and the rest of it in 1899. The Founders collected Rs. 50,000,- for the School building. The foundation stone of the present main building of the College, the Saraswathi Hall, was laid by H.E. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, in August 1898. The building was completed in 1904 and the School was removed to the new building in the same year.

Opposite to the Saraswathi Hall was built in 1905 the Havelock Hall, donated by the Hon. K. Vasudeva Iyengar, and as an extension of this was later constructed the Amphthill Hall, donated by the Zamindar of Udayar-palayam. Subsequently, in the same year, the late A. Sankariah, B.A. endowed the Veda Vedanta Hall near the eastern gate, so called because it was intended to accommodate the Veda and Religion classes.

The need for a hostel for the High School having been keenly felt, the foundation of the present hostel building was laid in November 1912 by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, then Member of the Governor's Executive Council. The hostel building was, however, completed only in 1919, the year in which the School was raised to the status of a college.

In 1892 came into being the Free Boarding House, due to the munificence of Sri Krishna Iyer of Kozhumam in Coimbatore District, who endowed for the purpose not less than 50 acres of first-class wet lands. Originally intended for 25 poor and deserving Brahmin students, this Free Boarding House now caters for 40 odd students, both of the School and of the College. In 1946 the Boarding House moved into a building of its own close to the College, bought by Sri Ganapatisubramania Iyer, the present proprietor of the Kozhumam estate, for this charitable purpose.

On 11th June 1919, owing to the exertions of the late Justice T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and Diwan Bahadur (late Sir) T. Desikachariar, the National College came into being as a second grade college, with only Group III, offering Ancient History, Modern History, Logic, Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam. Sri K. Ramanujachariar, formerly Professor of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was its first Principal. The late Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. Ct. Pethachi Chettiar, Zamindar of Andipatti, donated Rs. 45,000 for the Endowment Fund. Sri Pethachi Chettiar has so far been the most outstanding benefactor of the College. Among the other benefactors were the late Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. A. Ramaswami Chettiar and the Thota Chettiar family.

The foundation stone of the Pethachi Block, so named after the late Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. Ct. Pethachi Chettiar, was laid in 1921 by H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, and was occupied in 1923. On 11th

June 1924, the College became a first grade college by getting affiliated to the University in the then Group IV (a)—Philosophy, Group V (a)—History and Economics, and Group V (b)—Economics and History.

The College got affiliation in Intermediate Mathematics and Physics in 1927. Starting with less than 20 students, these sections have since expanded to such an extent that now there are 224 students each in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Chemistry having been started in 1930.

In 1939, the B.A. course was expanded by the introduction of Group I(b)—Mathematics. Additional accommodation was secured for the College at the same time by the addition of a first floor to the Amphill Building. It consists of the Sesha Iyengar Hall and the Rajan Hall. In 1943, the College was affiliated in Military Science as one of the formal subjects of study for the students of the U.O.T.C. They take the 'A' Certificate Examination under Part III of the Intermediate course and the 'B' Certificate Examination under Part I of the B.A. Degree course. The College secured affiliation in Elements of Commerce and Accountancy in 1950 under Part III of the Intermediate course. In 1953 a change over from Group III-A (Philosophy) to III-B (Philosophy) was effected. In 1954 the College was affiliated in B.Com. Degree course with provision for 50 seats.

The College has now a playground of about 11.59 acres in Chintamani, out of which Sri T. S. Pl. P. Chidambaram Chettiar of Devakottah generously gave about 5 acres of wet land and the rest was acquired.

The Library, called after the late Pethachi Chettiar, now contains 16,719 volumes. A most valuable section of the Library, called the Professor K. Sundararama Iyer Library, was the gift of Rao Bahadur Sri V. Vijayaraghavachariar, and was subsequently augmented by the gift of hundreds of expensive volumes by Rao Bahadur R. Kuppuramaswami Sastri, a nephew of Prof. Sundararama Iyer. In 1939, when the College was affiliated in Group I (b) Mathematics, a special Mathematics section of the Library, called the G. Sesha Iyengar Mathematics Library, was donated by Sri S. K. Subrahmania Iyer, M.A., L.T., Retired Principal of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, and one of the most devoted Old Boys of the College. Substantial additions were made to the Library from the collections of the late V. Saranathan, R. Srinivasa Iyer and T. S. Sankara Iyer.

The Governing Council of the College, the strength of which is limited to 75, now has 55 members. The Managing Committee has 15 members in all—8 elected members.

The strength of the College has grown steadily from 114 in 1919-20 to 1,221 in 1956.

ST. AGNES COLLEGE, MANGALORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1921

Principal : MOTHER M. STELLA, A.C., M.A.

FULL eighty six years ago, in 1870, the Institute of the Apostolic Carmel, started originally in France, was transplanted to the Indian soil. It has since developed as an Indian Order devoted to the work of education, with branches all over India and Ceylon. This Institute, realising the need for higher education for women, founded a college in 1921, by raising the St. Ann's High School, and affiliating it to the University of Madras as a second grade college. In 1924, the College was affiliated as a first grade one and the Junior B.A. classes were opened in it. Since then it came to be called St. Agnes College.

The College is affiliated in the following subjects :

INTERMEDIATE

- Part I— English.
- Part II— Kannada, Malayalam, French, Sanskrit and Hindi.
- Part III— Ancient History, Modern History, Logic, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Physics, Household Arts.

B. A. DEGREE

Part I— English.

Part II— Kannada, Malayalam, French, Sanskrit, and Hindi.

Part III— Group V-A History and Economics, Group IV-A History and Economics, Group IV-B Economics and History, Group I-B Mathematics.

PRE-UNIVERSITY CLASS

Part I— English.

Part II— Kannada, French, Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Part III— Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Sciences, World History, Psychology, Logic, Household Arts.

The strength in the College has grown steadily. It has risen from 22 in 1921 (Intermediate only) to 367 in all classes.

The buildings and other amenities in the College consist of a main block to house the library, the classrooms, the chapel and a small dormitory for resident students, a two-storeyed block 122' × 22' (first floor—Hostel, ground floor—Stage Hall), Physics block 62' × 42', Natural Science block 62' × 42', Household Arts Cottage and two rooms 26' × 22'—for the languages.

The College playgrounds cover an area of nine acres.

ISLAMIAH COLLEGE, VANIYAMBADI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1921

Principal : SRI SAIYID ABDUL QADIR, M.A., L.T.

IT was the All-India Mohamadan Education Conference that held its annual session at Madras in 1901, which gave an impetus to Muslim education in South India. The Muslims of Vaniyambadi started the Mohamedan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi, in 1903 and had it registered in 1905 as a Society under the Government of India Act XXI of 1860; and it also started an Elementary School, Madras-i-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi, in 1903, which became a complete Secondary School, the Islamiah High School, Vaniyambadi, in 1912. The Mohamedan Educational Conference of Southern India held its annual session at Vaniyambadi in 1916 and recommended to the Mohamedan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi, to raise the Islamiah High School to a college.

The Society appealed for financial help to the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was pleased to offer a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000/- and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 a month for five years for the construction and running of the College. But the Society did not accept the offer, as the Nizam wanted the College to be named 'Osmania College' whereas the Society wanted it to be named 'Islamiah College'. However, the Society collected funds from its members and started the College in 1921.

The College was affiliated to the University of Madras in the Intermediate with Part III Group (iii) Histories and Logic (1921) and Group (i) Mathematics and Physical Sciences (1922). In the beginning the Principal of the College was the head of both the College and the High School and the staff taught both the College and the High School. This arrangement continued till 1926, as the University insisted on the separation of the College staff from the High School staff, but the Society, after having carried out the recommendations of the University for sometime, found it difficult to meet the increased expenditure and was forced to merge the College staff with that of the School in 1928.

The University Commission, 1928, in its report insisted on a complete separation of the College from the School ; and the Society, therefore, housed the College in the High School Hostel block situated in New Town, Vaniyambadi, in 1930 ; it wanted to run the College in any circumstance instead of closing it down. With the late Nawab C. Abdul Hakeem's generous donation of Rs. 50,000/- it was possible for the Society to keep the College going.

The College ran in the Intermediate Groups (i) and (iii) until 1941, when an earnest attempt was made to start Group (ii) Natural Science. The foundation of the Natural Science block was laid and a University Commission visited the College and approved the application of the College for its affiliation to the University in Natural Science. But the Society could not complete in time the building of Natural Science block for want of funds.

The Society celebrated its 40th Anniversary in 1942 and collected funds for the College. Instead of putting up the Natural Science block and starting Natural Science in the Intermediate, the Society straight-away put up the first floor of the present buildings and applied for the affiliation of the College to the University in B.Com., B.A. iv (b) Economics, B.A. i (b) Mathematics and Intermediate Part III Group (iii) Elements of Commerce and Accountancy, and the University sanctioned the affiliation. The College started B.Com. and Intermediate Elements of Commerce and Accountancy in 1946 ; B.A. iv (b) Economics in 1947 ; and B.A. i (b) Mathematics in 1954. The authorised strength of the College was 520. The Natural Science block was put up later at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 and the Pre-University course Part II Group (A) Natural Science was started in July, 1956.

The College started the Pre-University class in 1956 with these subjects : English, Tamil, Urdu, Persian, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Elements of Commerce and Advanced Tamil and Advanced Urdu,

It proposes to apply to the University for permission to start B.Sc. Physics (Main) and B.Sc. Chemistry (Main) courses in 1957. In the new set-up in 1957 the College will have five three-year Degree courses : B.A. Economics (Main), B.Sc. Mathematics (Main), B.Sc. Physics (Main), B.Sc. Chemistry (Main) and B.Com., besides the Pre-University class. The strength of the College has risen from 12 in 1921 to 485 in 1956. With the steady growth in strength and addition of new courses, accommodation had to be improved, and in 1931 the Laboratory, in 1941 the Natural Science Block Foundation, and the Science Lecture Room, in 1946 the first floor of the College Buildings, in 1955 the Natural Science and Library Blocks and in 1956 the Hostel Blocks were completed.

The College has taken an active interest in extra mural activities. The College Union has 12 affiliated Clubs for the 12 subjects : English, Urdu, Persian, Tamil, Mathematics, Science, Politics, Economics, History, Commerce, Law and Philosophy ; and a Planning Forum. The College Union holds its Inaugural and Valedictory in addition to celebrating the World Health Day, the Wild Life Day, the Tree Planting Week, Independence Day, Republic Day, Declaration of Human Rights Day, United Nations Day, Co-operative Day ; and the affiliated Clubs hold 12 Inaugurals and 12 ordinary meetings. The Social Service Club runs a Rural Uplift Centre and has actively worked at Social Service Projects. It has done road-making at Minnur (2 furlongs) and Kaveripatnam (6 furlongs). The College Ramblers have visited Alangayam, Elagiris, Jawadi Hills, Mettur, Yercaud, Sivasamudram Falls, Jog Falls, Courtallam Falls, Thungabhadra Dam, Humpi, Mahabalipuram, Ajmeer, Delhi and Kashmir.

The Games and Athletics Club encourages all major games on its spacious playgrounds (34 acres) throughout the year and takes part in Inter-collegiate Games and Athletics Tournaments arranged by the University every year.

The Mass Drill Cadet Corps does Mass Drill in uniform on ceremonial occasions and the College Cadet Corps presents Guard of Honour in white uniform to distinguished visitors to the College. All important college activities are filmed and shown on the screen along with Visual Educational Films.

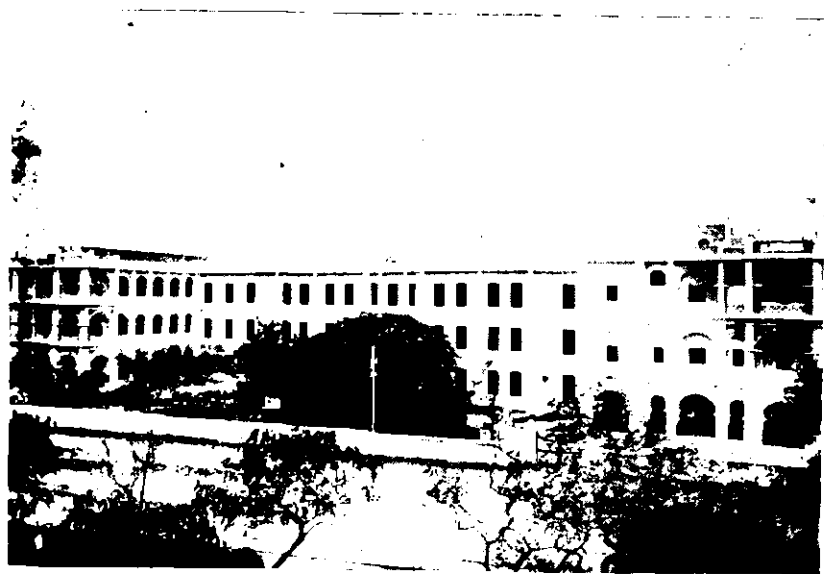
The College library is reinforced by additions every year. Rs. 2,500 worth of books are added to the Library and Rs. 1,300 worth of English, American and Indian Magazines are got for the Reading Room every year.

The College has joined the University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society and has started building the Hostel blocks.

The management, VME Society, celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1954, when Sri Kamaraj, Chief Minister, Sri. C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education, Government of Madras and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, then Minister for Commerce, Government of India, visited the College. Sri C. Subramaniam laid the foundation stone of the new College buildings and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari laid the foundation stone of the Hostel.

It may be added that the College has a real academic atmosphere. It lays emphasis on World Culture and World Community. The College Magazine creates amongst the students and staff an interest in synthetic knowledge, critical thinking and creative action, so necessary for culture.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1923

Principal : REV. K. A. SOOSAI, S.J., B.A. (HONS.)

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL was founded in 1880. The College grew out of this school, assuming the same name, in 1923. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus and is open to students of all castes and creeds though primarily intended for the benefit of the Catholics. The moving spirit behind the foundation of the College was Rev. Fr. Lebeau, a man of dynamic energy who was ably helped by the then District Superior, Fr. Mahe. From this College sprang up a Teachers' Training College of the same name in 1950.

In the year 1923-24 the college classes were held in the High School with 25 students on the rolls. The College main building with its two storeys was begun in 1924 and was completed in 1925 at a cost of Rs. 1,53,000 with Science Laboratories at either end. In June 1955 a third storey was added at a cost of Rs. 1,25,264. Two small cabins, which conveniently lodge the gas plants have also been built. A separate Natural Science block was constructed in the year 1952 at a cost of Rs. 45,000. This neat little building has now undergone a transformation beyond recognition. It has been extended by 50 ft. to the west and a second storey has come up over

its whole length in the form of a shapely Auditorium. The Natural Science department was shifted to the third storey of the College main building which has meant a good and large Library and Reading room. Accommodation is now ample.

The construction of hostels also has kept pace with the development of the College building. In the beginning the students were put up in different parts of the town in rented bungalows. In 1937 the first St. Xavier's Hostel with two storeys was built. The increase in strength from year to year called for larger accommodation and greater facilities. In 1940 one more storey was added to the existing block and a second three-storeyed block was completed. Another three-storeyed Hostel—Britte Hostel—came up in 1948 for the large number of Catholic boys who were till then brought up in a boarding system with common study hall and common dormitory. The rush of students for collegiate studies necessitated a third three-storeyed block which was finished in 1954 at a cost of Rs. 50,000. There has thus been an all round development of the College in the last few years in the matter of building. The Hostels accommodate in all about 660 students out of the total strength of 1,063.

The College has spacious playgrounds in and around the College and the Hostel campus. Ample provision for games such as Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Basket ball, Badminton, Tennikoit and Tennis has been made and these games are well utilised by the students. The construction of a Stadium-cum-pavilion is under the active consideration of the management.

The College has the following courses of study :—

INTERMEDIATE.

Group III	— Modern History, Ancient History and Logic.
Group I	— Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
Part II	— Sanskrit and French.
Part III	— Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.

B.A. DEGREE.

Group i-a	— Mathematics.
Group iv-a	— History and Economics.
Group iv-b	— Economics and History.
Group i-b	— Mathematics. (in place of i-a Mathematics.)

B.Sc.

B.Sc. Chemistry (Main)	Mathematics and Physics (Subsidiaries).
B.Sc. Physics (Main)	Mathematics and Chemistry (Subsidiaries).

PRE-UNIVERSITY.

Part I	— (i) English, (ii) Tamil, Malayalam, Sanskrit, French.
Part II	— Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Logic, Commerce, Advance Course in Tamil and English.

The College encourages the extra curricular activities of the students.

In the field of games and sports the students have distinguished themselves. In Hockey they have won the Pentland Shield as many as eleven times as Champions of the South Division. Many a time have they won the Divisional Finals in Football and Volleyball. The College sent more than once sportsmen to represent the University in the Inter-University Sports Meet (e.g. in 1952 John Thomas represented the University at Bangalore and likewise L. Raja in December 1954 at Aligarh.) The students of this College have been no less successful in the Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University debates, e.g. in 1954 George Fernandez came second in the University Inter-Collegiate debate in English and in the Inter-University debate held at Waltair.

In 1948 the College celebrated its Silver Jubilee.

The strength of the College has shown a steady increase from 23 in 1923 and 338 in 1938 to 1,063 in 1956.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



ARTS BLOCK

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1924

Principal : SISTER PHILOMENA, M.A.

THE HOLY CROSS COLLEGE for Girls is a private and aided institution conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross who live in the College premises and exercise a parental influence over the students for their all-round development—mental, moral and physical.

It rose to its present position as a first grade college from humble beginnings. Started as a Primary School in 1902, it became a High School in 1905. In the years that followed, there was a growing public demand for a college for women in Tiruchirapalli, as there was then no such institution in this part of the Province, south of Madras city. In response to that demand it was raised to the status of a second grade college affiliated to the University of Madras in 1924.

It offered instruction in English under Part I, Tamil and French under Part II and Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History and Logic under Part III of the Intermediate course. In 1932, Physics and Chemistry were added under Part III and in 1933 Malayalam under Part II and Mathematics under Part III.

The steadily growing volume of public support encouraged further development. Accordingly the College was raised to the full status of a first grade college in 1933. Besides the subjects of the Intermediate course mentioned above, the following subjects were taught in the B.A. Degree course : English, under Part I, Tamil, French, Malayalam under Part II, and Economics Main and History Subsidiary under Part III. The Natural Science group was opened in the Intermediate course in 1935. In 1937, Mathematics Main and Physics Subsidiary were added under Part III in B.A. and in 1942 Botany Main and Chemistry Subsidiary. Under Part II of both the Intermediate and B.A. courses, Sanskrit was added in 1945 and Hindi in 1948. In 1952, the College was affiliated in B.Sc. Chemistry Main with Physics, Mathematics and Botany as Subsidiaries. In 1956 the Pre-University course was started in accordance with the new re-organised scheme of University studies.

In the first year, the College had on its rolls only four students. Since then, the strength has increased from year to year, though the rate of increase has not been uniform. The strength in 1925 was 9, in 1930, 31, in 1940, 148, and in 1956, 620. The students come not only from Tiruchirapalli but from almost every part of South India and also from Ceylon.

Rev. Mother Sophie, M.A., was the Principal of the College from its inception till June 1949.

Upto the year 1933 the College classes were held in the first floor of the main building in well-lit, pleasant and airy rooms, but their proximity to the School made it desirable to shift the College to a more convenient spot where it could stand by itself and expand freely. Accordingly a new block on the southern side of the compound was built in 1933. The increase in strength and opening of more branches of study called for further accommodation. New buildings were therefore constructed on the land west of the College compound, acquired for the purpose. These new buildings, constructed partly in 1937, were completed in 1942. They are called the Science block or the New block. The Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, the Science Lecture Rooms and the College Library are in the ground floor of this block. Upstairs on the northern wing is the Botany Laboratory and on the southern wing a large hall which is used for the Intermediate Chemistry Practical and Theory classes, while the ground floor is used entirely for B.Sc. Chemistry Main. These two wings are connected by a spacious hall between them, running north—south.

This hall, which was constructed in 1950, has a well-equipped stage. There is also a Projector for projecting films in connection with Audio-Visual Education. The hall is used for assemblies, general meetings and public functions. After the construction of the Science block, the block

built in 1933 has come to be known as the Arts block or the Old block. The English, Language, History and Economics classes are held in this block.

There are two parallel blocks of hostels for the College students, one on either side of the old block and two more parallel blocks on the eastern side of the College, newly built and named the Holy Family and St. Philomena's hostels respectively. A special block provides accommodation for the residential members of the teaching staff.

With a view to extend the playgrounds a large sum of money was deposited in 1944 for acquiring new lands adjacent to the College. They have since been acquired, and being originally marshy paddy fields, have been raised and levelled and converted into an extensive playground, thus giving ample scope for playing all the major games. A concrete Tennis Court is laid out near the Staff Quarters for the use of both the staff and students. The students are keenly interested in sports and games and take part in the University Inter-Divisional Tournaments and Sports.

The College has the following associations : the Literary and Dramatic Association, the Economics and History Association, the Tamil Sangam, the Malayalam Association and the Science Association. All the students of the College belong to the Literary and Dramatic Association in which they take a lively interest. Apart from lectures by prominent speakers, inter-class debates and elocution competitions are held. An off-shoot of the Association is the Quiz Club. The other associations are equally active ; debates and discussions on questions of topical interest are frequently held. Excursions form a regular part of the extra-curricular activities of the students. There is a Social Service League in the College and consists of two sections, one for the staff and the other for the students. Both are doing good work for the amelioration of the unfortunate ones in the slums.

ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1925

Principal : SISTER M. DIGNA, M.A.

ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE, the first women's college in the erstwhile Cochin State' was founded by the Order of the Tertiary Carmelites and is under the management of the Sisters of the Order. The institution began in 1925 as a second grade college with affiliation in Malayalam, Sanskrit, French and Latin under Part II and Indian History, Modern History, Ancient History and Logic under Part III. It was raised to a first grade college in 1927 with affiliation in Malayalam, Sanskrit, French and Latin under Part II, and in Group IV-a History Main and Economics Subsidiary under Part III. Affiliation was granted subsequently in additional subjects—Group V Malayalam and French under Part III of the B.A. in 1928, Group IV-b Economics Main and History Subsidiary under Part III of the B.A. in 1937, Indian Music (Vocal and Instrumental) under Part III of the Intermediate and B.A. in 1939, Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. in 1943, Group I Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry under Part III of the Intermediate in 1947, and Group II-a Mathematics Main, Physics Subsidiary under Part III of the B.A. in 1948. With the reorganisation of University education and the abolition of the

Intermediate course from the beginning of the academic year 1956, the College was affiliated in the Pre-University course with permission to teach all subjects hitherto offered for the Intermediate course besides Natural Science and advanced English and Hindi under Part II.

The Mother General of the Congregation has, from the very inception of the College, been responsible for the management. Mother Veronica from 1925 to 1934, Mother Mary from 1934 to 1952 and Mother Alphonsus from 1952 have consecutively been the Managers of the College. The first Principal of the College, Sr. Beatrice, M.A., L.T. (Edin.) was succeeded in 1937 by Sr. Antoinette, M.A. (Hons.) L.T. In 1944 when Sr. Antoinette was transferred as the Principal of a new college started by the Congregation, Sr. M. Digna, M.A. was appointed as Principal.

The strength of the College rose steadily from year to year from about 60 in 1925 to 233 in 1944, 369 in 1947 and 557 in 1952. In the present year 1956, the strength of the College is 545.

The College began work in one of the big halls $94' \times 19' 4''$ built as extension to the High School. In 1926 the central portion of the present main block consisting of four rooms on the ground floor $22' \times 22'$ and of one big hall $92' \times 22'$ on the first floor, was completed. The southern wing of this block, consisting of four rooms on the ground floor and four on the first floor each $22' \times 22'$, was constructed in 1927. The corresponding northern wing, with five rooms each, upstairs and downstairs, was added on in 1929. In 1947 a separate two-storeyed building consisting of two big halls $77\frac{1}{2}' \times 17'$ with an eight feet verandah on both sides, one on the ground floor and one upstairs was acquired to serve as Chemistry and Physics Laboratories for the Intermediate classes. A three-storeyed building of six rooms with lavatories and bathrooms was also constructed this year to serve as residential quarters for the lay staff. In 1949 the College New Block, consisting of three halls $40' \times 30'$ each on the ground floor and another $80' \times 30'$ on the first floor, was put up. The third storey of this building—the Mother Mary Hall— $120' \times 30'$ was added in 1954. With the change in the system of education and the introduction of the Pre-University class, certain alterations were effected.

The College has been taking part in extra-curricular activities such as the Inter-collegiate Debates, and competitions organised by the Madras University, as well as in games and social service.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA, ERNAKULAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1944

Principal : REV. FRANCIS SALES, C.D., M.A.

SSACRED HEART COLLEGE was started by the Fathers of the Syrian Carmelite Congregation of Malabar in 1944 at Thevara, three miles south of Ernakulam in Kerala State. The foundation of this College has been hailed as one of the greatest war-time achievements in the field of education in South India.

In October, 1942, Fr. Francis Sales first approached the Madras University for permission to start a new college at Thevara and accommodate it in the High School buildings. The University Commission was not in favour of this arrangement and so the foundation stone of the College was laid on May 16, 1943, by the Very Rev. John Berchmans, the then Prior-General of the Congregation, assisted by his four councillors. Soon the work was begun under the able supervision of the Rev. Joseph Hadiran and piles of buildings sprang up and soon the laboratories and the library were fully equipped. The second University Commission, which visited Thevara in 1944, was satisfied with the buildings and on its recommendation the University granted affiliation for this new College.

The buildings were blessed on May 3rd, 1944, by His Excellency the Most Rev. Dr. Leo P. Kierkels, C.P., D.D., the then Delegate Apostolic

of the East Indies, in the presence of the Archbishops of Ernakulam and Verapoly, and the four Bishops and the members of the Curia of the Carmelite Congregation in Malabar. The College was opened on the 16th of June, 1944. After two months, it was solemnly inaugurated by Sir George T. Boag, the then Diwan of Cochin State.

The Management of the College is vested in a Committee consisting of :—

1. The Very Rev. Fr. Prior, Sacred Heart Monastery, Thevara—
ex-officio Manager of the College and President of the Managing Board.
2. A nominee of the Prior-General of the Syrian Carmelite Congregation of Malabar.
3. A nominee of the Vice-Provincial of Madura Province of the Society of Jesus.
4. The Principal of the College.
5. A representative of the Sacred Heart Monastery Chapter, elected by the members of the Chapter from among themselves.
6. The Bursar of the College.

The College, situated as it is, in a campus of about 40 acres of coconut garden, on a most lovely and attractive spot, is a place of attraction for students from different parts of Southern India. The College began with the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Com. courses of study, offering Groups I and III only under Part III in the Intermediate and Economics and Mathematics for the B.A. course. In 1946, Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate, and in 1947-48, the B.Sc. (Chemistry Main) were started, to which students are rushing every year for admission thanks, to the brilliant results. The beautiful and well-arranged Zoology Museum with its innumerable rare and costly specimens, is an inspiration to the students. The College has also started a course in Diploma in Social Service in 1955 with provision for 25 students to be admitted each year.

The Management's ardent desire to start the B.Sc. Physics course was brought to fruition in 1956, when the University granted affiliation for the subject with 48 students on rolls. The year also saw the opening of the B.A. course in Malayalam under Part III. The present courses and subjects of study in the College consists of :—

I. Pre-University course :

- Part I — (i) English ; with any one of the following Languages :—
(ii) Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, Syriac and Latin.

- Part II** — (a) Mathematics, Physical Sciences and World History or
 (b) Natural Science, Physical Sciences and World History (with any one of the following subjects).
 Elements of Commerce and Accountancy ; Logic or Advanced courses in English, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, Syriac or Latin.

II. Intermediate course :

- Part I** — English ;
Part II — Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi or Syriac.
Part III — Gr. I : Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
 .. II : Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.
 .. III : (a) Modern History, Ancient History and Logic ;
 (b) Modern History, Ancient History and Indian History ;
 (c) Modern History, Indian History and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy.

III. B.A. Degree course :

- Part I** — English ;
Part II — Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi and Syriac.
Part III — Gr. I-b Mathematics ;
 Gr. IV-b : Economics (Main) and History (Subsidiary) ;
 Gr. V : Malayalam.

IV. B.Sc. Degree course :

- Part I** — English ;
Part II — Gr. III — Physics (Main) with Mathematics and Chemistry (Subsidiary).
 Gr. IV — Chemistry (Main) with Mathematics and Physics (Subsidiary).
 Gr. VI — Zoology (Main) with Botany and Chemistry (Subsidiary).

V. B.Com. Degree course :

- Part I** — English ;
Part II — Malayalam and Hindi ;
Part III — All subjects prescribed for the course with 'Co-operation' as Special subject.

VI. Diploma course in Social Service.

The College which started with 317 students on the rolls in 1944 has, at present, a strength of 1,187 students. Of these, 612 are residing in the College Hostels, making the College essentially a residential one. 108 in approved lodges, while the rest stay with their parents or relatives.

The College now possesses a well-equipped Library containing 15,370 volumes of books and 65 periodicals. The Library is housed in a well-furnished hall measuring 130' by 36'.

Ample facilities are provided by the College for the extra-curricular activities of the students, under the auspices of the College Union, the Social Service League, the Athletic Association, The Catholic Students' Union, the College Co-operative Store and the College Volunteer Corps. The object of the Union and its sectional associations is to hold debates and arrange lectures on subjects of general, literary, and scientific interest.

Two students of the College won the First Prize in the Inter-Collegiate Debate in Malayalam, organised by the University of Madras.

The Social Service League was started under the able guidance of Prof. K. J. Cyriac in 1944, when the College came into being. Students are given thorough training in effective social action. The League has opened a Welfare Centre for imparting social education, for rendering medical aid and conducting a public reading room. It annually collects and spends about Rs. 4,000 on different items of Social Service, like medical aid, social education, housing, free ration etc. The Central Social Welfare Board has given it a grant of Rs. 1,000 for extending its services.

The Athletic Association, to which are affiliated a well-equipped Gymnasium and a Boat Club, is catering to the physical development of the students. Facilities are provided for Athletics, Basketball, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Volleyball, Cricket, Badminton and Boating, as well as a number of indoor games. Ever since the commencement of the Inter-collegiate Tournaments in Basketball, in the University of Madras, this College team has been the winners, of the Trichur Division finals, except for a break in 1953-54. It has been the holder of the University Championship for the year 1950-51. The College players were presented for several years on the University Basketball Team and one of the College boys was represented in the Indian Basketball Team in 1953. The College has instituted tournaments in Basketball, Volleyball and Badminton.

The Catholic Students' Union is intended for the spiritual welfare of the Catholic students of the College and is affiliated to the Indian Catholic University Federation. It organises study-groups, pilgrimages and retreats.

The College Co-operative Store provides the students with books and other necessities of the students and gives training in the principles and practice of co-operation.

In the absence of an N.C.C. Unit, the authorities have started a Volunteer Corps and its members have been supplied with uniforms. They are given training by two of the staff members.

The Management realised from the beginning, the supreme role of hostels in University education and have provided accommodation for

52 per cent of the students, in hostels. There are six blocks of hostels, some of which are having three storeys and the others, two. The College is more like a Residential College.

There are seven endowments and prizes instituted by the Management, the benefactors of the College as well as by the College Union. The Management, in addition, gives fee concession and scholarships to about 25 students, annually.

Though within the last twelve years, a number of buildings has been put up, yet the plans of the Management have not been fully realised. It has yet to make provision for the staff quarters, an Auditorium, a Library and a Stadium, and it is hoped to complete them in the near future.

There is a doctor and a well-equipped dispensary under the supervision of an experienced compounder attached to the College for providing the students with medical assistance.

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1946

Principal : REV. XAVIER KANIAMPURATH, M.A.

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE has grown out of the St. Albert's High School, which at present is one of the biggest in South India. The College belongs to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Joseph Attipetty, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., the Archbishop of Verapoly and the Head of the Latin Hierarchy in Malabar. It owes its existence to the farsighted educational policy of its munificent Patron. To him is due all the credit of having realised the fond dreams of many a predecessor of his.

St. Albert's College was founded on 15th July 1946. The College began to function as a second grade college with 150 students. There were the three groups, viz. Mathematics, Natural Science and the Histories. Sri L. M. Pylee, M.A., B.L., was the first Principal. The present Principal is Rev. Fr. Xavier Kaniampurath. In the beginning the College was housed in the High School buildings. In 1951 the College was shifted to a new magnificent building which was constructed in record time, and formally blessed and opened on December 31, 1952, by His Eminence Norman Thomas, Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sidney.

The number of students also increased in proportion to the size of the building. The strength in the Intermediate went up from 150 to 300 :

and in the B.A. it grew from 80 to 100. In 1951 the B.A. Botany course was started. In 1954 the Intermediate class got a new affiliation—Intermediate Commerce, and the Intermediate strength rose to 360. In the same year two B.Sc. courses also found their place in the growing College. The combinations were Chemistry with Mathematics and Physics, and Physics and Zoology as subsidiaries, and Physics with Mathematics and Chemistry as subsidiaries.

Hostels were run in rented buildings from the beginning. It took some time for St. Albert's to own a hostel of its own. In 1954, the St. Joseph's Hostel, an impressive building with accommodation for about 100 students, was put up. Again in 1955, the Pius X Hostel, also of the same size as the earlier one, was completed. Plans are afoot to further extend the hostel facilities. In 1956 staff quarters were constructed for the accommodation of the bachelor members of the staff.

From 1946 to 1948 the College was using the High School playgrounds. But in 1948 the Government of Cochin granted it spacious grounds on the foreshore of the Ernakulam lake on long lease. The College is using these as its playgrounds.

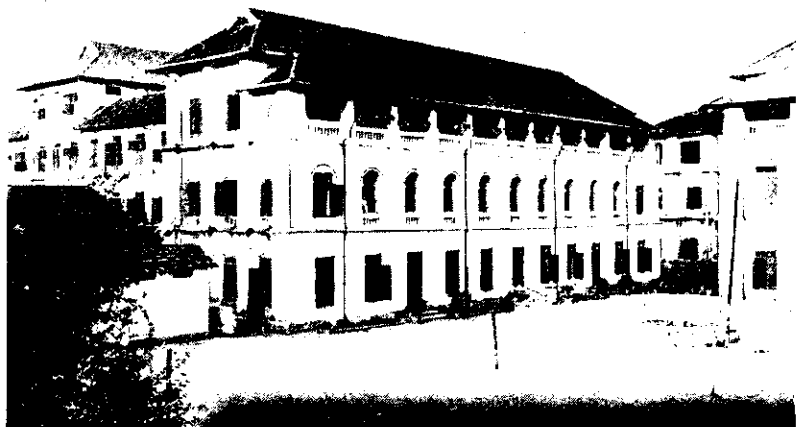
The Library and Laboratories of the College have been got up on very modern lines. The Zoological museum, although not many years old, has specimens that are considered rarities. The reading room attached to the Library is extremely popular with the students.

The College is encouraging extra curricular activities also. Among them are the College Students' Union and its affiliated associations, the Arts and the Dramatic Clubs, and the Social Service League. Under the auspices of the Social Service League is run a Children's Club which is of immense benefit to a number of poor children in the locality. Now for two years B.S.S. Camps have been conducted under the auspices of the Social Service League.

There has been regular instruction in *Kalaripayattu*, a purely Kerala form of self-defence with the help of a mere stick. The Voluntary Corps trains some students in real military fashion.

Among the games in the College cricket, hockey, football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, badminton, tennikoit are all very popular.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, TRICHUR



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1946

Principal : SISTER M. ANNUNCIATA, B.SC.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE is a first grade college for women, affiliated to the University of Madras and conducted by the Carmelite Sisters of the Trichur Diocese. At present, the College imparts instruction to nearly 680 girls, and is the only college in Trichur which caters exclusively to women. It is situated in the heart of Trichur Town, but is sufficiently isolated for privacy.

The institution was founded, by the Grace of God, the zeal of the Religious of the Carmelite Congregation and the wholehearted co-operation of the public, in the year 1946, soon after the buildings and equipments were got ready to the satisfaction of the University authorities. Two three-storeyed buildings to be divided into Lecture Halls and Laboratories, a four-storeyed block to serve as Hostel, a large plot of ground to be utilized as playground, and a smaller building to be converted into Quarters for the residential staff—these formed the plan of the new College. The financial commitment amounted to not less than five lakhs of rupees. The informal opening ceremony on 1st July, 1946 was presided over by His Excellency the Rt. Rev. G. C. Alapatt, Ph.D., D.D., the Bishop of Trichur. The College motto "Scientia et Disciplina", as suggested by His Excellency, was accepted as it adequately indicates the ideal towards which the teachers

and the taught are to aspire. The formal inauguration of the College was held on 9th February 1947 with the then Diwan of Cochin, Sir George Boag, in the Chair.

The Managing Body of the College is a committee of eight members, consisting of the following :—The Rev. Mother General, a nominee of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Trichur, a nominee of the Madras University, the Principal of the St. Thomas College, Trichur, the Chaplain of the Sacred Heart Convent, Trichur, the Rev. Mother Superior of the Sacred Heart Convent, Trichur, the Headmistress of the Sacred Heart Convent High School, Trichur, and the Principal of the College. The College Council which ordinarily meets once every term and is generally concerned with matters relating to allotment of teaching work, framing of the timetable, conduct of terminal examinations, promotion of students, award of prizes etc. consists of the Principal and the members representing the staff.

The College was affiliated in the beginning in the following subjects and groups :—

INTERMEDIATE :	Part I	— English ;
	Part II	— Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi ;
	Part III	— Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry ; Physics, Chemistry, Logic ; and Ancient History, Modern History or Indian History and Logic.
B.A. DEGREE :	Part I	— English ;
	Part II	— Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi ;
	Part III	— Gr. I-b : Mathematics ; and Gr. IV-b : Economics and History.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for Natural Science in the Intermediate course, affiliation in Group II was secured in 1950. In the interests of the students who are anxious to take up Science subjects for the Degree course, Botany Main with Chemistry Subsidiary has been started in 1955. This year, in accordance with the new set-up in the University courses of studies, the following groups are offered for the Pre-University class :

Part I—Languages :—

1. English ;
2. Any one of the following languages :—Malayalam, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Part II—Optional Subjects : —(One of the following combinations) :

1. Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic.
2. Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic.
3. Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced Hindi ;
4. Natural Science, Physical Sciences, Logic and Advanced Hindi.

The College started the Junior Intermediate and the Junior B.A. classes with a total strength of 194 on the rolls which number increased to 505 in the fifth and to 600 in the seventh year respectively of the development of the College. At present the College caters to nearly 680 students.

In 1954, a large hall, erected to commemorate the Sacerdotal Silver Jubilee of H.E. The Bishop of Trichur, Patron of the College, was added to the College. This new hall is now used as the Assembly Hall. A new plot of ground was added in 1954 to the College playgrounds. The students display an ever-increasing interest in games and sports. The players are grouped in four Houses—the Lily, Lotus, Daisy and Rose. Every year the College sends out teams to participate in the Inter-collegiate Tournaments. Intramural tournaments have also been organised, where House meets House in healthy competition for the College Trophy.

The strength of the hostel has been steadily increasing throughout all these years and especially so this year. It was found very difficult to give accommodation for the students, who came in larger numbers seeking admission into the hostel with the re-opening of the Junior classes, even though the "New Hostel", an extension of the old one, has been working from last year onwards. Due to the pressure put on by the guardians of the students, another extension of the Hostel at Cherur about 3 miles away, has been opened. At present 250 students reside in the College hostels.

During the past nine years, batches of students have regularly gone out on educational excursions which form part of the extra-curricular activities of the College.

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1947

Principal : MOTHER M. PROINSIAS, F.M.M., B.A.

THE STELLA MARIS COLLEGE was founded on August 15th, 1947, in answer to an urgent appeal for an additional women's college in Madras, and owes its existence to the inspiration and generosity of the Very Rev. Mother Margaret of the Sacred Heart, Superior-General of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. General control over the College is exercised by the Rev. Mother Provincial and her Associates designated as the "Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary", registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Direct administration over it is vested in Rev. Mother Superior, the Principal, the Heads of Departments and the representative from the University.

In the year 1947, the College, with a strength of 32 students in the Junior Intermediate class, was housed in the St. Thomas Convent Training School Building, occupying five medium-sized rooms and two halls, which provided adequate accommodation to begin with. The College was affiliated to the University of Madras in the following subjects : Part I—English ; Part II—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Hindi and French ; Part III—Ancient, Indian and Modern Histories, Indian Music, and Logic.

The College was raised to a first grade college in 1948 with affiliation in Economics and History in the B.A., and additional accommodation was provided in an adjacent building. All these arrangements were purely temporary, since 60 acres of land had been purchased in Uroor on Edward Elliot Beach for the erection of the college and hostel buildings. However, this proposal was dropped. By the beginning of 1949, the present three-storied building, situated on Palace Road, San Thome, was completed at a cost of 5 lakhs of rupees. In June 1949, the College was shifted to this spacious building. On the ground floor in the centre is a big hall, to the right and to the left of which are chains of lecture rooms. To the left, parallel to the large hall, is the science block with its preparation room, store room and lecture hall with galleries. Adjoining this are large tiffin rooms, well equipped with wash-basins and hygienic drinking water fountains. An adequate number of flush-out closets is also provided. The plan of the ground floor is repeated on the first and second floors.

New affiliations in the Humanities and Sciences have been sought for and granted by the University yearly. The College has especially sought to provide subjects particularly suited to the needs and aptitudes of girl students, and in this policy has received throughout the encouragement and assistance of the University. The College has introduced a number of new subjects in the Intermediate and Degree and Diploma courses. These include: Drawing and Painting in Intermediate and B.A., Western Music in Intermediate and B.A., Comprehensive Music in Intermediate, Diploma in Social Service, and Bachelor of Music. Owing to continuous development in the Science department as in the Humanities, the College now possesses four well-equipped laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany and Natural Science. The academic development of the College has been on the whole rapid and continuous.

The growth in the strength of the College has been proportionate to the academic development increasing by over 100 per year, so that the present strength in the College stands at 801. The strength of the teaching staff has also increased. While in 1947 the College had 3 professors and 7 lecturers, in 1956 the teaching staff comprises of 10 professors, 31 lecturers, 10 tutors, 5 demonstrators, 1 physical training directress and a qualified librarian. All these are women, possessing the requisite academic qualifications.

The Library and the two Reading Rooms are situated on the ground floor, to the right of the large central hall. By gradual additions, the Library is now enriched with 10,686 books on Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Science, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, History, Geography, Biography and General subjects, and 238 bound periodicals. It is run on the closed

access system with a Card Index catalogue. * The lectures guide the students in the wise selection of books and the heads of the departments are vigilant in supervising the library work of their students. A trained librarian is in charge of the Library, aided by an assistant.

A few yards across from the College and running parallel to the main building is the hostel, a spacious and imposing three-storeyed building with a verandah running on all sides. It contains 54 single and 21 treble rooms furnished with adequate comforts and amenities and is able to conveniently accommodate 150 students. It is managed on the dividing system. An experienced Infirmarian, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, is in charge of the Dispensary and the Sick-room. A small formative library is also maintained for the use of the residents. Provision for indoor games is also made. A night matron is on duty always.

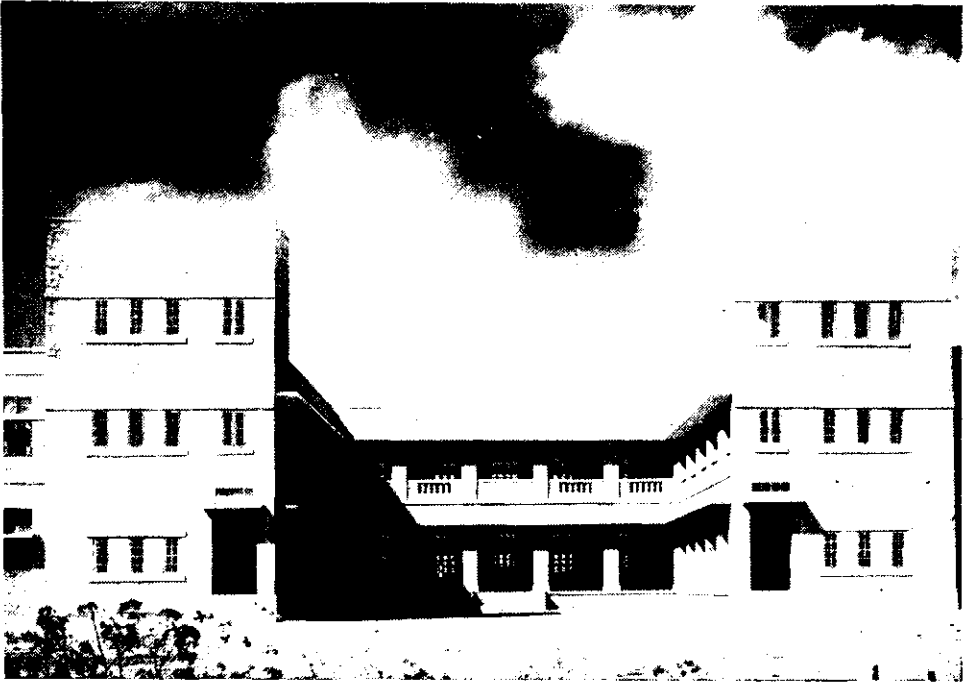
The playgrounds have been steadily extended to cope with the increase of students. They number 15, excluding a running track.

The College offers instruction in the following subjects: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit and French. German was dropped in 1952-1953.

Pre-University :	Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Logic, Indian Music, Western Music and Drawing and Painting.
Intermediate :	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Ancient, Indian and Modern Histories, Logic, Drawing and Painting, Indian Music, Western Music and Comprehensive Music.
B.A. :	Mathematics with Statistics (i-b), Mathematics with Physics (ii-a), Economics and History (iv-b), Indian Music (vi), Western Music (vii) and Drawing and Painting (x).
B. Music :	Indian Music (Main) and Western Music (Subsidiary).
B.Sc. :	Zoology (Main) and Botany and Chemistry (Subsidiaries).
Diploma in Social Service :	Social and Rural Economics, Social Problems, Personality and Behaviour, Child Welfare, Medical Information, Labour Relations and Industrial Welfare.

The following also deserve mention among the important features of the College :—In response to an appeal from the Minister of Health in the Government of India, for the formation of Voluntary Nursing Divisions in Madras, a course in Home Nursing was started in 1952 under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance (India) Brigade. Twenty students who qualified in the theory and practical examination were awarded certificates. An Open Air Theatre built with the assistance of the Central Government has recently been inaugurated.

ALAGAPPA COLLEGE, KARAIKUDI



ARTS BLOCK

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1947

Principal : SRI A. NARAYANAN TAMPI, B.A. (HONS.)
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, DIP.EDN.

RAMNAD had its first college announced in 1947, the year in which India assumed independence. The Alagappa College was started in August 1947, in fulfilment of an announcement made by Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar on 3rd July 1947 during Dr. Besant's centenary celebrations at Adyar in response to the appeal of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor, to the public to start new colleges for providing higher education. Government was pleased to sanction the housing of the College in "Gandhi Maligai" (Municipal building) at Karaikudi. Temporary affiliation for a first grade college in the Humanities and Commerce was granted, and Sri T. Suryanarayana took charge as its first Principal.

The College started functioning with 149 students on its rolls and it offered the following courses of study :

- Intermediate** : Mathematics, Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy under Part III.
B.A. : Groups i-b (Pure Mathematics)
 and iv-b (Economics and History.)
B.Com. : Insurance as special subject.

Having in view the development of the College in the years to come, in November 1947 the management was fortunate in securing from the Government the acquisition of 665 acres of waste land lying between Karaikudi and Kottaiyur for the College. A month later the College Trust took possession of the land and immediately afterwards began the construction of the new buildings for the College.

In 1948 the College was affiliated in the following courses of study :—

Intermediate :	Part I	English.
	Part II	Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit.
	Part III	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Logic, Indian History, Modern History, Elements of Commerce and Accountancy.
B.A. :	Part I	English.
	Part II	Tamil, Sanskrit.
	Part III	Gr. i-b — Mathematics. .. i-c — Statistics. .. iv-b — Economics and History.
B.Sc. :	Part I	English,
	Part II	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology (Main and Subsidiary.)
B.Com. :	Part I	English,
	Part II	Hindi, Tamil and French.
	Part III	Compulsory subjects and Optional subject : Insurance.

Within a year of its inauguration the new buildings were ready for occupation. The College, whose strength had increased from 149 to 512 students, moved to the new buildings which were formally declared open in July 1948 by Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, the then Chief Minister to the Government of Madras. " Gandhi Maligai ", the original home of the institution became a convenient place of residence for nearly 100 students.

Prompted by the noble offer of Dr. Chettiar to donate 15 lakhs of rupees with 300 acres of lands adjoining the College, the Government of India decided to locate one of the National Laboratories at Karaikudi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of this institution on 25th July, 1948.

In the course of the academic year 1948-49 rapid progress was made in the construction of the various buildings. Accommodation was provided for the staff by erecting 14 houses in the campus. The opening of the Alagappa College Post Office near the staff quarters and the purchase of three buses for giving transport facilities to the staff and students were additional amenities provided during the year. The College was further affiliated in Geology in the B.Sc., in 1949.

When the College entered the third year of its existence it had 673 students on its rolls. In July 1949, the College Co-operative Stores and Canteen were started. The Management now turned its attention to the

building of hostels within the campus and this work was soon taken up. The construction of the hostels and the Bhavnagar Stadium have been other important events in the many-sided development of the College during the period.

The first three years form the first phase in the development of the College, marked by an almost uninterrupted work of building construction. Towards the close of this period Sri T. Suryanarayana relinquished charge of the office of Principal, on his being appointed as Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad. Sri A. N. Tampi who retired as the D.P.I. of Travancore took charge as Principal on 9th June 1950, and had to take up the work of consolidation in the second phase of the development of the College. In 1950 the Umayal and Visalakshi Hostels were completed and opened.

The strength of the College was steadily increasing year after year and it stood at 763 in 1950-51. In July 1950 the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College started functioning, and was formally inaugurated by the late Dr. C. R. Reddi.

The University granted affiliation in Geography as one of the subjects under Part III for Intermediate in July 1951. The total number of students during this year (1951-52) rose to 915.

The Management revised the scales of pay of all the members of the staff. The new scales of pay came into effect from 1st October 1951, more than two years before the University suggested to the managements the revision of the pay of teachers to meet the increased cost of living.

In 1952 the Bhavnagar Pavilion was declared open by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. In July of the same year, the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology was started. The year 1952 also recorded a change in the name of the institution from 'Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College' to 'Alagappa College'. In July 1952 Psychology was added to the subjects of instruction under Part III of the Intermediate with the sanction of the University.

On 14th January 1954 the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute was opened by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India at Karaikudi. In 1953 the campus was honoured by the visit of the President of the Republic who laid the foundation tablet of the College of Engineering and Technology.

The need was felt for more hostel accommodation, especially as the Engineering College students had also to be given accommodation in the Alagappa College hostels till their hostels were built. The ground floor

of two new hostels—the Veerappa Amman Hostel and the Monkomp Aundy Iyer Hostel—were declared open by Sri VE. RM. Krishnan Chettiar and Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer respectively in September, 1953. The upper floors of the Veerappa Amman and the Monkomp Aundy Iyer Hostels were completed by September 1954. They gave additional accommodation to 120 students in the campus. There are now four hostels for the Alagappa College accommodating nearly 630 students. In June 1955 the Gandhi Maligai was made available to the Engineering College for housing its students. The pressure on the hostels within the campus was to a certain extent relieved by the students of the Engineering College moving into their own hostels which had been declared open by Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras. But the strength of the College has more than doubled itself in the last eight years from 512 in 1948 to 1,300 in July 1956, and to provide hostel accommodation to many who wish for it, proposals are afoot to build atleast one more hostel to accommodate them.

The College Library has been keeping pace with the progress of the College and it was found that the hall in the Arts Block was insufficient for stocking even the books in the Humanities, the Science books being stocked in departmental libraries. It was therefore decided to house the Library in a separate building to be named "Shanmukham Library" to commemorate the name of the late Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti. The foundation stone of the library was laid by the Vice-Chancellor, on the 11th of February 1954. The total number of books has increased from 835 in 1948 to 10,000 in 1956.

The Alagappa College for Women started functioning on 28th June, 1954. It was formally declared open on 21st July 1954 by Sri C. D. Deshmukh, the then Minister of Finance, Government of India. Full facilities are available here to the Women's College for conducting the practicals in Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry in the morning hours. Permission has been granted by the University to admit not more than thirty women students to the Junior Degree classes of the Alagappa College from 1956-57 in the faculties of Arts and Science.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the courses of studies, the University has granted affiliation for the Pre-University course with a strength of 390 students. The new course has begun functioning from June 1956 with the following groups :—

- Part I : (a) English and
(b) Tamil or Sanskrit or Hindi.
- Part II : A. Mathematics, Physical Science, World History, and Psychology.
B. Mathematics, Physical Science, World History and Advanced English or Tamil.

- C. Mathematics, Physical Science, World History and Commerce.
- D. Natural Science, Physical Science, World History and Advanced English or Tamil.
- E. Natural Science, Physical Science, Commerce and Geography.

The need for a hospital in the campus has become imperative. The foundation stone for the Umayal Hospital within the campus, named after the mother of the founder, was laid by the Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on 3rd August 1954. The work has not been started pending the final decision of the Government regarding the offer made by the Trust to open a Medical College in the campus.

To provide accommodation to the members of the staff of all the institutions in the campus, a Co-operative Tenancy Housing Society was formed with the permission of the Government in 1954. The scheme was inaugurated by Sri A. B. Shetty, formerly Minister for Health and Co-operation, Government of Madras, on 21st June, 1955. Already twenty houses have been built and more are under construction. It is hoped that in another year the entire staff could be provided with quarters within the campus.

Arrangements are well under way for the construction of an auditorium to be named 'Murugappa Hall', in memory of the revered father of Sri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, one of the members of the Trust Board. The foundation stone of the auditorium was laid by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar on 6th February, 1955.

The latest addition to the family of educational institutions in the campus is the Alagappa College of Physical Education which started functioning from July 1956. It was formally declared open by His Highness Jayachama Rajendra Odayar, Governor of Mysore, on 27th August 1956. This new College is given all the facilities it needs by way of accommodation in the Alagappa College.

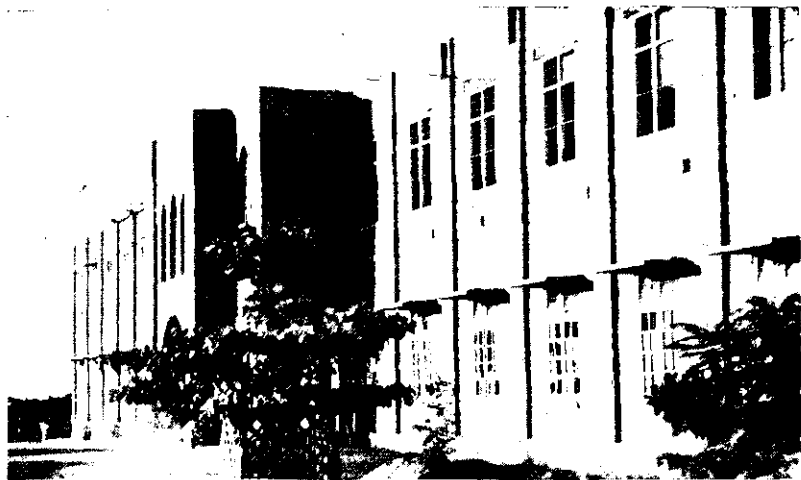
On account of the vast acres of land acquired for this College full facilities are provided for all the major and minor games. There are a full size Cricket field facing the Pavilion, 2 Soccer grounds, 2 Hockey grounds, 2 Basketball courts and 3 Tennis courts. For the minor games like Volleyball, Ring Tennis, Badminton and Soft ball, ample provision has been made not only in the College but in the Hostels as well. Boxing and gymnastics form part of the athletic activities of the College from 1952 onwards.

The Union includes all the students and the staff, and the various College Associations, one for each department. The artistic talents of the students are encouraged through the Fine Arts Association. Besides entertainments got up by members of the Association, cultural festivals are also organized. Audio-Visual Education has also been introduced.

The Social Service League was organised in August, 1954. 100 students and 4 teachers attended the Summer Camp, sponsored by the Youth Welfare Department of the Government of India, Ministry of Education, held in May 1955, at the Sivakasi National Extension Service Block. They laid the foundation for a road connecting the village of Vendurayapuram with Sivakasi—Srivilliputhur Main Road. The members also did very creditable work in organising relief to the poor people who were hit hard by the cyclone and the floods in December 1955. They are now engaged in the construction in the College campus of an open-air theatre for which the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,797-8-0.

Two members of the College staff received their pre-Commission Training at Wellington, Nilgiris. On 4th November 1955 the Circle Commander No. 2 Circle, Madras, gave permission to the College to raise an N.C.C. Unit, with a strength of 102 cadets. The Principal inaugurated the activities of the Unit on 5th January, 1956.

RAJA DORAISINGAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, SIVAGANGA



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1947

Principal : SRI B. S. DANDAPANI, M.A.

ON 11th August 1947, the Rajah of Sivaganga, Srimathu Muthuvijiya Raghunatha Gowri Vallabha Doraisinga Shanmuga Raja, founded this College in memory of his father and named it after him as Raja Doraisingam Memorial College. Besides housing the College in his ancestral palace, "Gowri Vilas", he donated for it a new campus of 200 acres of high ground, a cricket ground, a pavilion, a clubhouse and his private collection of books. Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, the then Minister for Education, declared this College open. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Sri R. M. Sundaram, O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, Government of Madras, on 10th March 1948.

A reverse, destined in the sequel to upgrade and strengthen the College, overcame it in the wake of the Zamindari abolition. Admissions to the College were stopped in June 1950 but, before the year was run out, adequate funds were secured by Decree of Court for running the College in the first grade in new buildings of its own with Intermediate and Degree courses in Humanities, Sciences and Commerce. In July 1951, therefore, the College admitted students for Intermediate and B.A. in Humanities. In June 1952 it moved into the new buildings and began offering all the Intermediate Science

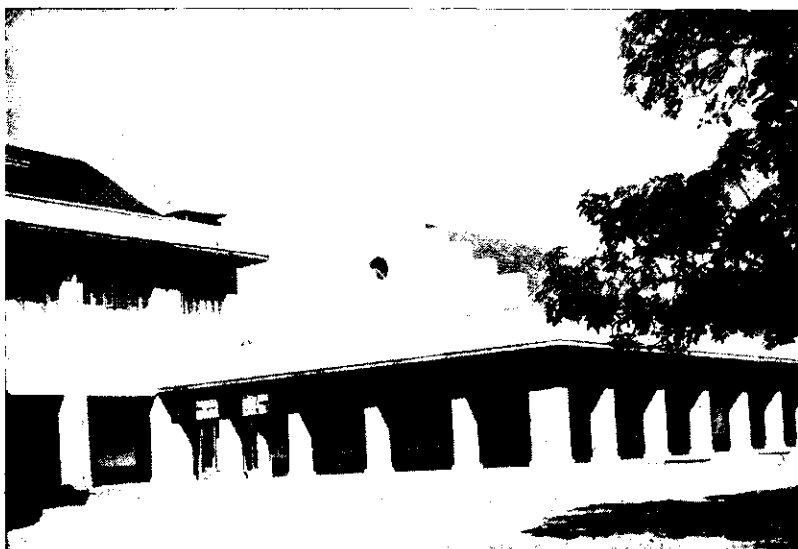
courses as well. In 1953, three new Hostel blocks and a Dining Hall were built and these, along with three rented bungalows, form the hostel accommodation for the present. In 1954, the water supply system was completed, and in 1955-56, the first floor was half-built, adding 3 more spacious class rooms to the College. Plans have been finalised for additional Hostels for 150 more students and a Recreational Hall-cum-Auditorium as from 1957-58, thanks to the generous grant offered by the Government of India.

From 1947-1951, the College offered only the Intermediate course with the Humanities alone on the programme of studies. From 1951 it was affiliated in the B.A. Degree course for Economics and History. From 1952, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, were added to the Intermediate course. From 1956 July, the Pre-University class replaces the Intermediate with Advanced English and Psychology added to the subjects of study.

In the first quinquennium 1948-1953, the strength of the College rose from 100 to 530, while in the second quinquennium, it has come down to 480 (the fall in enrolment being in the Pre-University class) in the current Centenary Year of 1956-57.

Sri S. Jayarama Iyer, B.A., B.L., is the Secretary of the Management.

SREE KERALA VARMA COLLEGE, TRICHUR



SCIENCE BLOCK

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1947

Principal : V. A. AKHILESWARA AYYAR, B.A. (HONS.)

THE idea of starting a new college at Trichur originated from a committee of prominent citizens of Trichur, in response to the growing strong public demand, to meet the requirements of the student-population of the locality. His Highness, the then Maharaja of Cochin, who was approached by the Committee for help, was gracious enough to allow the free use of the "Merry Lodge Palace", and the naming of the College after him "Sree Kerala Varma College". A free grant of one lakh of rupees from the Devaswom funds together with a loan of four lakhs toward capital expenditure (which was afterwards modified as free grant) and a free grant of two hundred and fifty candies of timber were also sanctioned by His Highness.

The College was started on 11th August 1947, temporary affiliation having been secured from the University of Madras in the meanwhile. The Committee managed the affairs of the College for some time, but later it gave place to a Senatus constituted under a Charter issued by His Highness in 1948, by which the original members of the Committee

with a couple of additions, and their successors in office, were to constitute a body politic and corporate, to all intents and purposes, in deed and in law by the name and style of the "Sree Kerala Varma College Senatus". The Senatus assumed charge of the College on 20-5-1123 M.E. After some time, however, it was felt that for the better and more efficient management of the College, the Charter constituting the Senatus might be revoked and the entire responsibility for the conduct of the institution vested in the Devaswom Department. Accordingly the management of the College was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner by H.H. the Maharaja's Proclamation 11 of M.E. 1124, and the State Devaswom Department took it over with effect from 8th November 1948.

The College is being now managed by the Cochin Devaswom Board which came into existence with the integration of the Cochin and Travancore States on 1st July 1949. The Board has had as its successive Presidents, Messrs. K. Balakrishna Marar, B.A., B.L., K. Achutha Menon, B.A., B.L., M. K. Raja, B.A., LL.B., and E. Krishna Menon, F.C.C.S.

The late Sree P. Sankaran Namblar, M.A. (Hons.) was the Principal of the College from the time it was founded till 1951 when the present incumbent, Sri. A. V. Akhileswara Iyer, M.A. succeeded him.

During the short period of its existence the College has grown and expanded considerably on a secure basis. When it was started in 1947 the total number of students on the rolls was about 150 as against a permitted strength of 200. In five years, the strength increased to about 620.

The B. Com. course was introduced from 1948, the second year of the existence of the College. The College secured affiliation in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science for the Intermediate in 1953. Affiliation for B.Sc. with Chemistry (Main) and for B.A. Botany was obtained in 1955 and for Physics Main in 1956. The present strength of the College is 1,153.

With the growth and expansion of the College, the old buildings have been thoroughly overhauled or replaced by new ones; spacious halls have been constructed; laboratories with ample equipment and fittings have been built; and playgrounds levelled and games courts laid out.

The College Hostel is run in two sections, one for the women students, the first to come into existence, and the other for the men students. The women's section has had the advantage of additional buildings and amenities being provided on an extensive scale recently. The men's section of the hostel is housed in three imposing structures put into commission in July 1955 and August 1956, its foundation stone having been laid by His Excellency Sri Sri Prakasa, then Governor of Madras, on 28th August 1954. The Hostels provide accommodation for about 250 students.

VIRUDHUNAGAR HINDU NADARS' SENTHIKUMARA NADAR COLLEGE, VIRUDHUNAGAR



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1947

Principal : SRI P. THANGARAJAN, B.Sc. (HONS.).

IN response to the generous offer of a sum of two lakhs of rupees announced by Rao Bahadur M. S. P. Senthikumara Nadar towards the founding of a first grade college at the Conference of the Nadar Mahajana Sangam, Madurai, held at Kovilpatti in June 1947, the leading persons of the Nadar community headed by Rao Sahib P. S. Chidambara Nadar, Sri V. V. Ramaswamy and Sri M. S. P. Nadar decided to start a college in Virudhunagar. In July 1947, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, announced the decision of the Syndicate authorising him to grant temporary affiliation to new colleges in the Humanities without insisting upon the usual rigorous conditions of affiliation, in view of the plight of thousands of students who could not get admission in the then existing colleges for paucity of seats. The leaders of the Nadar community began to make the necessary arrangements to get the sanction and approval of the University of Madras to found a college in Virudhunagar. A University Commission visited Virudhunagar in July 1947 and recommended temporary affiliation of the proposed college.

A governing body for the College was constituted with the following members :—

1. Rao Bahadur M. S. P. Senthikumara Nadar—*Patron*.
2. Sri W. P. A. Soundarapandian—*President*.
3. Rao Sahib P. S. Chidambara Nadar—*Vice-President*.
4. Sri V. V. Ramaswamy—*Secretary and Correspondent*.
5. Sri M. S. P. Nadar—*Treasurer*.

The Governing Body secured the spacious grounds and the bungalow of the Madura Mills adjoining the Virudhunagar Railway Station for a nominal rent, put up thatched sheds for additional lecture halls and hostels and the Senthikumara Nadar College sprang into life with Prof. J. Franco, M.A., L.T., as the Principal of the College and ten other members of the staff and with about hundred students. The College was inaugurated on the 11th August 1947, by Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, M.A., B.Com., Bar-at-Law, under the presidentship of Sri S. Vivekanandamurthy, the District Collector of Ramanathapuram.

Subsequently, the University of Madras laid down the condition that the management should introduce Science courses at least in the Intermediate classes, provide five lakhs of rupees towards the Endowment fund and provide sufficient funds for buildings, equipment etc. before permanent affiliation could be given.

In June 1948 the Hindu Nadars of Virudhunagar decided to shoulder the responsibility of running the College. Accordingly a managing body for the College under the name and style of "The Virudhunagar Hindu Nadarkalukku Pathiamana Senthikumara Nadar Uyarthara Kalluri Pari-palana Sabai" was registered.

There is a duly constituted College Committee consisting of the Patron, the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Principal and the University representative. All matters relating to the College are decided by the College Committee, the Executive Committee and the Pari-palana Sabai. Dr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam, Principal, Presidency College, Madras and a member of the Syndicate visited the College as the University Commissioner to make a general survey of the College and its administration.

Sri M. S. P. Nadar, son of the founder and the patron, was pleased to offer a gift of about 50 acres of land in the Aruppukottai Road for the construction of buildings for the College. The Managing Board secured gifts of lands and properties worth Rs. 5 lakhs yielding an annual rental income of Rs. 15,000 towards the endowment required for the first grade

college. It also received donations from philanthropic gentlemen and associations of which special mention may be made of the donations of Rs. 60,000 from Rao Sahib P. S. Chidambara Nadar and Rs. 50,000 from Sri M. S. P. Nadar. It also arranged a benefit music performance. With these monetary gifts and the Madras Government grants, the Managing Board took on hand the construction of new buildings for the College and the hostel.

The foundation stone for the Science block of the College buildings was laid by the Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, the then Chief Minister of Madras under the Presidentship of Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar, then President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee on 10th September 1949 and the management of the College was fortunate enough to have them again for the opening ceremony of the buildings constructed at a cost of about 3 lakhs of rupees on 27th June 1951. The College was shifted to the new buildings in June 1951. The strength of the College was 452 at this time. Sri P. Thangarajan, B.Sc. (Hons.), Professor of Physics, was appointed as the Principal in June 1951. Two hostel blocks—Sri P. S. Chidambara Nadar Hostel and Sri M. S. P. Nadar Hostel—were put up at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs. The foundation stone for the P. S. C. Hostel was laid by Sri D. S. Reddy, M.A. (Oxon), then Director of Public Instruction, Madras, on 8th November 1951. The two Hostels were declared open by Sri J. Deva-sagayam, B.A., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Sri V. Kanaga-sabai Nadar, Poraiyar, respectively on 14th February 1954. In October 1954 the management, under the secretaryship of Sri M. S. P. Rajah, B.Com., decided to construct the Arts block of the College and an additional hostel. As the strength of the College had considerably increased, an additional building of 120' × 36' with a verandah on either side was constructed to accommodate five class rooms, at a cost of about Rs. 18,000 and it was declared open by Sri N. D. Sundaravavelu, M.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction, on 5th November 1955. This building is now named as "*V.N.M. Arunachala Nadar Hall*". The foundation for the New Hostel was laid by the Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, under the Presidentship of Sri P. Kakkan, M.P., President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, on 10th April 1955, and the building, constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,77,100 under the loan scheme of the Madras University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society Ltd. and with the Government grant, was declared open by Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, on 12th August 1956. Under the Campus Work Projects 1955-56, this College got a grant of Rs. 34,500 from the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and constructed the Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium at a cost of about Rs. 54,000. The foundation for this building was laid by Dr. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, on 26th January 1956, and this building was

declared open by the Vice-Chancellor Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar on 12th August 1956. The management proposes to put up a Stadium at a cost of Rs. 39,000 as soon as the scheme is approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It is due to the indefatigable efforts of Messrs. V. V. Ramaswamy, M.S.P. Rajah, V. V. Shanmuga Nadar and V. A. M. Rathina Nadar, that it was possible to complete all these buildings so quickly. The foundation stone for the Arts block was laid by the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj on 24th July 1956 and the building work will be taken up shortly.

In 1947, the College was affiliated in the following subjects:—In Intermediate, under Part III, Mathematics, Logic, Elements of Commerce and Accountancy, Modern History and Indian History; and in B.A. under Part III Mathematics, Statistics and Pure Geometry and Economics and History. In July 1949 affiliation was granted for Intermediate Group D Tamil. Affiliation in Physics and Chemistry in the Intermediate was granted in July 1950. Further affiliation in Natural Science was granted in July 1951. Affiliations in B.A. (ii-a) Mathematics Main and Physics Subsidiary and Group V Tamil and in B.Com. course were granted in July 1953. In July 1954 in the place of Group D Tamil, Part III Tamil Higher Standard was introduced. With the introduction of B.Com. Degree course in July 1953, additional endowment properties worth Rs. 50,000 fetching an annual rental income of Rs. 1,500 have been secured, and a sum of Rs. 1,764, a portion of the hostel rental income, is reckoned towards the Endowment fund thereby making provision for the Endowment of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Under the reorganised scheme of University education the following courses are offered in the Pre-University course from June 1956: under Part I, English and Tamil; under Part II-A Group—Mathematics, Physical Sciences with Basic Mathematics and Natural Science; and (under Part II) B Group, World History, Logic, Elements of Commerce and Advanced Tamil.

The strength of the College has risen from 105 in 1947 to 977 in 1956. The strength of the staff has also steadily increased from 11 to 48. The strength of the Hostel has also considerably increased. The number of students accommodated in the three Hostels and in the temporary residential quarters is at present 510 in all.

The Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science Laboratories are sufficiently well-equipped. The number of books in the Library at present is about six thousand. The total extent of the College is about 72 acres. There are spacious playgrounds and provision has been made for all major games. There are ample facilities for extra-curricular activities. A number of associations besides the College Union and the Tamil Perumandram are

functioning. Youth camps under the auspices of the Social Service League were conducted in the summer of 1955 and 1956. In 1955, one hundred and twenty students and six members of the staff laid a road one mile and 2 furlongs long connecting two villages, Thottiapatti and Pillayarnatham, in Srivilliputtur Taluk with the trunk road. In 1956, one hundred students and three members of the staff deepened a tank in Pudupatti, Watrap, and laid a road about a furlong long. With a view to introduce the National Cadet Corps, Sri A. Iyemperumal, one of the Lecturers in the College underwent training as N.C.C. Officer from May to July 1956 and orders for the starting of an N.C.C. unit are awaited. The management has given effect to the revised scales of pay with weightage to the members of the staff as recommended by the University, from 1st July 1953.

The general discipline and tone of the College are quite good. The management, the members of the staff and students are always prepared to co-operate with the University in all matters. Since the entire Nadar community of Virudhunagar through its accredited representatives has undertaken the responsibility of running the College, and of expanding its activities, the position of the College is sound and its future fully assured and safe-guarded.

ETHIRAJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1948

Principal : SRY. MONA HENSMAN, B.A. (HONS.)
(LOND.), J.P.

THE ETHIRAJ COLLEGE for Women was started in July 1948. When the Government decided to close the Government College for Muslim Women at the beginning of the academic year 1948-49, Ethiraj College for Women was allowed by Government to use the buildings in the Government Hobart School compound for a period of three years. The College therefore started with all the four classes as the two Senior classes of the Government College for Muslim Women became part of Ethiraj College for Women.

The College was transferred from those premises in the compound of the Government Hobart School to its permanent home in No. 22, Commander-in-Chief Road, Egmore, in July 1951. These buildings have been leased to the College Trust on a 99 years basis. In the same compound a New Science block was put up during that academic year to house the Chemistry and Physics Departments on the ground floor and the Natural Science Department on the first floor.

Mr. V. L. Ethiraj donated four buildings in Victoria Crescent Road to the College Trust and two of these adjoining the College were made into a Hostel with vegetarian and non-vegetarian sections.

The College is affiliated to the University of Madras in the following subjects :

1. **B.A. :** Part I — English ;
Part II — Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu ;
Part III Group IV (b)—Economics and History.
2. **Intermediate :** Part I — English ;
Part II — Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu ;
Part III 1. Maths., Physics and Chemistry.
2. Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.
3. Ancient History, Modern History and Islamic History.

The College has been further affiliated in the following subjects :

1. Hindi under Part II of Intermediate and B.A.
2. Economic History and Economic Geography under Part III of Intermediate instead of Islamic History.
3. Group V Tamil under Part III of the B.A. Class.
4. Music under Part III of the Intermediate Class from 1952-53.
5. Logic and Psychology under Part III of the Intermediate Course.

The College is affiliated in the following subjects in the Pre-University course :

- Part I — English ;
Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Hindi and Urdu.
- Part II — Group A. Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Natural Science.
Group B. World History, Geography, Psychology, Logic, Indian Music, Advanced Tamil and Advanced English.

This College is under the management of a Committee with Sri V. L. Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law, the founder of the College, as its Chairman. The Principal is also the Correspondent of the College. The present Principal of the College is Srimathi Mona Hensman. The strength in the College when it was started in 1948 was 182. It has steadily grown since, and it is now 681.

The United Nations Volunteer Information Centre for the Madras State is functioning in the College.

The No. 1 Sub-Troop (Ethiraj College) was adjudged as the best troop and was awarded the Inter-Troop Champion Cup in the annual camp held at Arkonam in September 1956.

FAROOK COLLEGE, FEROKE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1948

MR. N. V. BEERAN, B.A. (HONS.), *Professor-in-charge*

THE FAROOK COLLEGE, situated some three miles from Feroke, near Kozhikode on a hillock lavishly endowed with natural beauty and splendour, is a broad-based institution catering to the educational needs of all without any distinction of caste or community, though primarily intended for imparting collegiate education to the traditionally backward community of Moplahs who form a majority of the population of this part of Malabar. It was founded in 1948 by the Rouzathul Uloom Association.

A Committee of seven members elected by the Rouzathul Uloom Association, registered as an Educational Society, and a representative of the University and the Principal of the College as an *ex-officio* member constitute the *Managing Committee of this College*. The *President of the Managing Committee* now is Janab A. K. Kunhimayan Haji. A finance committee under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadoor Haji V. Alibarami also has been functioning.

The College was first affiliated provisionally for two years in the following subjects :—

- Intermediate :** Part I — English,
 Part II — Hindi, Malayalam, Arabic and Urdu.
 Part III — Ancient History, Modern History, Islamic History, Logic and Group D—Arabic.
- B.A. Degree :** Part I — English.
 Part II — Hindi, Malayalam, Arabic and Urdu.
 Part III — Group (iv-b) Economics and History.
 Group (iv-d) Islamic History.
 Group (v) Arabic.

Additional affiliation was secured in 1949-50 in the following courses and subjects provisionally :

- Intermediate :** Part II — Tamil.
 Part III — Indian History.
- B.O.L. :** Part I — English.
 Part II — Arabic.

Provisional affiliation for one year in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science for the Intermediate course was obtained in 1949-50. In May 1950, the provisional affiliation in all the subjects mentioned above was extended for a period of two years and further affiliation was secured in Tamil under Part II of the B.A. Degree course. Permanent affiliation was secured for the College in 1950 and affiliation was got in the following subjects in May 1951 :

- Intermediate :** Part III — Elements of Commerce and Accountancy.
- B.A. :** Part III — Group (iv-b) Mathematics main with Economics and Statistics as special subjects.
 Group (i-c) Statistics.
- B.Com. :** Part I — English.
 Part II — Malayalam, Tamil, Hindi and Urdu.
 Part III — Special subject—Statistical methods.

Provisional affiliation for the Pre-University class was granted in March 1956 in the following subjects :—

- Pre-University :** Part I — (1) English.
 (2) Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic.
- Part II —Group A : Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science.
 Group B : World History, Elements of Commerce, Logic, Advanced Arabic.

The strength of the College in the first year was 32 and it has increased to 577 in 1956-57.

In 1948 when the College was started, there were only 12 rooms ; but with the gradual increase in strength and the introduction of new courses, additional accommodation was provided. By 1951, the College had under its roof an Assembly Hall of 60' × 30' ; 12 rooms of 30' × 20' ; 4 small rooms of 10' × 30' ; 4 rooms of 40' × 20' and one room of 40' × 20'. Later two rooms of 40' × 30' ; one room of 45' × 25' and another room of 25' × 35' were added.

The construction of the Commerce block (Dr. Sir A. L. Mudaliar Block) is under way and the work of the Natural Science block is almost complete. A Gymnasium has already been built and remains to be handed over to the College. In addition to this, the construction of a Pavilion subsidised by the Government of India under the Campus Work Scheme is progressing. Application has been made for a grant to construct an Auditorium-cum-Recreational Hall under the same scheme.

The College Library had only 1959 volumes in 1949-50 which has since been more than doubled. The Reading Room is provided with numerous journals.

The Laboratories have been well-equipped. Arrangements have been made this year for the supply of Gas and Electricity.

In 1949-50 there was only one hostel with accommodation for 120 students, but now there are four hostels with accommodation for more than 300 students.

Play-fields have been provided for Football, Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and Tennikoit. Facilities are available for indoor games also.

The College has an endowment of Rs. 4,34,000 partly in Government of India bonds and partly in landed properties.

Mr. Syed Mohideen Shah, M.A., L.T., was the Principal of the College from its inception up to September 1955, when he returned to the Government Service. Mr. N. V. Beeran, B.A. (Hons.) was then appointed as Professor-in-charge and he continues to hold the post.

LADY DOAK COLLEGE, MADURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1948

Principal : MISS. G. GNANADICKAM, M.A.

LADY DOAK COLLEGE owes its beginning to the widespread and urgent appeal of the people of the Madurai District for a college to which they could send their girls. There was then no college for women between Trichinopoly on the north and Palamcottah on the south. Miss Wilcox, Manager and Correspondent of the Orlanda Childs' Pierce Memorial High School, with the help of Sir James and Lady Doak, Dr. J. X. Miller, Dr. R. A. Dudley and others and with the permission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., raised funds for the College.

Lady Doak College was founded and opened on July 14, 1948, with an enrolment of 82 students in the Junior Intermediate class. The Chemistry, Physics and Natural Science Laboratories were given temporary accommodation in Van Allen Hall, built as a college infirmary (ground floor) and a residence for staff members (first floor). By September of the same year, the Harilakshmi Ammal Hall was ready for occupation and the students moved into it.

From the first, three good laboratories were planned and equipped and set up in temporary quarters and in 1951 they were moved to their permanent quarters in the College Hall.

In July 1951 affiliation was secured for the Junior B.A. class in (i-b) Mathematics, (ii-e) Zoology Main and Botany Subsidiary and (iv-b) Economics and History. The strength of the College was then 211. In 1952-53 the College was recognised as a first grade college. The enrolment rose to 279 and affiliation was secured for (ii-d) Botany Main and Zoology Subsidiary. Affiliation in (iii-b) Philosophy was got in 1953-54. The total enrolment in 1953 was 299. The Pre-University course was introduced in June 1956 with Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History, Logic and Psychology grouped in four different ways. In 1956-57 the strength of the staff is 42 and of the students 378.

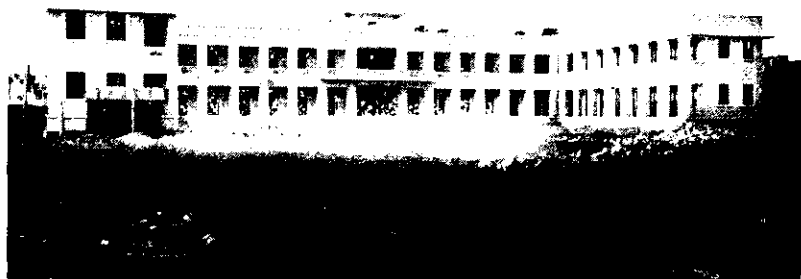
The College is governed by a Council made up of the Bishop of the Diocese and the officers of the College and of representatives from other women's colleges of South India, from the University of Madras, from the Synod of the Church of South India, from the two co-operating Mission Councils—the Madurai Mission and the Church of Sweden Mission Council. There is provision for three members by co-option if desired. The Senatus, consisting of all the teaching staff, the Librarian and the Bursar plan, direct and carry out the work connected with the University courses offered by the College, under the leadership of the Principal.

The Lady Doak College is a residential College. More than 50 per cent of the students and about 60 per cent of the staff are in residence. The wardens of the hostels are teachers and they live in the hostels with the students. Student Committees under the direction of the Wardens shoulder responsibility for the management of the student mess as well as for the general discipline and orderly life in the hostels. The staff in residence enjoy a common social life. The staff club draws the resident and non-resident members together for social and other joint activities. A resident nurse and sick-room facilities are provided for the care of the sick.

The students participate in a variety of activities. They are organised into a College Union with its own officers. Affiliated to this Union there are associations representing each department. In addition, there are a Social Service League, an Audio-Visual department and an Art Appreciation Club. The office-bearers of these various associations and of the College Union make and carry out their own programme, the Principal and the staff helping then only in an advisory capacity.

The value of the College property at present including land, buildings, equipment and endowment is about Rs. 16,00,000.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, TUTICORIN



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1948

Principal : SISTER AROKIA MARY, M.A., B.T.

THE COLLEGE, the development of St. Aloysius Girls' High School, Tuticorin, was founded by Rt. Rev. Dr. F. T. Roche, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Tuticorin and President of the Tuticorin Diocesan Association, and christened as St. Mary's College for Women, Tuticorin, began to function from 1st July 1948 under affiliation for the Intermediate class for two years. As a temporary measure, the College was located in the premises of St. Aloysius Girls' High School, Tuticorin. The Tuticorin Diocesan Association which is the Managing Body of the College has entrusted the conduct of the institution to the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady of Seven Dolours having their mother house in Tiruchirapalli. In founding the College, the founders' object in view was to afford facilities in higher education to girls in the south—irrespective of caste and creed and to train them in their duties to God, country and humanity.

In 1950, abandoning its temporary buildings, the College moved to its present site and buildings, purchased from Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The buildings were mostly factory buildings. They had to be remodelled at a heavy cost to suit college purposes. The location of the College is on the Beach Road not far from the sea. With healthy surroundings and away from the bustle and noise of a crowded town, the College is in every way

most congenial for the quiet study of its inmates. The following year, the College was raised to the status of a first grade college.

The College is affiliated to the Madras University in the following courses :--

Pre-University :

Part I — (1) English and Tamil ; or (2) English and French.

Part II — Group A : Mathematics and Physical Sciences ;

or

Physical Sciences and Natural Science.

Group B : World History, Logic, Advanced Course in English and Advanced Course in Tamil.

Intermediate :

Part I — English ;

Part II — Tamil and French ;

Part III — Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry ; Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.

B.A. :

Part I — English ;

Part II — Tamil, Malayalam and French ;

Part III — Group I-b : Mathematics ;

Group IV-b : Economics and History.

The growth in strength is slow but steady, and while it was not more than 100 till 1954, the strength this year is 191.

The College Hostel was built in 1952 at a cost of a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees and was opened for students in 1953.

One large building having ground floor and first floor which remained unused, was remodelled in 1955 and the Library, and the office have been shifted to this building.

THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE, MADURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1949

Principal: SRI I. N. MENON, M.A., B.LITT.

SRI KARUMUTTU THIAGARAJA CHETTIAR and his sons, Sri T. Sundaram Chettiar and Sri T. Manickavasagam Chettiar, created on 1st June 1944 a Charitable Trust called the Thiagesar Trust for varied purposes, ends and objects. The Thiagarajar College, Madurai, affiliated to the Madras University, was founded in 1949 under the above Trust. It was formally declared open by His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, on 11th October 1949. The College is managed by a registered Trust Board called 'The Thiagarajar College Endowment Trust Board'. The College stands on an elevated ground on the right bank of the Vaigai River and faces the beautiful, historical Mariamman Teppakulam which goes back to the days of Tirumal Naik. The College was opened in the buildings known as "Meenakshi Vilas", the palace of the Rajahs of Ramnad. The building was altered and renovated at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 to be put to academic use.

The total area of the College campus is about 11 acres and is just enough for the College buildings but insufficient for putting up residential hostels and laying out playing fields. The Management has been trying to get the adjacent lands acquired by the Government for this purpose. The construction of permanent buildings for the hostels and the laying out of play-

grounds are being held up because of the delay in acquiring the lands for the College. However, temporary sheds were put up both for the hostel inmates and for some of the classes to be held. Additional large residential houses in the neighbourhood of the College have been rented by the Management to accommodate the mofussil students.

The College started in 1949 offering instruction in the following subjects :

	INTERMEDIATE.	B.A.
Part I	— English	English
Part II	— Tamil and Sanskrit	Tamil and Sanskrit
Part III	— Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Commerce.	(i-c) Statistics (iv-b) Economics and History.

In 1950-51 further affiliation in Natural Science for the Intermediate and i-b Mathematics for the B.A. was secured. In 1952-53 Psychology was introduced in the Intermediate class under Part III. In 1953-54 additional affiliation was sanctioned by the University in Ancient History and II-D Tamil for the Intermediate, and iii-b Philosophy and v Tamil with Early South Indian History for the B.A. Affiliation in Geography has been granted for the Pre-University class with effect from the beginning of this academic year.

The N.C.C. in this College forms part of the 'A' Company of the 2nd Madras Battalion N.C.C. which has been the champion Company in the Battalion for the past three years.

In 1949-50 the total strength of the College was 132, 26 in the B.A. and 106 in the Intermediate. The strength has gradually increased from year to year and the present total strength is 687 divided as follows :—

Pre-University—241.	Junior B.A.—116.
Senior Intermediate—218.	Senior B.A.—112.

Early in 1953, the construction of a new building at a cost of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees which balances and harmonises with the old one, was taken on hand and completed at the end of the same year. A Science block at a cost of about 2½ lakhs of rupees is under construction.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MERCARA



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1949 *Principal* : SRI B. RAGHAVA BALIGA, B.A. (HONS.), L.T.

THE starting of a college in Coorg was thought of for a long time. In 1941, the Coorg Legislative Council passed a resolution that the Government of Coorg should start a second grade college in Coorg. A scheme for opening a first grade college was approved in November 1948, and the College, affiliated to the Madras University, was founded in 1949. Junior Intermediate class was started in 1949-50 temporarily in the Central High School buildings.

Shri H. V. R. Iyengar, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, who opened the College on the 30th June 1949, laid on the same day the foundation stone of the permanent college building at the Police Parade Grounds. The College started functioning from the 4th July 1949. With the completion of the new buildings, the College has been shifted there from the Central High School buildings. B.A. classes in Arts were started in 1953-54 and in Science in 1954-55.

The construction of the new building costing over Rs. 8 lakhs was completed towards the beginning of 1953-54 and the College started working in the new building from the same academic year. The construction of a

new hostel block to accommodate 60 men's students was completed during 1954-55. A similar building for the women students is nearing completion. The men's hostel (old and new blocks together) accommodates about 110 hostelers and the building intended for the women about 60 hostelers. New buildings to house the College Canteen, the College Co-operative Stores and the stores of the Physical Education department and another block to provide additional accommodation for holding classes are under construction.

Instruction is imparted in the following courses of studies in which the College obtained affiliation from the Madras University :—

The Pre-University Course :—

Under the new regulations of the University which have come into force with the academic year 1956-57, the College has been affiliated in the following subjects :—

Part I — Two Languages :— (1) English and (2) Kannada or Hindi ;

Part II — Optional subjects :—

Group A : (1) Physical Sciences with Basic Mathematics ;
(2) Mathematics or Natural Science ;

Group B : (1) World History ;
(2) Logic or Psychology ;
(3) Advanced English.

B.A. Degree Course :—

Part I — English ;

Part II — Kannada or Hindi ;

Part III — Group (i-b) : Mathematics (comprising Algebra, Trigonometry, Calculus, Geometry, Dynamics and Statics and the two following optional subjects : Astronomy and Pure Geometry) ;

Group II (1) : Physics (Main), Mathematics or Chemistry (Subsidiary) ;

(2) : Chemistry (Main), Physics or Botany Subsidiary ;

(3) : Botany (Main), Zoology or Chemistry (Subsidiary) ;

Group (iv-a) History (Main), Economics (Subsidiary).

Affiliation for Group (i-b) and Group (iv-a) subjects under Part III was secured for starting the classes in those subjects in the B.A. class from the academic year 1953-54, and for Group II subjects under Part III for starting classes in B.A. from the academic year 1954-55.

The strength in the College since its foundation has steadily increased, and starting with 110, it has now grown to 343. The teaching staff consists of 32 members.

There are nine extra-curricular societies in the College. The Social Service League of the College, though started only two years ago, has done yeoman service in the matter of slum clearance and educating illiterates,

An independent Senior N.C.C. Company with 154 cadets and three officers has been in existence since 1953-54.

The students, including women, are taking keen interest in games. The women students are provided with facilities for playing Tennis, Netball and Badminton. They took part in the zonal tournaments in Badminton, Tennis and Netball, and won the Inter-collegiate Championship in Badminton during 1955-56. The College Hockey Team (Men's) annexed thrice the University Championship Trophy.

The students are given financial assistance by way of scholarships and freeships. Under the scheme started by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, students belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are given special scholarships from the Backward Classes Scholarships Fund.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDIPI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1949

Principal : SRI H. SUNDER RAO, M.A.

TILL 1949, University education in the district of South Kanara was imparted in the three colleges at Mangalore, the headquarters of the district, and in spite of rapid educational development in recent times, no serious attempt was made either by the Government or any private agency to extend the benefits of University education to other parts of the district. However, from the year 1942, leading citizens of Udipi, led by Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B.B.S., began to explore the possibilities of starting different types of educational institutions in and around Udipi. To achieve this object, Dr. Pai established in the same year an institution called the Academy of General Education at Manipal.

In 1947, the Academy of General Education under the leadership of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and with the co-operation of other prominent citizens of the locality, decided to start at least a second grade Arts college at Udipi where the necessity for such a college had been felt for a long time with the rapid increase in the number of High Schools in the northern part of the district. The first attempt made by Dr. Pai did not succeed.

The College was formally inaugurated on June 27, 1949 by Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), the famous surgeon of Bombay, and one of the biggest donors to the Association. The College was housed temporarily in the building of what was then known as A. L. N. Rao Higher Elementary School (now called Mahatma Gandhi Higher Elementary School) run by the Udipi Municipality, to whose help and kindness, the College owes a great debt of gratitude. Another building, adjacent to the main building, belonging to the Victoria Jubilee Union Club, was soon made available to the College through the courtesy and kindness of the authorities of the Club, and this was used to house the Principal's Office, Library, retiring rooms for the staff and women students. The Academy lost no time in appointing the necessary qualified staff under the Principalship of Mr. H. Sundar Rao, M.A., who brought to his new duties and responsibilities a rich experience of 23 years of service. A band of enthusiastic lecturers under the guidance of the Principal soon took up the task of organising the new College and the regular classes in the Junior Intermediate started work on July 11, 1949. Thus the new College was born in Udipi, the first college in the district outside Mangalore, and the fourth in the district.

The Academy of General Education, as soon as affiliation was granted to the College, constituted a separate Registered Trust, the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust, to manage the affairs of the College in accordance with the conditions.

The following subjects of the Intermediate course were offered by the College when it was started :—

- Part I — English ;
- Part II — Kannada, Hindi and Sanskrit ;
- Part III — (a) Mathematics ; Elements of Commerce and Accountancy ; and Logic.
- (b) Indian History ; Modern History ; and Logic.
- (c) Indian History ; Elements of Commerce and Accountancy ; and Logic.

Physics, Chemistry, and Natural Science were added in 1951. In the same year, Psychology was also added. B.A. (iv-b) was added in 1952.

The buildings were completed in 1951 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, the Madras Government contributing Rs. 75,000 of it. The buildings are spacious to accommodate laboratories, libraries etc.

In 1956-57, the College opened the Pre-University course in accordance with the re-organised system of University education accepted by the

University. The College now offers the following subjects of the Pre-University course.

Part I — English ;

Part II — Kannada, Hindi and Sanskrit ;

Part III — Group A : Mathematics ; Physical Sciences with Basic Mathematics and Natural Science.

Group B : World History ; Commerce ; Logic and Advanced English.

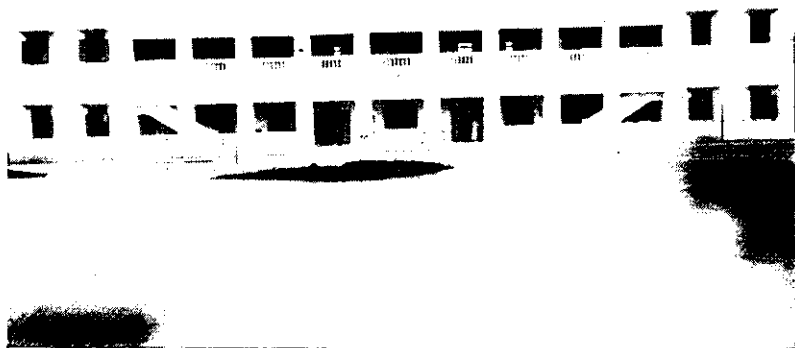
The College has made rapid progress during the seven and a half years it has been in existence. The strength of the College rose from 89 (girls 10) to 652 (girls 57).

Hostel accommodation which is now provided in rented buildings for about 30 students is satisfactory. A new hostel building with the help of State grant is being constructed to accommodate 50 students and it is expected that the block will be ready for occupation by the end of December 1956. The hostel is a gift of His Holiness Sri Swamiar of Sri Sode Mutt of Udipi, who has agreed to bear the entire cost of the building, kitchens and dining rooms, with the Government grant. A separate dining and tiffin room has been constructed for the women students of the College this year.

The College endowment fund now stands at Rs. 4,38,432. The College was one of the first to implement the revised scales of salaries for its teachers as recommended by the University.

The College has had nearly eight years of intimate and fruitful association with the Madras University, and is proud of its contribution to the expansion of University education in this part of the South Kanara District. With the introduction of the three-year degree courses from 1957-58, the College stands on the threshold of still further development. The Management is taking urgent steps to introduce new courses in B.Sc. and B.Com. from the next year itself. A new block of buildings containing at least 25 rooms to accommodate the new courses is urgently called for, and it is hoped that when the time comes for this expansion, both the University and the State will come to its rescue, so that the progress which has so far been achieved by this College may continue uninterrupted.

SIR THEAGARAYA COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1950

Principal : SRI M. K. SHANMUGAM, M.A., L.T.

IN the year 1847 the Theagaraya Chetty brothers founded an institution called the North Madras Hindu Secondary School to cater to the educational needs of North Madras. After passing through many vicissitudes, the institution was raised to the status of a High School in 1945. The phenomenal growth in the strength of the School and the increasing demand for an institution for higher education in the area made the starting of a college in this part of the city imperative. The members of the Managing Committee, under the guidance of the late Sri P. Ramaswamy Chetty, made speedily all the necessary arrangements and sought affiliation from the University of Madras for a second grade college. The University granted the Management permission to open a second grade college, and the Sir Theagaraya College was inaugurated on Monday, June 26, 1950 by the Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister of Madras. The College started working on the same day with 270 students on its rolls. The College was affiliated in the Intermediate in Tamil and Telugu under Part II and in three groups of subjects under Part III, viz., Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; Ancient History, Modern History and Commerce ; Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.

In the year 1951-52, the University granted further affiliation in Hindi under Part II and in Natural Science and Indian History under Part III. With the opening of the Senior Intermediate class the strength of the institution rose to 523. With the increased number of candidates who passed the Intermediate from the College there was felt a need to raise the College to the first grade ; and it was made a first grade college in 1954 with affiliation in Group i-b and iv-b in the B.A.

In the course of the year, the ground floor of the new Science block was completed. In April 1954 the High School, which was functioning till then in the same compound, was shifted to the College estate at Korukkupet, and thus there was secured ample accommodation for the new Degree classes ; and certain alterations were carried out in the building which had been occupied by the High School. In July 1954 the overall strength of the College was 660 ; of these 560 were in the Intermediate classes and 100 in the Junior B.A. class. In the year 1955-56, the College was further affiliated in Group iv-a of the B.A. Degree course. The strength of the College in July 1955 was 773—557 in the Intermediate and 216 in the B.A.

With the collections from a dramatic festival organised by the Managing Committee, a hostel was constructed in 1953. With the opening of the Degree classes, the demand for hostel accommodation increased. As another hostel block could not be constructed, a private house near the hostel was rented to accommodate the surplus students. The dining hall was converted into living rooms and a shed measuring 100' × 20' was put up to be used as the dining hall. In the course of the year a plot of land, measuring nearly an acre and lying to the east of the College compound, was acquired. There is now scope for providing further facilities to the students for playing games.

In July 1956 the Pre-University classes were opened with a strength of 320. Instruction is at present given in four groups of subjects, viz., Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Commerce and World History ; Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Commerce and Special Language—Tamil or Telugu ; Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic ; and Natural Science, Physical Sciences, Special English and Logic. The overall strength of the College this year is 840.

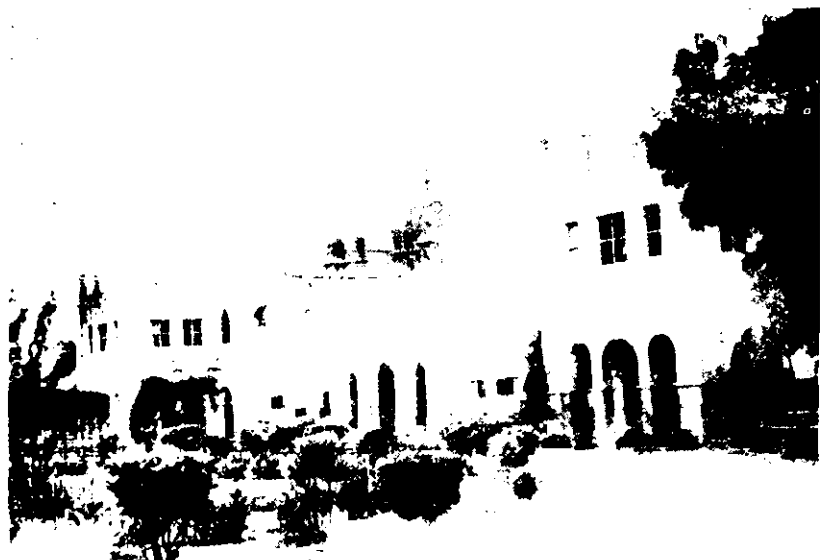
Sri M. K. Shanmugam, M.A., L.T., has been the Principal of the College from its inception. The College is managed by a Board of Management. Sri C. Parthasarathy Naicker was the President of the Managing Committee during the years 1949-52. In 1952, Sri P. Ramaswamy Chetty became the President. After his demise in May 1954, Sri C. Parthasarathy Naicker once again became the President. He continues to be the President.

The College has been trying to build up a tradition in histrionics by organising dramas, variety entertainments, etc. Among games, the College is taking keen interest in Cricket, and the Principal, Mr. Shanmugam, has instituted a silver rolling cup for the winners in the annual Inter-House Cricket Tournament.

Among the activities of the College, social service is one. During their summer camp at Vanian Chatram near Red Hills, the students of the College laid a road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long linking six villages to the main road.

Five of the outstanding events in the brief history of the institution are the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University by Shri Sri Prakasa, the then Governor of Madras on 15th March 1954, the unveiling of the portrait of Sri M. K. Shanmugam, Principal, presented by old boys of the College by Dr. U. Krishna Rao, the then Minister for Transport on 10th March 1954, the unveiling of the bust of the late Sri P. Ramaswami Chetty by Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University on 6th October 1955, the opening of the Hostel block by Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and the opening of the new Science Block by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar on 15th September 1952 and 16th July 1954 respectively.

JAMAL MOHAMED COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1951

Principal : SRI M. J. MOHAMED SAYEED M.A., L.T.

JAMAL MOHAMED COLLEGE was started as a first grade college in the year 1951, and is one of the five colleges in Tiruchirapalli catering to the educational needs of the city and its environs.

The original inspiration for starting the College came from the philanthropic disposition of the late Janab Kaja Mian Rowther, a leading business magnate, who was the President of Majlis-ul-ulema (the assembly of the learned) till his death in 1954. This Society had a great zeal for making the benefits of education, both religious and secular, available to all sections and classes of Society. Ever since its inception in 1915, it has been rendering signal service to the cause of education, primary and secondary. To facilitate the efforts of this Society, the late Janab Khaja Mian Rowther donated to it about 110 acres of land near the Race Course, Tiruchi, and the late Hajee M. Jamal Mohideen Saheb, a leading business magnate, put up a fine building which bears the unmistakable stamp of Islamic architecture. Ever since, the Society has been running an orphanage and an elementary

school, besides carrying on multifarious activities, all dedicated to the betterment of the poor and the down trodden. It was in 1950 that the Society finally decided to establish a first grade College.

The College Committee, when it began functioning, received the unstinted support of the illustrious Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, and it was guided at every step by the veteran educationist, Alhaj Dr. Abdul Huq Saheb, who served on the College Committee, as the representative of the University until recently, Naturally the efforts of the Committee soon bore fruit and Jamal Mohamed College was founded in July 1951. It was declared open on the 11th July 1951 by the Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, the then Chief Minister of Madras, when His Excellency, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided.

The College offers instruction in the Intermediate in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry ; Mathematics, Commerce and Psychology ; Modern History, Indian History and Logic ; Modern History, Indian History and Commerce ; Modern History, Islamic History and Logic ; Modern History, Islamic History and Commerce ; Modern History, Psychology and Commerce ; Islamic History, Psychology and Commerce ; Group D : Urdu, Arabic ; and in the B.A. in Economics Main (iv-b) and Islamic History Main (iv-d). The B.Com. Degree course was added in the following year. The University sanctioned a strength of 60 for B.Com. In the first year of its life, the College had a total strength of 250. Since then, it has grown steadily, and this year it almost reached the maximum strength sanctioned by the University, i.e., 1,230.

Alhaj Janab M. J. Mohamed Sayeed, M.A., L.T., has been the Principal from the very inception of the College. There are now 54 members on the staff.

With the College steadily growing in strength, the original buildings are becoming insufficient. The Laboratories and the Library are also expanding steadily.

It may be mentioned that the College results have been uniformly satisfactory and that they compare very well with those of well-established colleges.

The cultural and academic pattern which this College presents, deserves special notice because it has given it a stamp of personality, all its own. The College has brought to bear upon the life of its students a certain social quality and hospitality, which are among the cultural traditions of Islam. The management and the staff are giving their unstinted support to all extra-curricular activities of the College. A body of trained youth

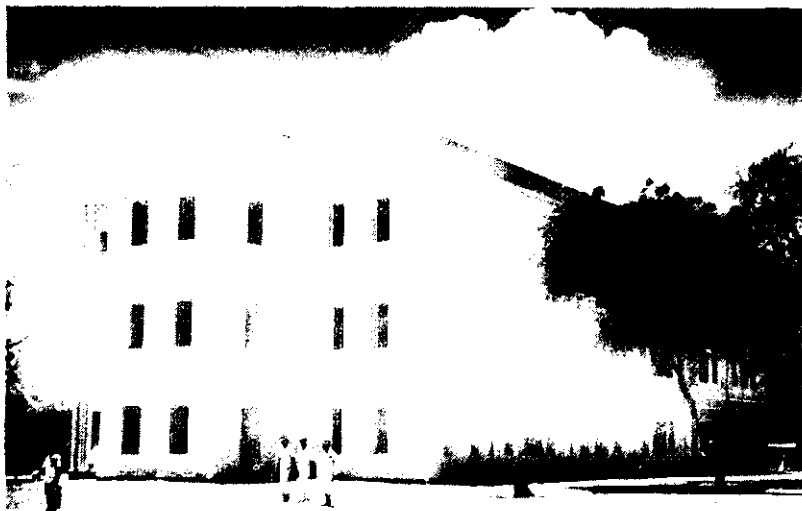
of the College, called the College Cadet Corps, has been formed and has assisted in maintaining law and order at all public functions in the College and in the sister colleges. The National Cadet Corps attached to the College has had a brilliant career ever since its formation in 1952, and now has 91 cadets and four officers.

On the athletic side, too, the College has laurels to its credit. It has shone well in football, and this year one of her students has been chosen to represent the University and Madras State. The Social Service League has been a group of service-minded men who 'never fight shy of sweat and mud'. They have done much good work in slum-clearing and laying roads in the village close to the College. The Dramatic Society has been active and put on boards many a full length play, which attained something like professional excellence. The College Union and the various sectional Societies function with animation. The College Magazine, "Jamal", is a faithful mirror of the activities of the College and has elicited praise for its good standard.

The want of independent hostel buildings remains the greatest handicap even to-day. The Management is planning a big hostel to accommodate 300 students. The foundation stone of the hostel was laid by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, our Vice-Chancellor, at a grand function on Sunday, 16th October, 1955. At present there are four hostels, housed in rented buildings. Thanks to the excellent co-operation between the Deputy Wardens and their wards, these hostels have been working well. The total strength of the residents therein is 350.

The Management has not lost sight of the aims and ideals which inspired those pioneers of culture who started the Majlis-ul-ulema. The College motto is "Show us the right path". Without swerving from the right path, the Management ever strives to raise this College to the standard of excellence of the premier colleges in South India.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE, TIRUPATTUR



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1951

Principal : REV. J. MURPHY, S.D.B., M.A.

THE SACRED HEART COLLEGE, Tirupattur, North Arcot District, was founded in the year 1951 and is managed by the Salesians of Don Bosco. The founder of the College was the Very Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Carreno, S.D.B., who was the Provincial of the Salesian Society in South India, at that time. The object of opening the College was to provide University education for young men who would later on be teachers and crafts masters in the schools of the Salesians in South India. This purpose was made clear by the motto of the College "Ad omne opus bonum instructi"—"Furnished for every good work".

The College was given affiliation by the Madras University in June 1951 in the Intermediate course in the following subjects :

Part I — English ;

Part II — Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Latin, French.

Part III — Mathematics, Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History and Logic.

In June 1953, Chemistry replaced Mechanical Engineering. In June 1954 the College was raised to the first grade with Mathematics Main and

Physics Subsidiary as subjects in the Degree classes. From June 1955 Indian History was taught in the Intermediate in the place of Ancient History. In June 1956 the College was given affiliation also in Group IV (v) Economics and History.

The first President of the College was the Very Rev. J. L. Carreno, S.D.B. The present President is the Very Rev. A. Pianazzi, S.D.B. Both Presidents were such by virtue of their title of Provincial of the Salesian Society in South India. The first Principal of the College was the Very Rev. J. Med, S.D.B. The present Principal is the Rev. J. Murphy, S.D.B., M.A.

In the year 1951, when the College was first opened, its strength was 80 which was the number sanctioned by the University for the first year of the Intermediate. This year, 1956, due to the opening of the Pre-University and the B.A. Degree courses in Economics and History, there are 280 students.

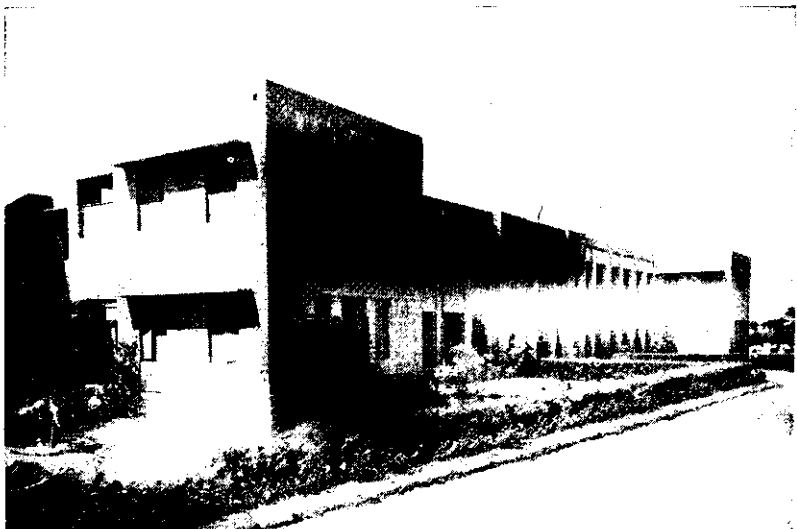
The College has recently begun the construction of a Hostel which, when completed, will provide accommodation for about 180 students. When the present section of it is ready, there will be place for 90 students.

A Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium has also been built with the aid of a grant from the Central Government. This hall, besides being a valuable and necessary addition to the College, will also serve the purpose of a big hall for the holding of the College and University Examinations.

The College playgrounds have been considerably improved. There is now ample provision for all games. Much care has been taken to provide all proper facilities, and the Basketball court is one of the finest in the District.

In October 1955, the College conducted a Physics Exhibition which proved to be a great success and attracted large crowds of people even from distant places. Since the College is not yet affiliated in any Science subject upto the main standard, it was considered quite an achievement that so many exhibits could be got together and the student volunteers who were giving explanations did credit to themselves and to their teachers. Mr. S. Sundararajan, B.Sc. (Hons.) was the one person mainly responsible for the success of this exhibition, and every one who came along expressed their satisfaction and admiration for what had been done.

V. O. CHIDAMBARAM COLLEGE, TUTICORIN



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1951

Principal : SRI A. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAN, M.A.

THE COLLEGE which is a memorial to the great patriot, the late Sri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, was founded by a few public spirited citizens of Tuticorin, led by Sri A. P. C. Veerabahu, B.A. The V. O. Chidambaram Memorial Fund was inaugurated in 1946 by Bharata Ratna Sri C. Rajagopalachari. Sixty acres of land, most of it a generous gift from the Government, were acquired and the foundation stone for the College buildings was laid in June 1949 by Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, the then Chief Minister to the Government of Madras. The College was started in July 1951.

The College was affiliated in the Intermediate course in the following subjects :—

- Part I — English ;
- Part II — Tamil, Sanskrit and Hindi ;
- Part III — Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History, Logic, Elements of Commerce and Accountancy and Group D—Tamil.

The College was raised to the first grade in June 1952 with affiliation in the following subjects :—

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| B.A. | Part I | — English ; |
| | Part II | — Tamil and Sanskrit ; |
| | Part III | — Group iv-b Economics and History. |
| B.Com. | Part I | — English ; |
| | Part II | — Hindi and Tamil ; |
| | Part III | — Special subject—Co operation. |

The College has implemented the Pre-University course during the current year and preparations are being made for starting the three-year degree course in 1957-58 in the Sciences and in the Arts. The strength of the College has increased steadily from its foundation. It started with a strength of 199 in 1951. Its present strength is 767.

The Managing Body is registered under the Societies Act, 1860. The College is managed by the V. O. Chidambaram Educational Society (Registered), Tuticorin, through a Managing Board. Sri M. V. S. Sundaravel is the President of the Managing Body since the inception of the Society, and Sri A. P. C. Veerabahu, its Hon. Secretary. Prof. A. Srinivasa Raghavan, M.A., who was appointed as the first Principal of the College in June 1951 continues as Principal.

There is ample accommodation in the College buildings for all the classes. The College has now a Hostel of its own. There are 45 rooms in the Hostel accommodating 172 students. The Hostel is running both a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian mess. The mess is run on the dividing system. There is a canteen in the premises of the College to cater to the needs of the day scholars. The Principal is the Warden of the Hostel.

Sri La Sri Maha Sannidanam of Tiruvavaduthurai Mutt graciously contributed Rs. 25,000/- towards the cost of construction of the College buildings. The College also received great help from the Tuticorin Municipality which granted a donation of a lakh of rupees.

The bronze statue of Gandhiji donated by the family of the late Sri Gomez and unveiled by Sri K. Kamaraj in February 1955 adorns the College campus.

AGURCHAND MANMULL JAIN COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1952

Principal : SRI S. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR, B.A.
(HONS.), L.T.

THE AGURCHAND MANMULL JAIN COLLEGE was started in July, 1952 by the Shree Shwetamber Stanakwasi Jain Educational Society, which, founded in 1938, has been carrying on philanthropic work in the field of primary and secondary education. In view of the great pressure for admission into the city colleges, the Society stepped into the field of University education with the blessings of Her Holiness Shri Sayar Kanvarji Maharaj. Shri Mohanmull Chordia, of the Agurchand Manmull Bank, Madras, came forward with a munificent donation of rupees two lakhs. More philanthropists belonging not only to the Jain community but to others also followed his example.

A site of above 40 acres was acquired to the south-east of the Meenam-bakkam railway station for the permanent building. Until the college buildings could be constructed there, the College was located temporarily for two years at the premises of the Jain Boarding Home, Theagarayanagar.

The College was formally opened by His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, on the 4th June, 1952. It began as a second grade one with affiliation in the following languages and subjects :

Intermediate :	Part I	— English ;
	Part II	— Tamil, Hindi, Sanskrit ;
	Part III	— Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry ; Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Elements of Commerce.

The next stage in the development of the College was the construction of the permanent building in the Meenambakkam site. The foundation stone was laid by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Indian Union, on the 3rd January, 1954. The construction was completed in record time and the College was shifted to its new premises in July, 1954.

At the same time, the institution was raised to the first grade. The following courses of study are now offered in the degree classes :

B.A. :	Part I	— English ;
	Part II	— Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit ;
	Part III	— Group i (b) : Mathematics with Astronomy and Pure Geometry as special subjects. Group iv (b) : Economics with Indian History and Politics.
B.Com	Part I	— English ;
	Part II	— Tamil and Hindi ;
	Part III	— Statistical Methods and their application to Commerce and Co-operation as special subjects.

The Pre-University class was opened in 1956 with a strength of 220.

The strength of the College has steadily grown since 1952 when it started with 200. Rising to 375 the next year and to 492 in 1954-55 and 672 in 1955-56, it has reached 680 in the current year.

The College affords many facilities and opportunities for extra-curricular activities, the chief of them being the following : The College Union, Debating Club, Radio and Photography Clubs, Current Affairs Club for the Degree students, the English and Tamil Book Clubs, the Social Service Club which runs evening classes and Recreation Centres for the children of the poor in the neighbourhood and the Athletic Association which organizes all the games.

The College has been admitted to the National Cadet Corps, with cadets in the Infantry, Artillery and Air Wings.

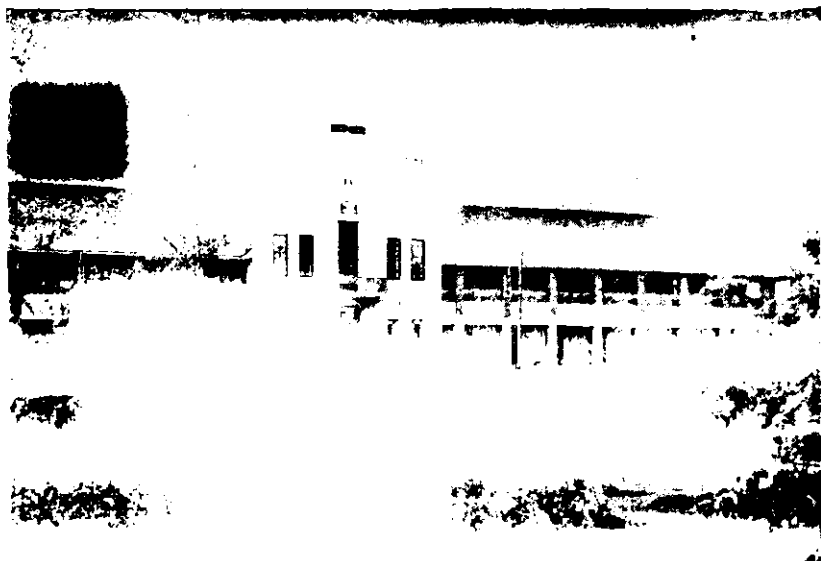
The College conducts a magazine with English, Tamil and Hindi sections.

The College Students' Mess is run in two rented buildings near Pallavaram and has accommodation for 56 students.

The College is managed by a Committee with Sri Mohanmull Chordia as the President and Sri B. M. Kumbhat, as the Secretary.

Sri S. Narasimhan, B.A. (Hons.), L.T., who retired as Principal, Government College, Cuddapah, from the Madras Educational Service, is the Principal of the College since its foundation.

PROVIDENCE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1952

Principal: MOTHER M. GABRIELLE, A.C., B.A., L.T.

THE PROVIDENCE COLLEGE, one of the youngest colleges in the University but the first college for women in North Malabar, was founded in 1952 under the Management of the Apostolic Carmel, a Catholic Indian Congregation of Women.

Quiet but steady progress, supported by the co-operation of the public of Malabar, and the sympathetic guidance of the University, sums up its history. It was opened in July 1952 as a second grade college and added on one class each year, till, in 1955, Providence was a complete first grade college. Begun in temporary buildings, it was affiliated only in Arts subjects at first—Malayalam and Hindi under Part II ; Indian History, Modern History and Logic for the Intermediate, and Group IV-b Economics and History for the B.A. under Part III. In 1956, settled in permanent buildings, it was affiliated in Science in the new Pre-University course, and offers Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History, Logic and Advanced English under Part II.

The number of students, in spite of a steady increase, is small still. Starting with only 62 in 1952, the strength has now reached 270.

Providence College has, as the first President of its Managing Body, Rev. Mother M. Sylvia, A.C. and its first Principal, Mother M. Gabrielle, A.C. who still guides its work.

The chief task has been to settle the College in a permanent campus. In 1952, the first University class was opened in temporary quarters in Providence High School in the heart of Kozhikode. In 1954-55 a site of 55 acres on the finest portion of Florican Hill was bought and the main College Block 250 ft. \times 40 ft. put up. In 1955-56 the Management built the Auditorium at a cost of Rs. 70,000 aided by a grant from the Government of India under the new Five-Year Plan, and the Hostel Block at a cost of two and a half lakhs, helped by a grant of Rs. 75,000 from the State Government and a loan of a lakh and a quarter from the Hostel Construction Society of the University.

The College is affiliated in the following subjects :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--|
| Intermediate : | Part II | — Malayalam and Hindi ; |
| | Part III | — Indian History, Modern History and Logic. |
| B.A. | Part II | — Malayalam and Hindi ; |
| | Part III | — Group IV-b Economics and History. |
| Pre-University : | Part I | — English, Malayalam and Hindi ; |
| | Part II | — Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History, Logic and Advanced English. |

SRI G. V. G. VISALAKSHI COLLEGE, UDAMALPET

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1952

Principal : MISS PADMINI ADISESHIAH, M.A., L.T.

THE SRI G. V. G. VISALAKSHI COLLEGE was founded in 1952 with a strength of 21 students and was affiliated to the University of Madras for the Intermediate courses in Indian History, Mathematics, Modern History, Music and Logic. In 1953 the University accorded further affiliation in Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry and Ancient History with a sanctioned strength of 32 in Science and 60 in Humanities. The strength in 1953 showed an increase from 21 to 50. In 1954 the number of students admitted was 75 and in 1955 the Management decided to raise the College to the degree level and applied for affiliation in Group i-b, Group iii-b, Group iv-a and Group iv-b. Permission was also obtained for an additional batch of 16 in the Science groups. The University permitted the starting of groups iv-a and iv-b in 1955 when the strength increased to 125. In 1956 Group i-b in the B.A. was added and the total number of students on the rolls in 1956-57 is 140.

The College was founded by Sri G. V. Govindaswamy Naidu, Managing Agent, Venkatesa Mills, Udamalpet. He is assisted by his daughters, Srimathi Thayammal and Kumari Rajalakshmi. In 1955 the founder instituted a Trust Fund known as "The G. V. Govindaswamy Naidu Charities" to enable the College to meet its financial requirements and overall expenditure from the fund. The College is named after Srimathi Visalakshi Devi, the daughter of Sri G. V. Govindaswamy Naidu, and the aim of the Management has been to contribute towards the development of a college in a rural setting and atmosphere. Since the inception of the College in 1952, Miss P. Adiseshiah, M.A., L.T., has been its Principal.

Until 1956 temporary buildings which were constructed for class rooms, laboratories and hostels, have served a very useful purpose, as the development schemes for the permanent buildings were being formulated and implemented. The entire scheme envisaged for 1956-57 is one which includes lecture halls, laboratories, an Assembly Hall and Library with ample scope for games fields, and sports activities. The expansion scheme on all sides has been a steady attempt to build up the College to the degree level so as to serve the growing needs of the community in Udamalpet.

The Founder's Day has been celebrated year after year with some special emphasis on the importance of the day, the benevolent outlook of the donor, and the true spirit that should prevail among the students in their everyday lives. The progress of the College was marked by the important occasion of laying the foundations for the new buildings in January 1956. Amid all the plans for the future, the glow of the past, and the everliving present the College shall not forget that its gospel should be :

" Not for self but for all ".

BESCHI COLLEGE, SHEMBAGANUR



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955 *Principal* : THE REV. LAWRENCE SUNDARAM, S.J., M.A.

THE BESCHI COLLEGE, Shembaganur, near and within the municipal limits of Kodaikanal is named after the great Italian Jesuit, Father Constantius Beschi, of the 18th century, known in the Tamil country as 'Veeramamunivar', the poet of the 'Thembavani', a Tamil classic of considerable merit. It is a first grade college affiliated to the Madras University and conducted by the Madurai Province of the Society of Jesus for the benefit of its young men undergoing training in the Society. It is actually part of the much bigger and better known Sacred Heart College, an Institute of Philosophy, where are trained the men who staff the many High Schools and Colleges conducted by the Society, especially in South India.

The beginnings of the Sacred Heart College go back to the closing years of the 19th century. The Society of Jesus, though established on Indian soil already in the 16th century, had not till then acquired for itself a permanent house of studies, where its young men could receive the necessary literary and religious training.

Kodaikanal was little known in the middle of the nineteenth century. And the present site of the Sacred Heart College was then a swampy stretch of land, 1,000 ft. below Kodaikanal, with a solitary bungalow, which the Jesuit Fathers acquired in 1877. Around it some 75 acres of land were also bought and planted with Eucalyptus and Chinchona to dry the swampy soil and add to the salubrity of the air. When the question of a house of studies for the members of the Society of Jesus was raised, this was their place of choice. Situated at an altitude of 6,000 ft., Shembaganur was an ideal place for the purpose.

The first group of Jesuit students arrived and the Sacred Heart College began functioning in April 1895. The work of putting up buildings for the staff and students was begun soon, and in the course of a quarter of a century and more, the Sacred Heart College has developed to its present state. In 1923 a Science block was added. In 1926 the present Library was built, and it now contains more than 60,000 volumes. Visitors to Kodaikanal are also aware of the very valuable museum maintained by the College in which are exhibited specimens illustrating the plant and animal life of the Palni Hills as well as their anthropological past. This museum can truly be called a miniature of the Palnis. Though apparently marooned at 6,000 ft. above sea-level, the students of the College are not always confined to their class-rooms and libraries. They have always taken the initiative to go the round of the scattered villages on the hills that nestle cosily in folds and nooks and are attainable only by narrow and difficult paths; and they have helped to put the villagers in contact with the life outside. Elementary schools have been started and are being frequently visited and supervised by these enterprising young men.

Down the years, more than 2,000 Jesuit students have passed through the portals of the Sacred Heart College, receiving their literary and philosophical training. Some of the best-known names in the educational circles of the State during the last half-a-century have passed through this College—Frs. Quinn, Bertram and Carty, Honore and Leigh, Jerome D'Souza and T. N. Sequeira, to mention only a few. From the beginning, the Madras Government and the Madras University recognized officially the value of the training imparted in this college.

In 1952 the Arts or Humanities section of this institution was granted affiliation by the Madras University under the name—Beschi College, in order to distinguish it from the Institute of Philosophy. But the Beschi College began functioning officially only in July 1955, with affiliation in Part I English, Part II Latin, Greek, French and Tamil, and Part III Group v Latin. Further affiliation was granted in June 1956 in Part II Malayalam and Part III Group iii Philosophy.

The sanctioned strength of the College is 150. At present there are only 36 students on its rolls : but this number is expected rapidly to rise to the sanctioned strength, especially with the coming into force of the new courses proposed to be introduced.

When the College was affiliated to the University in 1952, Rev. L. LeGuen was appointed its Principal. In 1955 when the College began to function, Rev. Lawrence Sundaram took over charge as Principal. The Rev. Jerome D'Souza, S.J., has now joined the institution as Rector and Professor of English.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, KOZHIKODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1956

Principal : THE REV. P. THEODOSIUS, M.A., PH.D.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Devagiri, Kozhikode is situated in a spacious campus of an area of 106 acres, about four miles from the centre of the town of Kozhikode. The first stone of this institution was laid on the 3rd of January, 1956 and affiliation was granted to it by the University of Madras on 19th June 1956. The College started functioning from the 2nd of July, 1956. At present there is the Pre-University class with three batches of students, and the Junior B.A. with twenty on the rolls. The College is owned and managed by the St. Joseph's Province of the Syro-Malabar Carmelite Congregation. Rev. P. Theodosius, M.A., is the Principal.

The formal inauguration of the college was performed by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, on 25th September, 1956.

VOORHEES COLLEGE, VELLORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1898

Principal: KATNAM, B.A., B.Sc.

THE COLLEGE was started in the year 1898 in a small block attached to the Voorhees High School with a strength of 14 students. In accordance with the motto of the College "In Vain Without God", the College did not stop with the pursuit of knowledge. It instilled into all those that came into contact with it such valuable traits as goodwill, fellowship, sportsmanship, friendliness and above all culture and character. Because of this, there was a great demand for entrance into this College and its strength had grown steadily.

This necessitated its shifting to a separate block which was built and made available for use in 1917. This new block, which is a part of the existing buildings, served the purpose until 1945 when once again the need to further expand the buildings was felt. The present spacious laboratories, the large lecture halls and the library block were made available in 1945. These improvements in buildings space enabled the Management to secure affiliation in Natural Science and to have increased strength in the Science

subjects. Thus the College was permitted to admit 250 students every year, making the total strength 500. More than a lakh of rupees was spent in developing the laboratories and the library, and in furnishing them adequately. It was at this time, considering the great demand for the admission of women students and the facilities afforded by the College, that the University permitted it to admit an increased number of women students, not exceeding a total of 50.

Even with all these facilities and opportunities, unfortunately the College could not be raised to the status of a first grade college though it had established a reputation as a first rate second grade college. The Pre-University course was introduced in July 1956 in accordance with the directions of the University with a view to start the three-year Degree course from July 1957. Instruction is imparted in the Intermediate course at present in English under Part I, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit under Part II, and (i) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, (iii) Modern History, Indian History and Logic under Part III, and in the Pre-University in English, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit under Part I and in (A) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic, (B) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced Tamil, (C) Physical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Psychology and Advanced English and (D) Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History and Logic under Part II.

The College has been doing, as usual, very good work in this district by way of imparting knowledge based on the foundation of religious and moral instruction to the youth of the country.

When the College celebrated its Golden Jubilee on the 14th February 1951, Mrs. Mona Hensman presided and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar delivered the address.

The University Inspection Commission inspected the College in 1946 and was favourably impressed by the work that was being done.

In general the strength has grown from year to year but for the last ten years it remains almost the same, to the limit fixed by the University. The strength of the College rose from 96 in 1920 to 500 in 1955.

The accommodation of the building was almost doubled during the last ten years. Spacious and large laboratories were built and work benches and apparatus were added. In addition the bungalow adjoining the College including the vast compound space was given by the management for the use of the College. This had enabled the College to house the library separately and to use the compound as a playground.

P. S. G. ARTS COLLEGE, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1947 *Principal* : SRI B. R. KRISHNAMURTHI NAIDU, M.A., L.T.

THE P. S. G. ARTS COLLEGE was founded by the P. S. G. Govindaswami Naidu and Sons' Charities on the 11th of August, 1947 on the eve of the inauguration of the Independence of Free India. The need to start an Arts College was realised in July 1947. There was only one Government Arts College in Coimbatore which could admit only a limited number of students. Every year there were several students stranded without admission in the Government Arts College. The opportunity offered by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, in the liberalisation of the conditions of affiliation was availed of by the then Managing Trustee, Sri P. S. G. Ganga Naidu. The University of Madras granted temporary affiliation for a second grade college. The P. S. G. Arts College commenced its career on the 11th of August, 1947 with Mr. G. R. Damodaran, B.Sc. (Elec.), B.Sc. (Mech.) (Durham), M.I.E.E. (London), A.M.I.E. (India), M.P., as its first Principal. He was succeeded by Mr. B. R. Krishnamoorthi Naidu, M.A., L.T.

During the first year, the College offered instruction in Part I—English, Part II—Tamil, and Part III—Humanities only. Realising the importance

of scientific studies, the Managing Trustee and the members of the P. S. G. family endeavoured to obtain affiliation in Physics and Chemistry. The laboratories of the P. S. G. Institute were equipped and enriched to satisfy the needs of the Intermediate classes. Within one year of its genesis, the P. S. G. Arts College obtained affiliation in Science courses, Physics and Chemistry. Thereafter affiliation was obtained in Tamil (Higher Standard) as one of the subjects under Part III in the Intermediate course.

The College now offers instruction for the Intermediate course in the following groups under Part III—Group I : Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; Group III—Indian History, Modern History and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy ; and Group V : Indian History, Modern History and Tamil (Higher Standard). Under Part II, there is provision for Tamil only.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the course of studies by the University of Madras, this College has obtained affiliation for the Pre-University course and offers instructions in the following groups under Part II : Group I (a) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Elements of Commerce ; Group I (B) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced English ; Group II (a) Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced Tamil and Group II (b) Natural Science, Physical Sciences, Advanced English and Commerce. Additional affiliation in Natural Science was obtained in July 1956. The College obtained affiliation in the Diploma Course in Social Service in the year 1953. This is a part-time course. There are one full-time lecturer and three part-time lecturers.

The strength of the College in the first year of its inauguration was 89 and it has increased steadily every year. In the second year it rose to 291 ; in the third to 416 ; in the fourth to 435 and now it has arisen to 620. The total strength of the College staff this year is 30.

The College has attached to it two hostels, one at Peelamedu and another at Pappanaickenpalayam. There are about 220 students living in the hostels which constitutes nearly 35 per cent of the strength of the College.

The College has provided opportunities for the development of intellect, character and body. Several associations like the College Union, Mock-Parliament, Science Associations have been organised and opportunities are being given to the students to preside over meetings and learn how to conduct the deliberations. To rouse the creative talents of the students a College Magazine called 'Kallurikalaimalar' is published once a year. In order to encourage and train students to develop their oratorical and histrionic talents, two associations have been organised with the financial

assistance of the Management—Navalar Mandram and Nataka Mandram. Each is placed under the charge of a lecturer considered to be proficient in this field of activity. Classes are conducted once or twice a week in the evenings. They are given the necessary training in the theory and practice of oration and acting. The P. S. G. Arts College Social Service League has been doing good work. This enables the students to come into contact with the realities of life. Krishnarayapuram, a Harijan Colony lying a mile to the north of this College, has been chosen as the Service Centre. Social Education, Child Care, Medical Aid, etc., are some of the activities of the Social Service League. Intra-mural Games and Sports are conducted every year. Prizes and Medals are distributed to the winners. This College conducts an Inter-collegiate Debate in Tamil every year in memory of Sri P. S. G. Rangaswami Naidu and all the colleges affiliated to the University of Madras, Arts and Professional, participate in it.

A site of 28 acres has been purchased and plans have been drawn up for putting up permanent buildings for the College. This College has remained as a second grade one for the past 9 years. Sri G. R. Govindarajulu, Managing Trustee and Correspondent, and Sri G. R. Damodaran, Director of the P. S. G. and Sons' Charities are enthusiastic and are planning to raise this to a first grade college offering Arts and Science courses. It is also the cherished ambition of the Management to introduce post-graduate courses in the near future.

NIRMALA COLLEGE, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1948

Principal : SISTER M. JOSEPHINE, M.A.

THIS INSTITUTION was founded as a second grade college by Mgr. B. Oubagaraswamy, Bishop of Coimbatore, in 1948. Rev. Fr. J. S. Arulswamy was appointed Manager, and Miss Rose Varkey was appointed Principal. The College was inaugurated by the then State Minister of Education, Sri K. Madhava Menon. The subjects taught were English, Tamil, Hindi, Malayalam, Natural Science, Mathematics, Indian and Modern Histories, Logic and Indian Music. In 1950, Physics and Chemistry were introduced.

In 1949 Mgr. Oubagaraswamy, the founder, died and for one year the Very Rev. Fr. A. Joseph, V.C., was the President of the Management. Also Sr. M. Josephine was appointed Principal and the post is still occupied by her. In 1951 Mgr. M. Savarimuthu was appointed President of the Management.

The strength of the College in 1948 was 58 and every year there has been an increase in strength and this year there are 284 students on its rolls. The College sent its first batch of students for the University examination in March 1950 and the examination result was 78 per cent. In the succeeding years, the College maintained this high percentage of passes.

The Pre-University course was introduced in July 1956 and Geography was included as one of the subjects under Part II. The affiliation in Geography was granted by the University in June 1956.

The College is now housed in temporary buildings at R.S. Puram. New buildings are being constructed at the Red Fields where a site of 17 acres of land has been acquired. The College has applied to the University for permission to introduce the three-year degree course from June 1957 and the following subjects will be offered : English under Part I, Tamil and Hindi under Part II, Economics and Language (English and Tamil) with History and Politics as Ancillary under Part III for B.A. and Zoology and Mathematics with Physics and Chemistry and Botany as Ancillary subjects. Under Minor for B.A. it is proposed to offer Physics and Chemistry and for B.Sc. History and Politics, Economics and Geography. The plan is to shift the College into the new buildings in June 1957.

In the field of sports the students have always evinced keen enthusiasm and have competed with teams from the neighbouring schools and colleges. In 1955, the College participated in the Coimbatore Olympic Sports and the Championship Medal was awarded to this College. In Inter-collegiate Debates and Dramas, the College teams have regularly participated and three times within 8 years, they won the Inter-collegiate Cup, besides certificates and individual prizes. A Social Service League is in existence in the College and students visit *cheries* twice a week to distribute milk and ghee to the *cheri* folk. They teach the *cheri* children every evening in the College premises and every year a Fête is arranged and the proceeds are used for the purchase of books and clothes for the poorer children of the *cheries* nearby.

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE, KANCHEEPURAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1950

Principal : SRI M. SHANMUKHASUNDARA MUDALIAR,
M.A., L.T.

THE idea of starting a college at Kancheepuram, the birthplace of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar, suggested itself to the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras, and to the citizens of Kancheepuram, when the Centenary of the Pachaiyappa's High School at Kancheepuram was celebrated in the year 1946. Though there was a move in the very next year towards this end, it could not take any concrete shape as sufficient funds and the necessary accommodation could not be made available immediately.

But the need for a college in this district, and in a central town like Kancheepuram, came to be felt more and more acutely as the years passed, and none felt it more poignantly than the late Sri C. Kandaswami Mudaliar of Kancheepuram, a retired clerk of the Army Clothing Department, whose means did not admit of his sending his own son and daughter, who had completed the S.S.L.C. course, for higher education outside Kancheepuram. An unkind cut of nature snapped their lives in their youth almost at the same time, and the old gentleman was suddenly left without children. The shock of this bereavement opened the springs of philanthropy in his heart, and he determined to will away all his hard-earned savings for the cause of higher education in his native town in memory of his children. He left a substantial portion of his property, amounting in all to about Rs. 60,000

for an Arts and Science college to be started at Kancheepuram, in the name of Pachaiyappa, and entreated the Pachaiyappa Trust Board to sponsor the scheme and shoulder the responsibility for it. This gave the necessary inspiration and impetus to the Pachaiyappa Trust Board and the citizens of Kancheepuram. The former readily came forward to sponsor the scheme, and the latter constituted a Formation Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri M. Vedachala Mudaliar of Chingleput to find the additional funds necessary for the immediate starting of the college.

The new college was opened under the name of "Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram" in June 1950, in a substantial rented building in Tirukachinambi Street, Little Kancheepuram, and the University of Madras granted affiliation in Groups III-A and B (Ancient and Modern Histories, Logic and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy) under Part III, and Tamil and Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate course. The next year (1951) further affiliation was secured in Group-i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry), and an additional building was rented in the same street just opposite, for housing the laboratories. A strength of 60 in Group-iii and 80 in Group-i was then allotted to the College.

In the meantime strenuous efforts were made by the late Dr. T. Satakopa Mudaliar, M.D., the then President of the Pachaiyappa Trust Board, and his colleagues, to secure a suitable site for the College, on which the permanent building of the College, the hostels, and the staff quarters could be erected, with ample open spaces for the play-fields and games courts. Dr. Kanakasabapathy Mudaliar, M.A., Ph.D., and his family made a free gift of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land belonging to them along the northern bank of the river Vegavathi, to the east of Little Kancheepuram. An assignment of the adjoining 53 acres along the same river bank was secured from the Government immediately after, i.e., in 1951, and the plans for the new buildings of the College on this ideal site were got ready, and the construction work was commenced early in 1952.

A substantial structure consisting of six Lecture Halls, measuring $30' \times 40'$ each, for the classes and the Library, and two Laboratory Halls measuring $30' \times 60'$ each for Physics and Chemistry, with four smaller rooms for the Principal, the Office, the Staff and the Physical Director, were completed by the middle of 1953, and the College moved into the new building at the beginning of the academic year 1953-1954, the formal opening having been performed on 6th June 1953 by Rajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Pro-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, and one of the members of the Pachaiyappa Trust Board.

The increased accommodation available in the new building had secured for the College additional strength in the affiliated groups from the beginning

of the academic year 1953-1954 : 144 in Group-i and 96 in Group-iii in each of the first two University classes. From the beginning of the current academic year, the Pre-University classes have been opened with a strength of 240.

The College had also secured affiliation in Natural Science and a Natural Science block has been put up consisting of a Lecture Hall measuring 30' x 30' and a Laboratory and Museum Hall, measuring 30' x 50'. A block of buildings for a hostel in the College campus is being planned this year with the University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society's aid, and other plans for developing the institution into a first grade residential college are on the anvil.

NEW COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1951

Principal : SRI V. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
M.A., L.T.

THE NEW COLLEGE was founded in 1951 sponsored by the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, and was declared open on 2nd July 1951 by Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Home Minister to the Government of India. Affiliated as a second grade college in the Humanities, it began with a sanctioned strength of 200 students which was increased to 300 subsequently. In July 1952, provision was made for instruction in Logic, and in June 1954 in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science as optional subjects. In 1956 the Pre-University course was introduced and from the next academic year the Institution will be converted into a first grade college, offering instruction in the three-year Degree course. The present strength of the College is 620, 320 in the Pre-University class and 300 in the Senior Intermediate Class.

The College is managed by a Committee with Janab Haji Moulvi M. Nazir Hussain Sahib as its Chairman. The first Principal of the College was Sri J. Franco, formerly of the Madras Education Service. The present Principal is Sri V. R. Thiruvengkatachariar.

The huge estate in which the New College functions right from its date of inception has an extent of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, a spacious building with a ground floor and first floor, and a Hostel block purchased by the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India for about Rs. 5 lakhs. Before starting the College, the sponsoring body put up a compound wall, about 800 ft. long, along Peters Road at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 and also constructed separate bathrooms for the students and staff of the College.

During 1952-53, the Management took up the construction of the Science block, a ferro-concrete building to the south-east of the main building and completed it in 1954 at a cost of Rs. 1,07,000. Subsequently the first floor portion of this building has also been completed. The ground floor of this building accommodates the Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science Laboratories and Lecture Halls, Science Store Rooms and Staff Room.

The College Library has at present 3,456 volumes.

SEETHALAKSHMI-RAMASWAMI COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1951

Principal : MRS. J. CHELLAM, M.A.

THE Tiruchirapalli Hindu Girls' Education Society (a body registered under the Societies Registration Act) started the Savitri Vidyasala Hindu Girls' High School in 1938 with a view to provide modern education in the background of Hindu tradition and culture. The High School had the good fortune of being inaugurated by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar and became very popular and her strength grew from 40 to 1,000 in ten years.

On 22nd October 1950 the Managing Society passed the following resolution :—

“ Savitri Vidyasala owes its origin and later its establishment on solid foundation to the *indefatigable energy and fostering care of its Secretary and Correspondent, Diwan Bahadur N. Ramaswami Ayyar*. The Institution has acquired a respectable stature and has earned popular support. The demand for raising the High School to a college has been insistent and the Society therefore appeals to ‘the Secretary and Correspondent’ to spare no pains in this behalf and to rededicate himself to the achievement of this object”. It was therefore resolved that in due recognition of the

Secretary's invaluable service, "The College will be known as "Seethalakshmi-Ramaswami College".

On an application to the University for raising the Savitri Vidyasala Hindu Girls' High School to the status of a second grade college, the Vice-Chancellor visited the School on 5th April 1951, and suggested the use of the eastern block building of the School for housing the college temporarily and suggested the supplementing of the same with another building when the Senior Intermediate class was opened in the following year.

The University of Madras considered these proposals and granted temporary affiliation for opening the Intermediate course with Group III—Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Indian Music and the College was actually started on 28th June 1951. Permission was granted for the opening of classes in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science under Part III for the year 1952-53. For the year 1956-57 sanction has been obtained to offer instruction in the Pre-University course from the commencement of the academic year 1956-57 in the following subjects : Under Part I—English, Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi ; and under Part II—Group A : Mathematics, Physical Science with Basic Mathematics, Natural Science ; and Group B : World History, Indian Music, Logic, Advanced English, Advanced Hindi and Advanced Sanskrit.

Ever since the inception of the College in June 1951, Mrs. J. Chellam, M.A., continues to be its Principal.

This College is under the Management of a private agency consisting of nine members. Diwan Bahadur Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University continues to be the President of Management from 1951. Diwan Bahadur N. Ramaswami Ayyar, the Founder of the College, is the Secretary-cum-Treasurer managing the entire affairs of the College with the approval of the Managing Body.

The strength of the College in 1951-52 was only 11 students and this year, it has risen upto 165.

The construction of the new building for the College at a cost of Rs. 96,550 was completed. It was opened by Sri K. C. Reddi, Union Minister for Food Production, Government of India, on 27th June 1955. The management's grateful thanks are due to Sri Jaidayal Dalmia, for a munificent donation of Rs. 25,000. The building is named the "Dalmia Block". There are two gas plants with a well-protected separate gas-plant room. There is a well with an electric motor pump and an overhead tank. Adequate supply of water and gas is provided for the laboratories. The septic tank latrines and the six bath-rooms have regular water supply.

An open air theatre was constructed in 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 18,300 and it was opened on 1st April 1956 by Sri M. Pathanjali Sastri, Retired Chief Justice of India.

An extent of over 10 acres of land has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 26,210-7-0 for College buildings, playground etc., in 1955-56. There are two Hostel buildings attached to the institution. They are very popular. Ten members of the staff and 66 students of the College reside in this Hostel. The mess is purely vegetarian and common to all communities. Accommodation is very convenient and charges for boarding, lodging, electricity etc. are kept as low as Rs. 42 per month per inmate.

In view of the introduction of the three-year Degree course in this College from the academic year 1957-58, proposals are being made for the construction of separate buildings with two floors for the enlargement of the laboratories, etc.

The first batch of students appeared for the Intermediate Examination held in March 1953. Out of the 11 who appeared, 10 passed in full with six first classes. The College continues this creditable achievement year after year, and in the March examination of 1956, out of 51 students who appeared for the University examinations, 45 passed completely with 8 first classes, 18 second classes and 19 third classes. The College has secured cent per cent results in Part II—Sanskrit and Tamil and in Part III—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry ; Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry ; Modern History, Indian History, Logic ; Modern History, Indian History, Music ; while the percentage of passes in Part I is 88.

FATIMA COLLEGE, MADURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1953

Principal : MISS. N. SHAKUNTALA,
B.Sc. (HONS.).

THIS institution was founded in July 1953. The College was affiliated to the Madras University with effect from 1953-54 and the first batch of students was admitted for the Intermediate course of study. The only subsequent development has been the opening of the Pre-University class in 1956-57. For the Intermediate course the College offers instruction in English, Tamil, French, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Modern History, Indian History and Logic. For the Pre-University course the subjects provided for are : English, Tamil, Hindi, French, Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science, World History, Logic, Indian Music and Advanced Languages—English and Tamil.

Miss N. Shakunthala, B.Sc. (Hons.) continues as Principal from the inception of the College in July 1953.

In July 1953, the College started with a strength of 80 students in the Junior Intermediate class. In 1954-55, it rose to 160 in the two classes together. The present strength is 233.

The College is at present located in temporary rented buildings. Plans for new buildings at the permanent site have been approved by the University, and the building operations have commenced. The college would move into them early in 1958 with the compliment of the three-year Degree courses of study under the revised scheme of University education.

The College is yet in its infancy, but the sound education it imparts has already made it popular. All the girls sent up from this institution for the Intermediate Examination of the University in March 1955, came out successful, but for one failure in one Part (Part II) only.

MAHAJANA COLLEGE, ERODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1954 *Principal* : SRI C. D. RAJESWARAN, B.Sc. (HONS.) (LOND.).

THE MAHAJANA COLLEGE was started in July 1954 as a second grade college and was affiliated to the University in Part III in Mathematics, Modern History, Ancient History, Logic and Commerce. This year, the College got affiliated in the Pre-University course including the Sciences.

The present Principal is Sri C. D. Rajeswaran, B.Sc. (Hons.). The Management of the College is in the hands of a private agency, the Committee of which late Diwan Bahadur Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar was the President and Mr. Chinnayya Naicker is the Secretary and Correspondent.

In the beginning the strength was 165. The present strength of the College is 151 in the Pre-University class and 184 in the Senior Intermediate class.

The college library consists of more than 1,600 books.

At present the College is located in the permanent building of Mahajana High School. The permanent building of the College, which is under construction in an area of 50 acres acquired outside the town, is expected to be completed by the beginning of the next academic year. It is expected that with the opening of new buildings the College would be raised to a first grade one.

ALAGAPPA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KARAIKUDI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1954

Principal : Miss K. SUDHA, M.A., B.T.

THE ALAGAPPA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN was started in June 1954 with a strength of 30 students in the Junior Intermediate class. In June 1955 the Senior Intermediate class came into being, and the total strength in both the classes was 54. In June 1956 the Pre-University course was introduced and the strength of both the Pre-University class and the Senior Intermediate class stands at 59. Affiliation was granted in the Intermediate class in June 1954, for Tamil, Hindi, Malayalam and Sanskrit under Part II and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Indian Music under Part III.

With the introduction of the Pre-University course, affiliation has been secured for English, Tamil, Hindi, and Malayalam under Part I; Group A—Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science; and Group B—World History, Music, Logic, Advanced course in English and Tamil under Part II.

Mrs. K. Ranganayaki Amma, M.A., L.T. was the Principal during the years 1954-56. In June 1956 Miss S. Sudha, M.A., B.T. took charge as Principal.

The College is under the management of the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust with Dr. Alagappa Chettiar as President.

The strength during 1956-57 is 59, the number of students in the Pre-University class being 34 and that of the Senior Intermediate 25.

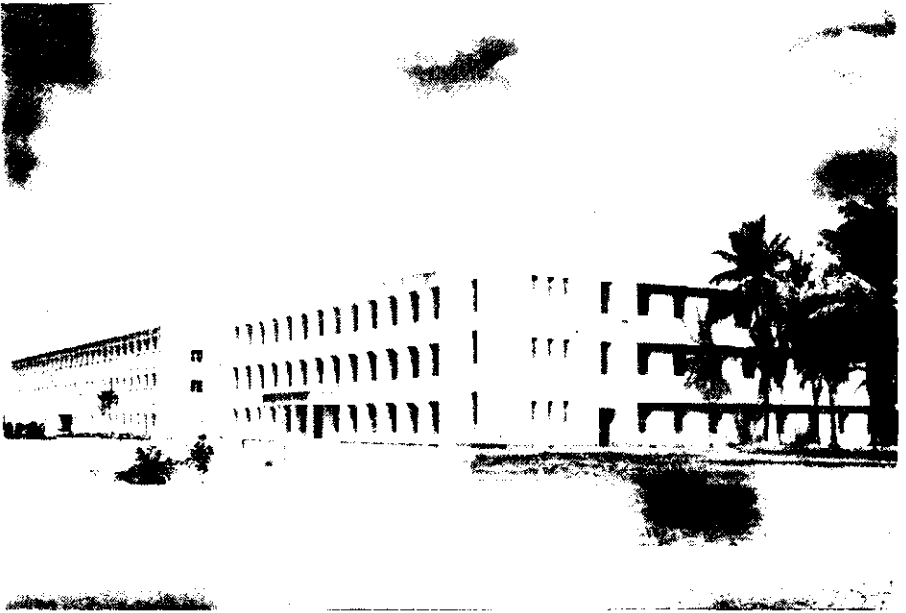
The foundation stones for the College and Hostel were laid by Sri Chintaman Deshmukh and Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh respectively. The College and Hostel are temporarily located at "Srinivas", Kottaiyur, the residence of Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar. Hostel accommodation has been provided at "Muthiah Vilas", Kottaiyur.

In 1955-56, the College continued at "Srinivas" with hostel accommodation for the staff at "Khattu Bungalow". The building of the Hostel proper commenced that year. The hostel building is expected to be completed during the course of the year 1956-57. There are about 1,000 volumes in the Library and every year nearly 600 volumes are added.

The College had the good fortune of receiving many distinguished visitors. Among them were Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Sri Prakasa, Sri C. Subramaniam, Sir M. Visveswarayya and the Maharaja of Mysore. Cultural week celebrations were conducted in collaboration with all the other Colleges in the campus.

An Educational Exhibition was arranged by all the institutions of the campus. The Inter-Divisional Sports meet was held in the College campus.

AUXILIUM COLLEGE, KATPADI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1954

Principal : SISTER JULIANA FERNANDEZ,
F.M.A., M.A., B.T.

THE AUXILIUM COLLEGE, Katpadi, under the management of the Salesian Sisters' Institute, was granted affiliation in the Junior Intermediate class from the academic year 1954-55. The College is housed in a spacious and well-planned building on an extensive site of over 30 acres. There is also an excellent hostel building near the College recently completed.

The College started the Pre-University course from this academic year, 1956-57, with a total strength of 37 students in the following subjects :—

Part I — (i) English ; (ii) Tamil, French and Hindi.

Part II — **Group A** : Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science.

Group B : World History, Logic, Advanced English, Advanced Tamil.

Adequate provision has been made for play-fields and extra-curricular activities. The College takes part in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Competitions, and the Social Service League conducts its activities with much zeal and enthusiasm. Several children from the adjoining villages have been

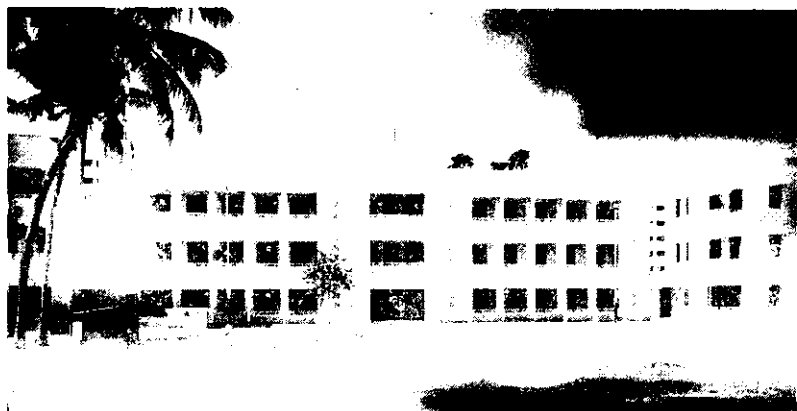
looked after by the College Union, and a dispensary has been opened for the village. The staff members offer their co-operation on the games field, in the Social Service League and in the Dramatic Association.

The College Library has over 5,000 volumes and every year provision is made for additions to the Library.

The first batch of students appeared for the Intermediate Examination held in March 1956, and it is gratifying to note that 80 per cent were successful with 6 first classes and 13 second classes.

The Principal of the College is Sr. Juliana Fernandez, M.A., L.T.

THE S. I. E. T. WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955

Principal : MISS VIJAYA KOMAN, M.A., L.T.

THE S. I. E. T. WOMEN'S COLLEGE was founded in 1955 by the Southern India Education Trust.

The College was first affiliated to the Madras University in the Intermediate in the following subjects :

- Part I** — English ;
- Part II** — Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic and Persian.
- Part III** — Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History, Islamic History, Logic and Psychology.

In 1956 it was affiliated in the Pre-University course in Mathematics, Physics, Natural Science, Logic, Psychology, World History and Household Arts.

The main College, building with a plinth area of about 50,000 square feet in each of the two floors, for which the Prime Minister of India laid the foundation tablet, is nearing completion. The Hostel to accommodate about 80 to 90 students, for which the Education Minister for the Union Government laid the foundation tablet, was completed in 1955. The finances for these constructions have been found from the donations received from the generous public in India and outside, and from grants and loans made by the Central and State Governments.

The College started functioning from July 1955 onwards. The Governor of Madras inaugurated the College and the Chief Minister and the Education Minister of the State Government declared open the then College buildings and Hostel respectively. The inauguration address was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

During 1955-56 the College had on its rolls about 109 women students, and in the year 1956-57 the strength increased to 226. It has 26 members on the teaching staff. The College has a swimming pool which will be put into operation within a short time.

The College Hostel has a dining and kitchen block attached to it which caters to both vegetarian and non-vegetarian students. About 200 students can dine in the Hall at a time. There is a model cottage in the College campus for teaching the Household Arts course to the Pre-University students and two gas holders and a gas house for the Chemistry Laboratory. The College has extensive playgrounds.

An Assembly Hall with an up-to-date stage and auditorium, for the development of Fine Arts and histrionic talents among its women students, is in the process of construction in the College. The Green rooms and the front Reception Hall are already completed.

Out of the grant sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of Home Science in the College, a Home Science block has been constructed which forms an integral part of the main college building.

It is the intention of the Trust to develop this College as far as possible on the lines distinct and different from those of the existing colleges for women in the State of Madras.

The College is managed by the Southern India Education Trust with Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed as Chairman. The present Principal is Miss V. Koman.

KHADIR MOHIDEEN COLLEGE, ADIRAMPATTINAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955

Principal : SRI K. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

THIS College was founded only in June 1955. This is a benefaction under the Trust known as M.K.N. Mathurasa of Adiramapattinam. This Trust was created in the first decade of this century by the princely donation of 1,500 acres of wet and dry lands made by the late lamented Hajee M. K. N. Khadir Mohideen Maracair (whose name has been given to the College), and by his equally liberal-hearted three brothers, late M. K. N. Naina Muhammad Labbai Maracair, late M. K. N. Ahmed Thambi Maracair and late Hajee M. K. N. Shaik Salath Labbai Maracair. With the starting of this College, yet another step has been taken in the direction of the spread of higher education. Such a college has been a longfelt need in this area, comparatively backward in education. 1,000 acres of the Trust property with a present capital value of Rupees fifteen lakhs are being set apart for the purpose of running the College.

In June 1955 the College was affiliated to the Madras University in the Intermediate course in the following subjects :—

- Part I** — English ;
Part II — Tamil, Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu ;
Part III — Mathematics, Commerce, Indian History, Modern History and Islamic History.

Due to want of sufficient number of students, instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu under Part II was suspended for the year.

In June 1956 the College was granted affiliation in the Pre-University class in the following subjects :—

- Part I** — 1. English ;
 2. Tamil, Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu ;
Part II — **Group A** : Mathematics, Physical Science and Natural Science ;
Group B : World History, Elements of Commerce and Logic.

Sri K. Srinivasan, M.A., is the Principal of the College from June 1955.

Janab L. M. S. Mohamed Nainathamby Maracair, is the President of the M.K.N. Mathurasa, Adiramapattinam, under which Trust this College has been founded. Janab S. M. S. Shaik Jalaludeen is the Secretary and Correspondent of this College.

In 1955-56 the strength of the Junior Intermediate class was 107 and of the Senior Intermediate class 97. In 1956-57, the strength of the Senior Intermediate class is 97 and the strength of the Pre-University class in 1956-57 is 95.

An asbestos-sheet roofed building measuring 232'-6" × 30' was constructed with 9 rooms. In 1956-57, a wing measuring 105' × 30' was added. A temporary building was rented to accommodate the hostel students, and thatched sheds were also temporarily put up for residential purpose adjoining the building, and the construction of new hostel buildings have recently been begun. The College Hostel is under the general supervision of the Principal who is also the Warden. He is assisted by a member of the staff appointed as Deputy Warden. A Committee of student-representatives co-operates with the Hostel authorities in looking to the necessary amenities and ensures conditions of proper corporate life.

Provision has been made for playing Football, Volleyball (2 courts), Tennikoit (2 courts) and Badminton (1 court). The total area of the College grounds including the provision made for hostel and playground is 17 acres.

The aim of the College is not merely to prepare the students for examinations ; but to guide them throughout their scholastic career in a manner that will foster in them the qualities essential for a good citizen. With this

end in view, every effort is being made to provide the students with the maximum possible facilities through the Library and the Reading Room, the College Union and the various Associations affiliated to it and the Athletic Association of the College.

Its location in a village with an excellent climate is one of the most admirable features of this institution. Besides developing as a rural college in every sense of the term, this College has great potentialities for fostering Hindu-Muslim unity. Since nearly two-thirds of the students of the College stay in the College Hostel, this institution bids fair to grow into a mainly residential one. This factor helps greatly in establishing a close fellowship between the teacher and the taught. There are thus ahead of this College great possibilities of development both in the academic and extra-curricular spheres of activities.

LITTLE FLOWER COLLEGE, GURUVAYOOR



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955. *Principal: Sr. Victoria, B.A., L.T.*

IN view of the ample scope and immediate necessity for a Women's College in South Malabar, the Little Flower College, Guruvayoor, has been opened on 1st July 1955 with a strength of 72 students. This is a second grade college imparting instruction in the humanities in the Intermediate course. Temporary affiliation to the University was obtained in June 1955 with permission to conduct the Intermediate classes in the old building of the Little Flower Convent High School. The new-born college began work with Rev. Sr. Victoria, B.A., L.T., as the Principal.

The Institution is run by Rev. Mother Celine, the Rev. Mother-General of the Clarist Congregation, Trichur Diocese, who is also the President of the Governing Body of the Educational Society of Little Flower Convent, Mammiyoor, one member of which is nominated by the University.

A suitable site of 18½ acres of land was purchased a few months after the starting of the College and construction of the permanent buildings was started forthwith. By the end of June 1956, the University

having been satisfied with the accommodation, equipment, furniture and staff, granted temporary affiliation for the Pre-University course. The Pre-University course was begun on 2nd July 1956 with 96 students on the rolls. The second stage of the construction of suitable buildings for the Degree course is to be started immediately according to the plans generally approved by the University.

This young institution has had the privilege and opportunity of receiving such distinguished visitors as Sreemathi Indira Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

It is hoped that by divine help, the kind patronage of the University authorities and the strong support of the public of the locality, this infant College will have a bright and prosperous future.

ANBANATHAPURAM VAHAIRA CHARITIES COLLEGE. MAYURAM. TANJORE



THE MAIN BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal : SRI A. RAMANATHA PILLAI, M.A., L.T.

THE ANBANATHAPURAM VAHAIRA CHARITIES COLLEGE, Mayuram, was started by the Trustees of the A. V. Charities, Tiruvilandur. Messrs. C. Maruthavanam Pillai, B. Tirugnanam Pillai and E. N. Somasundaram Pillai were Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer respectively during 1956-57. They were evincing a very keen interest in establishing the institution and spared no pains in building it up. This year, Messrs. B. Nagalingam Pillai, E. N. Somasundaram Pillai and B. Tirugnanam Pillai have been elected Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer respectively. With the same enthusiasm and energetic co-operation from the Governing Body and especially the office-bearers, it is hoped the College will grow from strength to strength. From the very inception of the College till now, the institution is being organised and built up by Prof. A. Ramanatha Pillai, M.A., as its Principal.

The Charities have donated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the permanent building of the College and Rs. 50,000 to meet the initial expenditure for furniture, books, equipment etc. They have also given as security valuable lands yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,000 for the annual up-keep of the College.

At present the College is located in a Municipal building. A tiled shed was constructed in the compound to provide additional accommodation. Two big thatched sheds were put up to house the three classes, the Senior Intermediate class and two sections of the Pre-University class. The permanent building for the College is under construction at Mannanpandal, three miles away from the Mayuram Municipal limits, on a spacious ground measuring 56 acres on the banks of the river Cauvery. It will consist of two blocks and each block will have two floors of six rooms with a large hall and assembly room with water closets etc. Provision has also been made for the construction of a hostel, and a canteen, and for organising play-fields, a Gymnasium and a Swimming Pool. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of the academic year 1956-57, when the College will be shifted to its permanent abode.

The College is affiliated to the University of Madras and temporary permission was secured last year to start the Junior Intermediate class in Arts with non-science groups with a maximum strength of 120 students. Again this year, the Syndicate has granted, in addition, temporary affiliation to start the Pre-University course with 144 students. To meet the requirements of the Pre-University course, the tiled shed was partitioned and was converted into two laboratories, one for Physics and the other for Chemistry. Necessary furniture and laboratory equipments were provided at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

The College provides higher education for the students living in Mayuram and its surrounding rural areas at a low cost. About fifty per cent of the students come from the neighbouring villages.

The weekly Tirukkural classes have become very useful and popular. The Tutorial system with its weekly meetings is working satisfactorily. Great attention is bestowed to train the students for general citizenship by instilling into them a keen and abiding interest in social activities and mass amelioration.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, OOTACAMUND



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal · SRI IGNATIUS ABSOLOM, M.A.

THE GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE at Ootacamund has been started as the result of the tireless efforts of the Nilgiris College Committee which had many influential citizens of the Nilgiris District as members. The Committee had been striving to start a college in this District to cater to the needs of mostly the Badaga youth and women students in the field of higher education. Finally the Committee promised to pay the Government a sum of three lakhs of rupees to cover all the initial expenditure in starting a Government institution. On this promise, the Government conceded to the request of the Committee ; and the Government Arts College was inaugurated at Ootacamund by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, on 16th June 1956.

The College remains affiliated to the University of Madras. The Junior Intermediate class was started during 1955-56 with the following groups in July 1955 : English under Part I, Tamil or Hindi under Part II, and Indian History, Modern History and Logic ; Indian History, Modern

History and Psychology ; Indian History, Modern History and Commerce ; Mathematics, Logic and Commerce ; Mathematics, Psychology and Commerce, under Part III.

As a result of the abolition of the Intermediate course and the introduction of the Pre-University course in all the colleges affiliated to the University of Madras, the Government Arts College, Ootacamund, also switched over to the new curriculum. This has necessitated the opening of Science groups and making facilities for laboratory work in Science subjects. Affiliation was sought for, early in November last, from the University through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for imparting instruction in the Physical Sciences, Natural Science, Geography, Advanced English and Advanced course in Tamil for the Pre-University classes, besides subjects which are already taught for the Intermediate classes. After two visits of inspecting Commissions, set up by the University, affiliation was granted in these subjects. The Pre-University class was started on 11th July 1956 with the following subject-combinations :—

English, Tamil or Hindi under Part I ; and Mathematics and Physical Sciences with (i) Advanced course in Tamil and History or (ii) Geography and Commerce or (iii) Advanced English and Psychology or (iv) History and Logic. Physical Sciences and Natural Science with (i) History and Geography or (ii) History and Psychology or (iii) History and Commerce, under Part II.

In the first year of its existence, the College had its full complement of 120 students, including 10 women students. Eight of these had either discontinued their studies or taken their Transfer Certificates later in the year, due to domestic circumstances. A strength of 160 was allowed by the University for the Pre-University course. At present the strength in the Pre-University class is 103.

During 1955-56, when the College was founded, the Government of Madras placed at the disposal of the College the entire ground-floor of the Secretariat Building consisting of 29 rooms in the Stone-House Hill. The 29 rooms so given were found to be quite adequate during the first year. With the increase in strength owing to the introduction of the Pre-University course, the first floor of the building comprising 18 rooms also was vacated of all the Government offices, and the accommodation problem has been temporarily solved. The Council Chamber of 3 rooms is also at the disposal of the College. The need for the construction of an auditorium is being placed before the Government. It is expected that, with an additional building to serve as an auditorium, the building part of the College will be complete. Dearth of level grounds is not unusual at Ootacamund. A spacious ground in the College campus has been levelled to lay out a Football-cum-Hockey field. Besides, a number of courts have been laid out to provide facilities to play Badminton, Volleyball, Basketball etc.

About 1,300 volumes were purchased in various subjects for the College Library and about forty periodicals. Indian and foreign, are being subscribed for. Sri Ignatius Absalom, M.A., has been the Principal of the College from the beginning.

It should be noted with pride, that the College, in the short span of a year, has accelerated its progress to a creditable degree. Distinguished leaders like Shri Sri Prakasa, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, the Maharani of Porbandar and Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar have visited this institution, and have testified in their remarks to the good form, in which the College has been moulding itself during the past few months of its life, since 1955.

THE RAJAH SERFOJI COLLEGE, TANJORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal : SRI T. MURUGAIYAN, M.A.

INAUGURATED on 4th July 1955 by H.E. Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras and Chancellor of the University, the College began to function even from 22nd June 1955. Affiliation was first granted to the College by the University for starting the Intermediate course in Groups I and III. The total strength allowed was 120 (64 in Group I and 56 in Group III). In this, the second year of the institution, further affiliation has been secured for two batches of students in the Pre-University course, one batch of 80 students with Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Commerce and Logic as optional subjects and another batch of 60 students with Physical Sciences, Natural Science, World History and Logic. The strength of the College in 1955 was 117 and that in the year 1956-57 is 260. The number of members in the teaching staff was 15 last year and 22 this year.

Capt. T. Murugaiyan, M.A. has been the Principal of the College from the beginning.

The administration of the College is in the hands of an influential Committee of which the Collector of the District is the ex-officio President. Mr. C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S. was the President of the Committee when the College was started. The present President is Sri V. Karthikeyan., I.A.S., Collector of Tanjore.

The College is located temporarily, in the Sangeetha Mahal Palace Grounds. The permanent buildings are being constructed in Vallam Road in an extensive land of 156 acres very generously donated by the local Rotary Club. The foundation stone for the buildings was laid on 24th February 1956 by Sri C. Subramaniam, the Education and Finance Minister of the State. The construction of the ground floor which will be sufficient to accommodate the classes for the next year has been completed, and the College has been shifted to the new buildings in October this year.

Some of the important features of the working of the College deserve special mention. The week's work begins with a short address by one member of the staff (in turn) on some moral or religious maxim which provides the thought for the week. These talks are listened to with reverence, treasured up in their albums and practised in their conduct by the students. Weekly tests are conducted throughout the year and extra classes for the weaker students are held in the last term. The College Tutorial System which obliges the wards to meet their tutors every week and the tutors to meet the parents of their wards as often as possible and necessary has yielded very good results.

Though very young as an institution, the College has a network of extra-curricular activities which have earned the appreciation and sometimes even the surprise of many of the distinguished visitors. The College Union conducted 25 meetings last year. The College Debating Society consisting of four clubs has been meeting almost every week. The Photographic Club and the Radio Club keep the Science students active and the Current Affairs Club engages the History students practically every week. The College has also got a Social Service League which rendered its quota of service in connection with the Cyclone Relief Work last year. The students are awaiting with great expectancy the starting of a Unit of the National Cadet Corps in the College.

The Physical training classes are conducted with an exceptional zeal and seriousness. Provision is made for games like Badminton, Football, Hockey, Basketball and Cricket.

When the District of Tanjore was severely hit by a storm and cyclone in December 1955, the members of the College Social Service League made door-to-door collections in cash and in kind for the alleviation of the misery of the victims and also helped in the distribution of clothes and other doles in the affected areas. On the Republic Day, the Social Service League arranged for poor-feeding.

SRI PUSHPAM COLLEGE, POONDI, TANJORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1956

Principal : SRI S. ISAAC, M.A., L.T.

IT has long been the desire of the members of the Poondi Vandayar Family to establish and maintain an Arts and Science College and meet, to the best of their resources, the wants of the rising generation in this regard. The College was started on the 9th July 1956, accommodated temporarily in a residential building which is the country residence of Sri Veeriah Vandayar. The strength of the College is 106. Instruction is imparted in the Pre-University course according to the recent changes introduced in the University system of education. The founders have endowed property worth about eight and a half lakhs of rupees to the College in addition to fifty acres of land worth about a lakh of rupees for the College campus. The College is named 'Sri Pushpam College' after their family deity, Sri Pushpavaneswaraswami of Poondi.

The Chatram near the College has been converted into a temporary hostel. There are now 36 students residing there. A member of the College staff is the Resident Warden.

The College is managed by a Committee of which Sri A. Veeriah Vandayar is the President. The Management has already taken on hand the construction of the permanent buildings for the College. The College is situated amidst rural surroundings at Poondi which is within a short distance of seven miles from Tanjore town.

Since the inception of the College this year, about 350 books have been added to the College library.

THE HAJEE KARUTHA ROWTHER HOWDIA COLLEGE, UTHAMAPALAYAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1956

Principal : SRI S. SIVARAMAN, M.A.

THE HAJEE KARUTHA ROWTHER HOWDIA COLLEGE was started in July 1956, affiliated to the University for the Pre-University course in the first instance. The different Groups for which the College offers instruction are :—

- (1) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic ;
- (2) Mathematics, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced Tamil ;
- (3) Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Logic ; and
- (4) Natural Science, Physical Sciences, World History and Advanced Tamil.

The present strength of the College in this opening year is encouraging having reached the figure of 120.

This College owes its existence solely to the munificence of Janab Hajee Karutha Rowther, one of the best known residents of Uthamapalayam and a gentleman connected with several charities of a wide range irrespective of caste, creed, or other considerations. It is he and his relatives who have contributed all the funds required for the starting of the College

and intend contributing all that will be required for raising it to a full-fledged first grade college. The Managing Committee of the College consists of the following members :—Janab Hajee Karutha Rowther, Life-President, Janab Gulam Mohideen Rowther, Janab Jamal Mohideen Rowther, Janab M. Khaja Mohideen, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Secretary and Correspondent, Janab Shaik Mohideen, Janab Sultan Mohideen, President, District Board, Madurai, a nominee of the Syndicate of the University of Madras, and the Principal of the H.K.R.H. College.

This institution serves the long-felt need of a large area in Madurai District called Cumbum Valley for a college. There are as many as 12 High Schools in the neighbourhood of Uthamapalayam ; but there has been no collegiate institution to satisfy the needs of the young who aspire for higher education. The people of the Valley therefore regard this institution as a blessing to their children and pray that with the help and encouragement of the Government and the University, it may grow from strength to strength.

The Principal of the College is Sri S. Sivaraman, M.A., L.T. There is a full complement of the necessary staff properly qualified, and all the necessary equipment.

The Management with the Founder-President, hopes that in the course of this year, all the buildings and equipments necessary for the opening of the B.A. class will be completed.

The College is fortunate in having a fairly good rented hostel building ; and the students who have come from the neighbouring towns and the villages are conveniently accommodated with boarding and lodging.

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1891

The Director of Legal Studies :
SRI M. ANANTANARAYANAN, B.A. (HONS.), I.C.S.

THE LAW COLLEGE has grown out of the Law class formerly attached to Presidency College. Upto the year 1884, this class was under the charge of one Law Professor, but owing to the desire of the then Director of Public Instruction, the late Mr. H. B. Grigg, I.C.S., to improve the system of teaching by *inter alia* supplementing the lecture system by the tutorial, a second Professor was added in 1884, and the system was to be tried for two years. Being favourably reported on, it was continued for another two years from the 1st January 1886. Meanwhile, Mr. Grigg proposed a scheme whereby the whole status of Legal Education was sought to be improved. This scheme embraced four proposals—(1) the establishment of a Central Law College in Madras, (2) the opening of Law classes in four of the Government Colleges in the mofussil, (3) the formation of a Law Institute, and (4) the creation of a Council of Legal Education. The Judges of the High Court, whose opinion was asked for, expressed themselves adverse to the second of these proposals, and it was accordingly

dropped. On Mr. Grigg submitting to the Government the remaining three proposals, as regards the third and fourth, the Government was not prepared to accept "this portion of Mr. Grigg's otherwise excellent proposals", but sanctioned the formation of a Law College in Madras, and referred the question to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

In entertaining the Director's proposal for a Law College, the Government expressed itself as "entirely agreeing with the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction that great changes are necessary in the present arrangements for Law instruction before the needs of the case are fully met. The classes are too large to be effectively taught by a single teacher, and the course of instruction which the students now undergo is quite inadequate. It is also evident that the law classes have outgrown the limits of their original constitution as a branch of the Presidency College, and the Government concur with the conclusion at which Mr. Grigg has arrived that an independent institution should be organised."

The great aim with which the College was founded was the promotion of the scientific study of Law. Writing in 1885, the late Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Ayyar said, "The proposal for a Law College has my warmest support. Law is hitherto studied in this Presidency more as an art founded on certain arbitrary and technical rules than as a science which consists of principles laid down for protecting human interests in various life relations. Until lately law was studied even in England more as case-law than as a science. In most of the English text-books, which alone are accessible to law students in India, the division of the subject and the mode in which each branch of Law is treated have reference more to the development of English law as case-law than as a science. A college, therefore, where legal instruction is to be imparted on a scientific basis, will be of great value to this country, and exercise a very beneficial influence on the practice of Law as an art."

The "principal aim of the college should be", said the Government "to improve the instruction in the theory of law, and if this object is attained, it is probable that the University will be enabled to revise and raise its standards so as to give greater prominence to scientific principles and less to practical training." Since the establishment of the College, this aim has been largely realised. Greater prominence has been given by the University to the subjects of Jurisprudence and Roman Law. The B.L. Degree Examination of 1899 was the last which saw the highly technical and practical subjects of Procedure and Limitation included. Since then an increased importance has been assigned to the subjects of Contracts in the first examination in Law.

The establishment of the proposed college having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and its first Principal having been appointed by him.

on the advice of the Council of Legal Education in London, in the person of Mr. Reginald A. Nelson, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, the College may be said to have come into actual existence on 2nd May 1891, on which day Mr. Nelson entered on his duties. It was long, however, before the College obtained a habitation of its own, for it was not until 9th January 1899 that it moved into the handsome building, designed by Henry Irwin, Esq., C.I.E., Government Architect, and erected to the west of the new High, Small Cause and City Civil Courts on the Esplanade, George Town. Up to that date the work of the College was carried on in the University Senate House and the Presidency House and Presidency College.

From the commencement of 1902 the College has been a wholtime institution with a permanent staff, the hours of each working day being between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. This College that was under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was vested in the Honorary Director of Legal Studies, Madras, from 7th January 1953 to 10th November 1955 and has been under the control of the Director of Legal Studies, a full-time officer, from 11th November 1955 to date with powers of a head of the department.

Courses of study :

- (a) The College is affiliated for the B.L. and M.L. Degree courses.
- (b) All the subjects prescribed for the B.L. and F.L. Examination of the University of Madras.

The admission is made by the Director of Legal Studies. It has been possible till now to admit all who apply before the prescribed date.

This College has been unique in maintaining discipline amongst the students all these years.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH FOR THE PAST 15 YEARS.

YEAR.	F.L.		B.L.		M.L.		TOTAL.
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1942-43	170		180		7		357
1943-44	268		139		16		417
1944-45	313		173		14		500
1945-46	270		266		12		557
1946-47	326		253		9		588
1947-48	355	6	231	1	5	1	589
1948-49	411	3	316	6	10		746
1949-50	367	6	260	1	10		644
1950-51	490	7	261	5	8		771
1951-52	671	12	372	7	9	3	1,074
1952-53	702	12	458	7	17	2	1,198
1953-54	753	14	600	11	39		1,417
1954-55	664	15	602	12	20		1,313
1955-56	714	13	563	8	12		1,310
1956-57	691	14	492	16	16	2	1,231

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS



MEDICAL COLLEGE & GENERAL HOSPITAL.

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1858

Dean: SRI C. K. PRASADA RAO, M.D.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE was opened as a Medical School (by the Right Hon'ble Sir Frederic Adam, K.C.B.), by General Order of Government, dated 13th February 1835, and the School began its first session on the 1st July 1835, the classes assembling for instruction at first in the rooms adjoining the quarters of a surgeon of the General Hospital. The object of opening the Medical School was to make the Medical Subordinates more efficient in the performance of their professional duties and to give them a more systematic course of study and training under capable officers than was possible under arrangements then existing.

The Medical School thus established in temporary rooms, started its work with 10 medical apprentices and 11 Indian pupils. As the accommodation was insufficient for the purpose and as the arrangements were otherwise inconvenient, sanction was accorded for the erection of a separate building, which consisted of four departments—a theatre, a lecture room, a museum and a library—and the new premises of the Medical School were

occupied in July 1836. The teaching staff then consisted of four persons—two British Officers, the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and two Indian Assistants. The course was for two years, and the curriculum of studies contained Anatomy, Materia Medica, Medicine and Surgery. Private students were first admitted in 1838 and they obtained, along with the Government students, a free education. As the School continued its work, three additional professorships were sanctioned for (1) Anatomy and Physiology, (2) Midwifery and Ophthalmology, and (3) Chemistry. The duration of the course was also extended to three years.

The School, by 1850, consisted of three departments for (1) Private and stipendiary students who had a five-year course, (2) Apprentices qualifying for the Apothecary grade, after a four-year course, and (3) Medical pupils qualifying for Second Grade Dresser of the Medical Department, with a three-year course.

In 1850, on the representations made by the School Council, through the Medical Board, a higher designation of 'College' was given and from the 1st October, 1850, the institution has been known as the Madras Medical College.

The Medical College was hitherto under the control of the Medical Board and of the Head of the Medical Department, but by a Government Order, dated 1st June 1855, the College was placed under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, in accordance with an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By this time, it was felt that the College had so largely increased in its dimensions that the premises were entirely unsuited for its requirements and by an Order dated 18th November 1864, the Government then approved of certain extensive alterations and additions being made, which work was commenced in May 1865 and completed in 1867.

In 1867, an Order emanated from the Government of India sanctioning the augmentation of the staff of the College to eight major and five minor professorships.

At this time a change of considerable importance was introduced. When Universities were first established in India, it was intended that the liberty of granting diplomas should be exclusively restricted to these corporate bodies, as was the case in Great Britain and other countries. Consequently in 1863, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Madras, which had been in existence for some years asserted its exclusive right to this privilege. The Government ruled that no medical student would be granted diplomas by the College and that all who wished to obtain academic Degrees must pass the University Examination in the Faculty of Medicine. From this time

commenced a new era in the history of the Senior department of the College. Hitherto the institution had signally failed to draw into the ranks of the profession educated Indian youths in anything like the numbers that were attracted by the legal and the other professions. On the assumption by the University of its prerogative function of issuing diplomas and degrees in Medicine, a better day seemed to have dawned for the Senior department, and it began to develop rapidly and every succeeding year saw larger and larger numbers of private students joining its classes. As the preliminary standard was raised, the better educated youths were encouraged to enter the profession.

It was in 1875 that a most important innovation was made in that women students were admitted to the Medical College for the first time, on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Balfour, and it is interesting to note that this was possible at a time when no other Medical College in India had thrown open its doors for admission to women students and when even in Great Britain the admission of women students into any of the Medical Colleges was a very controversial subject.

Another innovation at this period was the institution of the L.M. & S. Degree sanctioned by the Government on the 24th September 1875.

The Hospital Assistants' Department of the College was moved to an Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram in 1882 which continued to work there till August 1887, when it was shifted back to the College. It was again transferred to Royapuram in 1903 under a new management and with better facilities made available, where it was functioning till 1939 when the Diploma course was abolished. A course for the training of candidates as Sanitary Inspectors was opened in 1895.

One of the important changes initiated at this time was the change in the session which formerly extended from 1st October to 30th June. The 63rd session of the College began on the 2nd August 1897, and terminated on the 31st March 1898, and from that time onwards, the College has enjoyed a summer recess in the months of April, May and June.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Department was organised during this time and at the beginning of the present century, in the session of 1900-01, in the College Department, Apothecary Department, Chemists' Department, Hospital Assistants' Department and the Sanitary Inspectors' Class, the teaching staff consisted of 17 Professors and Lecturers and 8 Assistant Professors.

The increased number of students attracted by the College and the demands of the new curricula of studies naturally required more elaborate

accommodation in the laboratories and the Government in their order No. 1977-W., dated 9th September 1907, sanctioned the construction of the Hygiene and Physiology Laboratories at a cost of Rs. 1,70,000.

During this period, important changes in the regulations relating to the medical Degree were also effected. In 1914, classes were opened for First Class Health Officers and candidates, preparing for the B.S.Sc., Degree of the University of Madras, and with the opening of these classes, the Hygiene Department grew in importance and utility.

During the period of the First World War and for some years afterwards little progress could be made in many important directions, but consequent upon the reports of the Inspectorate of the General Medical Council, the Government had to undertake elaborate programmes for the construction of the Medical College and General Hospital and for the reorganisation of the medical staff. The medical regulations of the University were also considerably modified and one important change that was effected was the abolition of the L. M. & S. Degree in the year 1925. The New Regulations which came into force in July 1928 for the M.B.B.S. Degree introduced a Pre-Registration course of 6 months, thus lengthening the course from 5 to 5½ years. The abolition of the grade of Lady Apothecaries was also an event to be noted during this period. Another important change that was introduced at this period was the reorganisation of the Indian Military Department under the orders issued by the Government of India on the advice of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Services. Entrants to the I.M.D. for service as Military Assistant Surgeons in the Army had to possess the same initial qualifications as entrants to University Degree courses and they had to pass the University Degree examination. This resulted in a uniformity of the preliminary attainments of all students in the College department, and has considerably facilitated the instruction to be imparted to a common class. With the close of the session 1928-29, the last batch of Lady Apothecary students passed out, and henceforth, the teaching in the College was limited to one grade of Civil Medical students—the M.B.B.S. students.

By far the most important change in regard to the buildings was the construction of a combined block for a Pathology Institute for the Medical College and an Administration block for the General Hospital sanctioned by the Government in October 1929 at an estimated cost of 12 lakhs of rupees. The new buildings were opened for use on 1st July 1935 and besides giving facilities for the work of these departments, they provide for an excellent library with seating accommodation for a large number of students and professors, a spacious well-ventilated and lighted hall used as an Examination Hall and an Assembly Hall for College functions.

Concurrently with the developments in the College, the affiliated clinical institutions have also been very considerably enlarged and remodelled. The General Hospital has been thoroughly remodelled, the Ophthalmic and Maternity institutions were remodelled also, to provide for increased facilities for the students who undergo clinical training there. The total staff of the College had increased to 118, consisting of 27 professors and additional professors, 8 lecturers, 58 tutors, assistant professors and assistant lecturers, and 25 demonstrators. Consequent on the conversion of Stanley Medical School, into a college in 1939, the teaching in Anatomy and Physiology in both the Colleges—Madras Medical College and Stanley Medical College—has been centralised from the 1st January 1939 and the teaching in Bio-chemistry and Organic Chemistry has been similarly centralised from 1st January 1940. A course for B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree has been instituted from July 1939. From 1949, it is called B.Pharm.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE SCHEME :

Upon the recommendation of the Special Committee for the expansion of medical education in the Province, in the year 1946, the Government decided to start a Medical College at Madurai. Though no suitable building for the new college existed at Madurai, the scheme was nevertheless put through and 50 students were admitted for the Madurai College and asked to commence their Pre-clinical course at Stanley Medical College and the Central Institute of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, and await move to Madurai after the new buildings there were completed. Equipment for this new college estimated to cost Rs. 4 lakhs was also sanctioned by the Government and bought and kept at Madras Medical College for being taken to Madurai. Additional staff for these additional students were also sanctioned. But due to financial considerations the building scheme could not be started at Madurai and the Madurai College scheme was abolished. The Madurai students were merged in Stanley Medical College. But subsequently the number of admissions to Stanley Medical College has been increased by 28. The equipment bought for Madurai was also transferred to Stanley Medical College.

HYGIENE BLOCK :

As early as July 1928, a Committee was formed by the Surgeon-General to go into the question of construction of a new Hygiene block for this College. The necessity for the construction of a Hygiene block was impressed by this Committee and was recognised from that time ; and the proposal was on the anvil. The University Inspection Commission which visited the College in 1940 also urged the construction of a Hygiene block. There was plenty of space available within the College compound for the construction of a Hygiene block. Though this proposal was being deferred for a long time for want of funds and though the Government even proposed in 1949 to abandon the proposal for reasons of financial

stringency, they were at last pleased to sanction the construction of a Hygiene block at a rough cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. A two-storied building to be in architectural harmony with the present Pathology block has been completed and occupied.

A separate building scheme in Stanley Medical College for housing the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry in the College premises itself was launched and finished in April 1950. From July 1950 the Central Institute of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry in the Madras Medical College was therefore abolished and the above departments were decentralised between the Madras Medical College and Stanley Medical College.

A new post designated as 'Dean' was created in G.O. Ms. No. 4116, P.H., dated 22nd November 1949 on the recommendations of the Educational Sub-Committee. Dr. R. V. Rajam, the Principal of the College, was appointed as the first Dean and he took charge on 23rd January 1950. Dr. R. V. Rajam, handed over the office of the Dean on 10th March 1952 to Dr. C. K. Prasada Rao who took over charge as Dean on the same date and is still continuing in that capacity.

Upgrading of the departments of Venereology and Obstetrics and Gynaecology was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3929, Health, dated 16th November 1951 to serve as All India training centres.

In 1953 the Women's Hostel was moved to Lady Hope School building adjacent to the College, and the Park Hostel building which was occupied by the women students have been taken over as an additional Men's Hostel.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a separate Dental department for the training of candidates for the B.D.S. Degree course. To start with, 15 students, 10 under-graduates and 5 post-graduates, were proposed to be trained. The first requisite for the starting of the course was the construction of buildings and rough plans estimated at a total cost of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of an additional storey on the present O.P. block of the General Hospital, Madras, and fittings and equipments required for the Dental department etc. costing about Rs. 1.55 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government. During 1953 a four-year Degree course in Dentistry called the Degree of 'Bachelor of Dental Surgery' was opened.

A University Diploma course in Venereology (D.V.) and a Diploma course in Medical Radiology (D.M.R.) were opened during 1954. During the same year the Bicentenary celebration of the General Hospital attached to the Medical College was conducted on a grand scale.

In the year 1953 the W.H.O. Team of Medical men visited the College and this visit has given a fillip to research and training.

The new curriculum for the M.B.B.S. Degree course comprises of 4½ years of study and one year of internment after the final M.B.B.S. Examination, has been adopted from July 1952. The condensed course of study to qualify for the M.B.B.S. Degree conceded to the Licentiatees and D.M.S. candidates in Medicine has been abolished since 1953.

COURSES OF STUDY :

Under-graduate Course :

- (1) M.B.B.S.
- (2) B. Pharmacy.
- (3) B.D.S.

POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMAS :

- (1) Diploma in Tuberculosis ;
- (2) Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics ;
- (3) Diploma in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology ;
- (4) Diploma in Ophthalmology ;
- (5) Diploma in Medical Radiology ;
- (6) Diploma in Clinical Laboratory Sciences ;
- (7) Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare ;
- (8) Diploma in Venereology ;
- (9) Diploma in Licentiate in Public Health.

POST-GRADUATE DEGREES :

- (1) B.S.Sc. (Bachelor of Sanitary Science) ;
- (2) Doctor of Medicine ;
 - M.D. Br. I — General Medicine ;
 - Br. II — Obstetrics and Gynaecology ;
 - Br. III-A. — Pathology Main and Bacteriology Subsidiary
 - Br. III-B. — Bacteriology Main and Pathology Subsidiary.
- (3) Master of Surgery ;
 - M.S. Br. I — General Surgery ;
 - Br. II — Ophthalmology ;
 - Br. III — Oto-Rhino-Laryngology.
- (4) Master of Science—M.Sc. (Medical)
 - (a) Anatomy ;
 - (b) Physiology ;
 - (c) Pharmacology ;
 - (d) Bio-Chemistry ;
 - (e) Bacteriology.

OTHER COURSES :

- (1) Sanitary Inspector's Course ;
- (2) Diploma in Pharmacy ;
- (3) Certified Radiological Assistant's Course ;
- (4) Dark Room Assistant's Course.

STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1938

Dean : SRI R. G. KRISHNAN, F.R.C.S.

THE history of this institution cannot be written without dealing with the history of medical education in this Presidency, the origin of which can be traced as far back as the days of the East India Company.

Fort St. George was built in 1640 and the Madras General Hospital was founded as a Military Hospital in 1679. Until 1640, the surgeons employed by the East India Company were the servants of the Company and enjoyed concessions of commerce and colonization. The profession of medicine was only a secondary occupation for them. They employed the natives of the place as their assistants in the General Hospital and in the Military Camp Hospitals and gave them some training in the art of healing, as they then knew it. These native assistants were designated variously.

The Medical Department of the Company was first created in 1740. It was composed of British Military surgeons and their assistants, the native doctors, who had no other qualifications, except some practical training at the Military Station Hospital. The pay, promotion and pension of these native doctors were indeterminate, as they depended on the sweet will and pleasure of the officers of the Company. In 1787, the Company sanctioned

the appointment of one "Native Doctor" on the pay of a Havildar to each battalion of sepoy.

By an order of the Company, dated 7th February 1835, a Military Medical School was opened in Madras. It was intended to train medical subordinates for the army. The first batch of students of this School consisted of eleven 'natives' and eleven 'Eurasians' who underwent a course of four years in the School. The qualified 'Eurasians' were designated as 'Apothecaries' and the natives as 'Dressers'. They were employed in the Company on different salaries.

The course of training for the native students was reduced from four to three years in 1847, but the curriculum was left unchanged.

In 1847, regular training on systematic lines was attempted in different parts of India and Medical Schools were established. It was Lord William Bentinck who appointed a committee to formulate the principles on which medical education should be based. The Committee came to the conclusion that the proposed medical curriculum should be "ample, comprehensive, worthy of a great Government, not intended merely to supply the wants of a state, but of the people, and to become a moral engine of great utility and power."

It is of interest to note that Madras was the first Province to establish a medical school known as the Madras Military Medical School under this scheme. Military pupils were first admitted and were trained for service in the Army. But the Government gradually realised the need for rendering efficient medical aid available all over the Presidency, and with this view, they threw open the institution also to civil students in the year 1838. But it was not until eight years after that date, that the first batch of civil students joined the School, for it took time for the parents to overcome their scruples and send their boys for training in western medicine. In addition to this, there were two other courses of studies offered to students. The first was the Apothecary's course, extending over four years and the second was the Dressers' course, extending over three years.

The course of studies extended over five years, at the end of which the successful students were awarded the Diploma of G.M.M.C. (Graduate in Medicine, Midwifery and Chirurgery). Such diploma-holders were taken into civil service.

In 1852, the School was raised to the status of a college. In 1856, it was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and in 1857, by the Royal Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh. In the same year 1857, the Madras University was founded by the Government and the Medical College was affiliated to the University.

Many changes were effected in the course of studies from time to time. The duration of the medical course was changed to three years and then shortened to two years. It was finally raised to four years. The distinction between the Apothecary and Dresser grades was abolished and the common name of Hospital Assistants was given to them. This designation remained current until 1910.

During this period, the students of the Hospital Assistants' class studied in the junior departments of the Madras Medical College. In 1882, for the first time, a Medical Board consisting of three examiners, wholly unconnected with the College, was constituted to examine the candidates and grant certificates to the qualified candidates.

The School department of the Madras Medical College was moved to an Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram in 1882, where it remained until August 1887, when it was shifted back to the College. It was again transferred to Royapuram in 1903 under a new management. The School was housed in the old Bullet Factory of the East India Company after making certain necessary structural alterations to it. From that day onwards the School became more and more popular and more private pupils joined it. The courses of studies underwent several changes in duration and also in designation. Finally, the Diplomates were allowed to affix the letters L.M.P. (Licensed Medical Practitioner) and were employed under the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The minimum qualification of S.S.L.C. for admission to the course was insisted on only from the year 1915. The L.M.P. Diploma was presented to the first batch of outgoing students in the year 1911.

From 1904 to 1920, students were trained in this School for service in Burma ; but with the establishment of a Medical School in Rangoon, the admission of such students was discontinued from the year 1920.

Between 1900 and 1920, the Government started Medical Schools at Calicut, Vizagapatam and Tanjore with a view to train more men and provide thereby for cheaper and more widespread medical relief. But later, the Government thought that inefficient and ill-equipped institutions should be abolished. In consequence of this policy, all such Schools were abolished except the one at Royapuram. In 1923, however, the Lady Willingdon Medical School was established, exclusively for women students.

In the beginning, the students admitted into the School were all stipendiaries. They had to execute a bond to the Government and agree to serve them for a period of ten years, failing which, they had to indemnify the Government by paying Rs. 1,000. But, as the number of available

Government posts decreased and as private practice became more attractive, more and more private students joined the institution and in 1920, and the bond system was abolished.

In 1933, the Government introduced the five-year D. M. & S. course. Detailed curriculum was drawn up with a view to provide for a more extended and a higher standard of medical education and to place the Diplomates professionally on a par with those who qualify themselves by taking the medical Diplomas of the Royal Colleges in Great Britain. His Excellency, the late Right Honourable Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C.G., C.I.E., C.M.S., Governor of Madras, very kindly inaugurated the five-years' course and graciously consented to the naming of the School as the "Stanley Medical School". Under G.O. No. 792, P.H., dated 25th February 1941, the designation of L.M.P. was altered to that of D.M. & S. (Diploma in Medicine and Surgery) in the case of those students who undergo the five-years' course of study.

With effect from April 1938, the Madras Government closed down the Lady Willingdon Medical School and in view of the persistent demand of the Licentiates in the profession, the D. M. & S. Diploma was abolished and the status of the Stanley Medical School was raised to that of a college. The inauguration of the College was performed on 2nd July 1938 by the late Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health. Admission to the D.M. & S. course was, therefore, discontinued from that official year and the College was affiliated to the Madras University. Seventy-two students were admitted into the Pre-Registration class each year of whom twelve were military students and 60 civil students including women.

Government approved the recommendations of the University Commission and the Special Committee for the formation of a Central Institute of Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-Chemistry and Organic Chemistry at the Madras Medical College, until the new buildings for these departments could be got ready. The students of this College were undergoing the courses of studies in the above subjects at the Central Institute, along with the students of the Madras Medical College.

The new building to accommodate the Anatomy and Physiology departments was completed in July 1950 at a cost of 9.5 lakhs of rupees. Fresh admissions to the 1st M.B.B.S. class of the Stanley Medical College were increased at the same time to 100 from 72. 10 Licentiates were also admitted for the Condensed M.B.B.S. course. The M.B.B.S. students were undergoing their training in Organic Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-chemistry in the Stanley Medical College itself. The new Anatomy-Physiology block was officially opened by the late Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, on 7th September 1950. With this event

the Stanley Medical College became a complete Medical College with facilities for the training of students in all the subjects of the Medical curriculum.

The Anatomy Department of the College was upgraded as part of the scheme for the upgrading of existing medical institutions for post-graduate teaching and research. It was formally declared open by Hon'ble Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, on the 24th October 1952.

The Government of Madras sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2479, Health, dated 4th August 1952 the creation of the post of a Dean for performing the administrative, executive and supervisory duties attached to the post of the Principal, Stanley Medical College and the Superintendent, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras. The Dean is not allowed to perform professional work in hospital and teaching work in the College.

Consequent on the discontinuance of the Condensed M.B.B.S. course by the University of Madras, and the conversion of seats for Licentiates in the Government Medical Colleges of the Madras State into an equivalent number of seats in the 1 Year M.B.B.S. class of the regular M.B.B.S. course, no admissions are being made to the Condensed M.B.B.S. course in this College, with effect from the academic year commenced on 1st July 1953. With effect from July of the same year, the number of yearly admissions to the College has been increased to 110 from 100.

The Stanley Medical College is admitting students for courses leading to the Degrees of M.B. & B.S., M.D. (Branches I and II), M.S. (Branch I), D.G.O., M.Sc., and Ph.D. in Anatomy of the Madras University. Besides these, the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate Examination course is also being conducted by this College.

CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, VELLORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1942

Principal : SRI J. C. DAVID, M.B.B.S., PH.D.

DR. Ida S. Scudder, a grand-daughter of the first American Medical Missionary in India, with a group of medical women founded this institution in 1918 as a medical school for women. Dr. Scudder was the first Principal of the School. Students were trained for the L.M.P. course until 1933 when the D.M. & S. course was started.

In 1942 the School was raised to the status of a University College, and the first batch of 25 women students were admitted to the M.B.B.S. course. Dr. Scudder retired in 1944 and was elected Principal Emeritus. In 1947 the Syndicate of the Madras University sanctioned the admission of 10 men students in addition to 25 women. In January 1950, the University granted the College permanent recognition. The College is also recognized for the training of post-graduates for the M.D. and M.S. Degrees, and for the Diploma in Tuberculosis.

The College buildings and the original hospital at Thottapalayam were erected through the generosity of American friends who subscribed

most generously to a "Colleges for Asia-Fund" in which Vellore shared. The College owes much to the generosity and untiring energy of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody who has been largely instrumental in bringing the needs of the College before the public of America. Eight Missionary Societies in North America and five in Britain first pledged their support and have made annual contributions since then regularly for the maintenance of the College. The College is now supported by 39 Churches and Mission Societies in India, U.S.A., Canada, U.K., Australia and Denmark, and is administered by a Council in India consisting of their representatives.

At present, in addition to the post-graduate courses leading to diplomas or degrees of the Madras University, this institution has certain specialised departments; e.g. (1) Neuro-surgery; (2) Thoracic surgery; (3) Psychiatry; (4) Paediatrics; (5) Leprosy.

There is a well-equipped theatre for Neuro-surgery, and an Electro-Encephalograph department to do research into the electric activities of the brain and various conditions. A section of Medical Neurology is attached to this department. This department is a very important one of this hospital, and has been attracting patients from all over India and the neighbouring countries.

The department of Thoracic surgery has been upgraded by the Government of India and post-graduates are being sent by various State Governments for training in this as well as in Neuro-surgery.

The Psychiatry department was opened on 1st July 1955 and now it has on its staff two fully qualified psychiatrists and a well-qualified psychiatric male nurse and a psychologist. A psychiatric clinic is nearing completion in the College premises, and will be opened by 1st January 1957. This clinic will consist of an out-patient department, private wards, treatment and occupational therapy rooms.

A special feature in the rehabilitation and operation on the tendons of the hands and feet, is to be found in the department of Leprosy. Besides the work of the reconstruction of deformed hands which occur in the disease, in association with the Leprosy Research Institute at Karigari, the department has been carrying on research work in connection with leprosy. The work of this department has attracted the attention of doctors all over the world, and the work on leprosy done in this institution is one of the major contributions of this College to the scientific knowledge of this disease.

An extension to the X-ray department has recently been completed, and there are now facilities for taking miniature X-ray photographs, a deep X-ray therapy plant and a ward for the treatment of cancer by radium and deep X-ray therapy.

The College has re-organized the department of Hygiene and Public Health and reconstituted the department of Preventive and Social Medicine to meet the requirements of the new curriculum of the University. The work of this department has completely been reoriented, emphasis being laid on the study of disease in its natural surroundings. An elaborate system of field work in the neighbouring villages has been instituted and the programme of work planned by this department has been before a special committee of the University of Madras and has been approved.

There is a well-organised Physiotherapy Centre. It undertakes specialised physiotherapy work. One physiotherapist is attached to the Thoracic department, one to the Leprosy department and a third to do the work of the other departments. This department has done particularly good work with regard to the rehabilitation of patients suffering from poliomyelitis.

The hospital has a well-qualified dietitian who helps the various medical officers in the prescribing of diets to the patients. Not only the ordinary hospital diets are put on a scientific nutritional basis, but special diets requiring knowledge of nutrition are also supplied. A handbook on diets for use in hospitals in India has been published by the hospital dietitian, Miss Helen S. Witter.

HOSPITAL RECORDS :

A special Medical Record Librarian is being trained in U.S.A. for this purpose and is due to come in the next month or two and take up this work. The organisation of the Records Department has been going on for the past two years, and the filing and the recording of the various hospital records has shown a very decided improvement.

The non-clinical departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry also take post-graduates for research for the M.Sc. Degree. The Nuffield Foundation has helped the department of Anatomy under Dr. Liza Chacko, M.B.B.S., M.Sc., D.Phil. (Oxon), to provide facilities for post-graduate research.

The Tatas and the Rockefeller Foundations have also come forward to increase the facilities for treatment and for research in the various departments of the College and its attached hospital.

When the College was recognised for training students for the M.B.B.S. course in 1942, it was possible to take only 26 women students, but in 1947, when the College became a co-educational institution, 25 women and 12 men were taken in.

During the years 1947-1952, 55 men and women Licentiates were admitted for the Condensed M.B.B.S. course. This course was abolished

in 1953. At present the College admits 50 students in the I year M.B.B.S. class of whom 25 are women. To-day there are 140 men students, and 134 women students.

A unique feature of this College is its All-India character. It has students from every State in India and from Pakistan. On its rolls are also men and women students domiciled in Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, Tanganiyika, Kenya and U.S.A.

Notable additions to the buildings during the past decade are :—(1) Extension of the Neuro-surgery Ward opened by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Central Minister for Health ; (2) Extension to the Thoracic surgery Ward opened a year ago ; (3) Extension to the main block of the Pre-clinical department of Biochemistry and Physiology ; (4) Erection of a Hostel for men students to take 150 at a cost of about 9 lakhs of rupees ; (5) Addition to the senior and junior staff and interneers' quarters; and lastly (6) An up-to-date out-patient department with facilities for clinical teaching, donated by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Attached to this College is the School of Nursing affiliated to the University of Madras for the B.Sc. Nursing Degree course. This School also trains graduate nurses for the Government diploma. It has also got a post-graduate course for sister tutors. The B.Sc. Nursing course was started in 1946, and the maximum number of students admitted each year is 15. The course is of four-years' duration.

This College is a residential institution and no day-students are admitted. All students must reside in the hostels provided for them.

It may finally be stated that this is an international institution, drawing as members of its staff men and women from all parts of the world—India, U.S.A., England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Germany and Australia—who have come together for teaching and to relieve the sick and suffering. It is an ever-growing and expanding institution, always trying and experimenting in new ways of medical education and treatment. It is self-supporting and as such, relies on the good-will and generosity of its many well-wishers and donors in India and abroad.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI



THE NEW BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1954

Principal : SRI M. D. ANANTHACHARI, M.D.

IN the year 1945 it was contemplated to have a Medical College started in Madurai. The Government sanctioned the opening of the Madurai Medical College with effect from July 1946 and the Madras University sanctioned the admission of 50 students to this College from July 1946 (G.O. Ms. No. 2123, Public Health, dated 16th July 1946). Dr. R. Mahadevan was appointed as Special Officer. The first batch of 50 students was taken on the rolls in Madurai Medical College functioning at Stanley Medical College, Madras. Additional staff were posted at Stanley Medical College for the Pre-Registration classes and at the Central Institute of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry at the Madras Medical College for the I year M.B.B.S. course.

In 1948, however this scheme was shelved and the students and equipment were transferred to Stanley Medical College, Madras. The staff were redistributed to the Medical Colleges in the City.

A site of about 11 acres adjoining the old Taluk office was chosen for the location of the New College to come up. Semi-permanent sheds were erected to house the class rooms and laboratories of the three Pre-clinical departments. The Taluk office was handed over to house the Administration block, office rooms for the staff and the Library. The construction of the permanent building was started in 1952-53.

In June 1954 it was decided that conditions were favourable for starting the College in July 1954. The first batch of 50 students were enrolled for the Madurai Medical College, at Madurai on 22nd July 1954. The formal inauguration of the College was by Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, on 2nd August 1954.

In the year 1955 the Government sanctioned the increase in the number of admission to the M.B.B.S. course in the Madurai Medical College from 50 to 65 students and the second batch of 65 students were admitted during the year 1955-56. The first batch of students appeared for the I M.B. B.S. Examination in December 1955. Classes for the II M.B. course were started at Madurai Medical College in June 1956. The Erskine Hospital, Madurai, has been declared as a teaching institution attached to this College.

In July 1956 the Government sanctioned the increase of the number of admissions to the M.B.B.S. course in the Madurai Medical College from 65 to 70, and the third batch of 70 students were admitted during the current year. With the commencement of the II M.B. course, the Library and the Physiology departments moved into the permanent building in September 1955. The Bio-chemistry department was shifted to the new building in June 1956. The other departments are expected to move into the permanent building by the commencement of the next academic year.

Playgrounds covering an area of 6.75 acres have been laid out and the activities of the Athletic Association are in full swing.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON THE ROLLS :

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
II M.B.B.S., Senior	...	21	3	24
II M.B.B.S., Junior	...	15	6	21
I M.B.B.S., Additional	...	4	1	5
I M.B.B.S., Senior	...	57	7	64
I M.B.B.S., Junior	...	49	21	70
		<hr/> 146	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 184

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION :

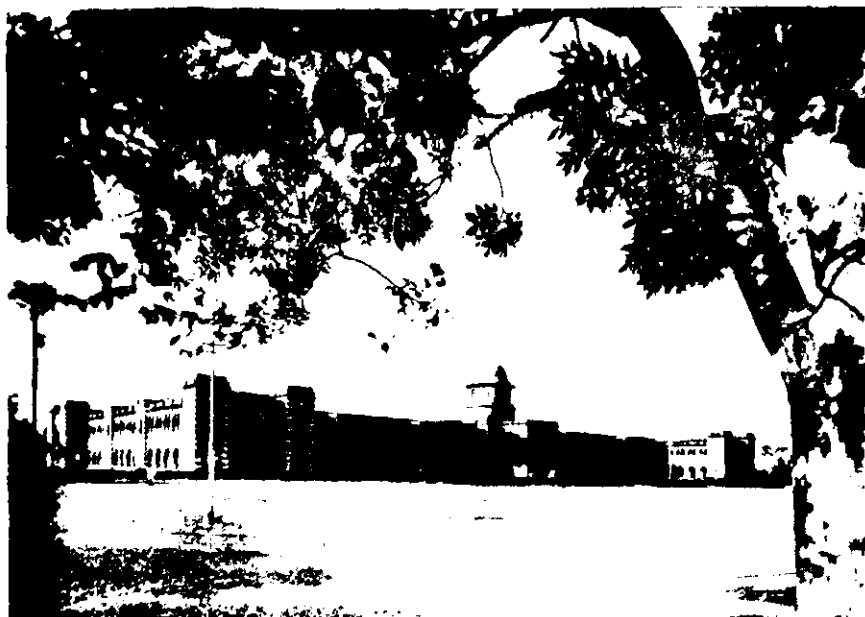
At present there are two hostels for the men students and one for the women students. The floor area of the women's hostel to accommodate

50 students is 8,814 sq.ft. The floor area of the men's hostel to accommodate 50 students is 8,814 sq.ft. The floor area of the men's hostel to accommodate 100 students is 8,814 sq.ft.

The future programme envisages the construction of further hostels to accommodate in all 600 men students and 300 women students.

Dr. Smt. Sarah J. Souri, M.B.B.S., D.G.O., Ph.D. was the first Principal of the College till the end of July 1955, when she handed over charge to the present Principal, Dr. M. D. Ananthachari, M.D.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1877 *Principal*: MAJOR B. H. MARLEY, B.E., A.M.I.E. (IND.)

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING owes its inception to Mr. Michael Topping, an astronomer and the Geographical and Marine Surveyor at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

In 1789, Mr. Topping proposed to provide a permanent observatory for the accommodation of the Company's astronomical instruments. The Honourable, the Court of Directors having been pleased, permitted the establishment of an astronomical observatory at Madras, as they felt that it would be of very great help and advantage to science. Mr. Topping advised the acquisition of Mr. John Turning's house and garden at Vepery for 5,000 pagodas (a pagoda was equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees) with the idea of improving it at a further cost of 1,500 pagodas. The Government sanctioned the proposal but the native proprietor promptly raised the price.

The Government ultimately purchased Mr. Edward Garrow's house on the Choultry Plain for 5,000 pagodas, to accommodate the astronomer's residence and office, and authorised Mr. Topping to build an observatory on its grounds. The work was completed at the end of 1792. The

Choultry Plain is the general name given to the sandy area spotted here and there with little hamlets, between the sea in the east and the winding course of the Coovam and the long Mylapore tank in the west, and between the Government House bridge in the north, to the Cenotaph Road corner of the Mount Road at Teynampet in the south.

Mr. Topping's services were first engaged in 1786 to determine the latitudes and longitudes of points on the coast. In a letter to Sir Charles Oakeley, the then Governor, dated 30th March 1793, Mr. Topping reported that he had established an observatory at Madras furnished with excellent instruments, and appointed an Assistant (Mr. John Goldingham) to make and register the observations. Further he requested the authorities that proper draughtsmen might be allowed him, and recommended that "persons who propose to follow the Surveying line should have regularly attended the Observatory."

In January 1794, Mr. Topping proposed that a Surveyor-General's Office be instituted at Madras, with two European Assistants and ten or twelve Practitioner Surveyors for the execution of work, the latter to be selected from the Male Asylum and other English Schools, and regularly trained in the business of practical surveying, both in the office and in the field. He further suggested that the previous education of the boys in the public schools might in future be directed to such useful studies as their destined employments in civil life might be expected to require.

The Board of Revenue supported the proposal, stating that such an establishment was most necessary, and advised Mr. Topping to select a suitable number of boys. He selected accordingly eight boys from the Fort Charity School. These boys were indentured for the Surveying School, but were retained at the Fort School until a suitable building could be erected for their accommodation. On 17th May 1794, Mr. Goldingham, assistant of Mr. Topping, was informed "that the President-in-Council has been pleased to confide to your supervision, the education of several persons whom he is desirous to have instructed in the business of Surveying, and that you are permitted to draw the monthly allowance of 50 pagodas as a recompense for your trouble".

Seventeenth May 1794 is therefore the date of the founding of the establishment of a Survey School which ultimately developed into the College of Engineering.

In 1805, Mr. Goldingham was permitted to proceed to Europe for three years, on medical certificate. During his absence Lt. John Warren of His Majesty's 33rd Regiment was appointed to officiate as the Company's Astronomer, Superintendent of the Survey School, and Inspector of Revenue Surveys.

The year 1810 appears to have been one of financial depression and the Board of Revenue suggested that the offices of Inspector of Revenue Surveys and Superintendent of the Surveying School might, in the then existing need for economy, be dispensed with. The recruitment of boys for the Surveying School was suspended for the next eight years.

On the advice of Major De Haviland, the School was re-opened on 8th April 1819. It appears that some of the apprentices were imported from England, as is seen from the first Annual Report dated 14th October 1820 of the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates which states "The Honourable Company have established at considerable expense a seminary for qualifying young men for the scientific branches of the services, and it would certainly be to their advantage, if a few more youths were sent out annually to the School for these and other purposes."

From 1826 to 1846, European non-commissioned officers of the Sappers were first appointed Overseers, and the Revenue Surveyors trained at the School were appointed Upper Subordinates.

In 1842, it was recognised that the Survey School was quite inadequate for the wants of the Public Works Department and it was proposed to establish a College of Engineers, in connection with the so-called Madras University, in which Civil Engineering should be taught. The institution was designed to train officers of the line as Engineers, and civilians as Upper-Subordinates. This proposal was negatived by the Honourable Court of Directors in 1843 on the ground that the condition of general education in the Presidency was not sufficiently advanced to warrant the establishment of a college for professional subjects. In 1847, the Home Government concurred with the Government of India and revived the question of starting the College of Engineers, and referred to the Madras Public Works Commissioners, who in turn recommended the establishment of a college at Madras on the model of that which had been founded in 1847 at Roorkee by the Lt. Governor of the North-West Provinces. The College thought of was to train men for the various subordinate grades of the P.W.D. and was to consist of three branches of which the first, for Sub-Engineers, was to be restricted to persons who had actually served as Overseers; the second was for Upper-Subordinates, and the third was for Lower-Subordinates. The Principal was to be an officer selected from the Corps of Engineers.

Prior to these discussions Major Maitland was running a school unaided by the Government for ordnance artificers and apprentices in the Gun Carriage Factory. He considered that to obtain a really valuable body of practical subordinate engineers, each student should be a perfect master of at least one trade before admission into the Engineering College.

In 1854, the Governor-General Lord Dalhousie put forward the proposition that "whether by the extension of Major Maitland's School or by its incorporation with a large institution upon the principle of the Thomason College at Roorkee, a complete system of instruction shall be provided at Madras for every class belonging to the P.W.D., Europeans, East-Indians or Natives, whether artificers, foremen, overseers, surveyors or civil engineers".

The Honourable Court expressed their concurrence with the proposition of the Governor-General and in 1855, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, was called on to submit proposals for the establishment of an Engineering School or College.

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, in his report dated 20th July 1855, questioned the expediency of taking the School of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers as a basis for the proposed institution, on the ground that a system of military discipline (the Ordnance Artificers being enlisted men) would be inapplicable, and that the duties of a Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory have no necessary connection with those of the Principal of an Engineering College. The Director then proceeded to recommend a modification of the scheme proposed by the Public Works Commissioners. He advocated the formation of three departments in the College, the establishment of scholarships in place of stipends to be open to public competition, as well as the provision of a boarding establishment for a certain number of the civil students, and of barracks for military students. He recommended that no fees should be exacted, that the courses of instruction should be those laid down by the Public Works Commissioners. The Madras Government approved these arrangements in August 1855, but considered that every student should be required to master some one trade or craft, and they advised that the School at the Gun Carriage Factory should be extended so as to supply the Public Works Department with artificers.

The Government of India, on 12th January 1856, intimated their approval of Mr. Arbuthnot's scheme, but recorded their decided opinion that practical training should be given in the College, and suggested that the Gun Carriage School should be amalgamated with the new institution. Major Maitland held the opinion that the orders of the Supreme Government were to be construed as conferring on him the sole discretion of the projected college, and a voluminous correspondence ensued between himself, the Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Engineer. The Supreme Government abandoned their original idea but desired that Major Maitland should be connected with the College, in the capacity of Director of Practical Instruction and that his workshop should be made use of for the practical training of students.

Pending settlement, the Government of Madras directed in September 1856, the Public Works Officer to report on the immediate means of providing

instruction for the various grades of the Department. The Committee advised that the Survey School should be enlarged, and that the Principal and staff be at once appointed.

On 15th September 1857 Lt. G. Winscom of the Madras Engineers was appointed as Principal of the institution. In December 1857 Mr. Winscom went to Calcutta to examine the system followed in the Civil Engineering College at Calcutta and as a result he advised that the Madras College students should be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2/- per mensem and that a Geological Museum and collection of specimens of timber should be formed.

In May 1858 the Government of India issued final orders thereon. In October of the same year the Survey School presided over by Lt. Winscom contained 50 students. In January 1859 Mr. Arbuthnot, in communication with Captain Winscom, submitted a revised scheme based on the Roorkee system, dividing the College in a "Senior Department" for the commissioned officers of the Army, and a "First Department" for the training of Civil-educated non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Regiments, as well as civilians, for employment as Assistant Overseers, Draftsmen and Surveyors. The latter department was to contain two divisions—the first military, and the second civil. The fees in the three departments were to be Rs. 16, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. The staff was to consist of a Principal, four teachers for Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing, and Geology and Chemistry, and two masters for the Second Department. The first outlay was to be Rs. 20,000 per annum and the eventual cost Rs. 39,000. This scheme was approved by the Madras Government, but the Government of India stated that no increased expenditure over that of the converted Survey School, viz., Rs. 14,000, could for the time be looked forward to. Thus the School functioned at the outset on a moderate scale.

At this period, the palace of the late Nawab of Carnatic at Chepauk was being converted into public offices, and Captain Winscom was authorised to use a portion of the main building, or "Kalasamahal" for the School, and some of the out buildings as barracks. From 1st September 1859, the Survey School came to be called the Civil Engineering College and started functioning in the new premises.

On 15th June 1860, Captain Carpendale, of the Madras Engineers, was appointed Principal in succession to Captain Winscom. A "Special Drawing Class" was formed towards the end of 1860 to meet the need in the P.W.D., for Draughtsmen and Estimators.

In 1861 and 1862, a course of lectures on Geology was delivered by Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey and in 1863 lectures on Chemistry, by Dr. Wyndowe, of the Medical College. Lectures in these subjects alternately continued to be given down to 1868. A class for Photography

was formed in 1862. The accommodation was further extended ; the whole of the upper storey of the palace with a portion of the lower storey was appropriated to the College, the remainder of the lower storey being occupied by the Government Carnatic Agent. Captain W. H. Edgcome succeeded Lt.-Col. Carpendale as Principal in February 1863. Sanction was accorded in June 1867 for the erection of six living quarters at a cost of Rs. 17,000 to replace the dilapidated barracks which had hitherto been occupied by military students with families, and the construction was completed in 1869.

In the course of the year 1877 the College was affiliated to the Madras University. In 1880 Lt. H. D. Dove, R.E., was appointed as Principal. In 1894 the University of Madras instituted a Degree in Mechanical Engineering and the B.C.E. was changed into the B.E. Degree. The Madras University was the first in India to institute a Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

In 1904 the re-organisation Committee recommended the B.A. as the entrance qualification for the Degree course. The Committee also recommended the shifting of the College from Chepauk to Guindy. In 1912, the qualification for admission was reduced to the Intermediate. The duration of the course for Engineers was changed from 3 to 4 years. The College was transferred to its present premises at Guindy in 1920.

The Degree course in Electrical Engineering was started in 1930. Degree courses in Telecommunication Engineering and Highway Engineering were introduced in the year 1945.

The College started a new two year course in Civil Engineering in 1947 for Overseers so as to meet the demands of the Public Works Department. The course was abolished in 1950 as it was felt that this institution should concentrate only on the training of the Engineering graduates appearing for the B.E. Degree of the Madras University.

On the introduction of the research Degree in Engineering by the University of Madras in 1935, members of staff of this institution availed themselves of the facilities offered, and 'research' was a new feature added to the College.

A post-graduate course in Public Health Engineering leading to the M.Sc., Degree was instituted in this College in 1955. In 1956 three more post-graduate courses, namely, (i) Hydraulic Engineering and Dam Construction and Design, (ii) Structural Engineering and (iii) Electrical Machine Design were started.

The Civil Engineering Department has four Laboratories attached to it namely (i) The Strength of Materials Laboratory, (ii) The Hydraulics Engineering Laboratory (iii) The Survey Laboratory and (iv) The Highways Engineering Laboratory. All the Laboratories are well equipped with the

latest apparatus and machines offering ample scope for the students to get sufficient practical training. Special mention is made of the Strength of Materials Laboratory, in this connection, as it is one of the best in the whole of India.

The Mechanical Engineering Department consists of the Heat Engines Laboratory and the Fuels Laboratory. Standard tests are carried out in each of these Laboratories, thus offering the students a field for development of their knowledge in Mechanical Engineering. The College has a very well-equipped workshop in which the students are given practical training during all the four years of their study in this College.

The Electrical Engineering Department, has five separate Laboratories attached to it, including a small Electrical Laboratory Workshop for making electrical apparatus both for normal class work and for research.

The Telecommunication Engineering Department is temporarily accommodated in the main building, and is fully provided with the latest equipments. Plans for a separate building have been completed and await Government sanction.

The College is under the Director of Public Instruction and is affiliated to the Madras University. The functioning of the College is more or less carried out by the Board of Studies in Engineering of the Madras University, which recommends changes in the syllabus as well as any other matter relating to the courses of studies and instruction in the College.

The situation of the College at Guindy with its extensive area has made it possible to provide large playgrounds for the students. It has to be noticed here that no college in the State offers such ample facilities for the students to take part in games. A Swimming Pool at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000 was constructed in 1955. This gives an added attraction for the lovers of sports in aquatics.

The College Boxing and Swimming teams have had a long record of successes and have contributed in a large measure to the credit achieved by the University teams.

The College Library is perhaps the only technical library in Madras with a large collection of the latest Engineering books and journals. The Library which was a "closed" one from its inception was made an "open access" Library from 1948.

In 1956, the first batch of 40 students was admitted to undertake the recently started course in Mining Engineering, and, before the year closes, 40 personnel of the P.W.D. at a time will undertake Refresher courses in Public Health Engineering, for 3 months at a time.

Women students were admitted in the College for the first time in 1940. To date, ten have graduated from the College and one is on its rolls now.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1945

Principal : SRI N. S. KRISHNASWAMI, B.E.,
M.I.E., M.A.S.C.E.

THE growing need for technically qualified personnel after the World War II to implement all the post-war development schemes and projects in the State and outside, and also in general, to give a fillip to the industrial progress of the country for the general raising of the living standards of the people, the Government of Madras were impelled to start three more Engineering Colleges after the war. The first of the three was started at Coimbatore in June 1945. The other two colleges, one at Kakinada and the other at Anantapur were started in 1946. The College at Coimbatore took precedence over the other two due to the initiative and munificence of Sri G. D. Naidu, a well known philanthropist of Coimbatore who not only donated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the starting of this College but also offered for a period of 3 years rent free, buildings comprising the National Electric Works and in addition a spacious hostel at Peelamedu for the starting of the College. Under such favourable auspices this College was inaugurated in the above buildings by Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., the then Governor of Madras, on the 9th July 1945 and was named as "The Arthur Hope College of Technology".

The College was affiliated to the Madras University and courses in Civil and Electrical Engineering alone were started although provision had been made for starting Automotive and Textile branches as well.

Although at that time the Government of Madras wanted to earmark Rs. 30 lakhs for capital expenditure on equipments and about 55 lakhs on buildings and also to acquire a site of 100 acres in extent, due to the financial position as well as the difficulty of procuring sufficient area of land for the purpose at the chosen site and the required building materials, a revision of the programme of expenditure and also the postponement of the construction of the permanent buildings was necessitated. However, grants for the acquisition of equipments were liberally made by the Government at that time. The College was thus obliged to continue for a further period in the premises made available by Sri G. D. Naidu notwithstanding the fact that the buildings were insufficient and ill-suited for a growing college of this magnitude. The accommodation position was getting more and more acute.

At this stage it was imperative for the Government to put up their own buildings for housing the College. In November 1949 the University General Inspection Commission visited the College under the chairmanship of Major D. L. Despande. The Commission besides other things, recorded their opinion about the insufficiency of space and the need to shift the College from its temporary abode to a more spacious premises. The Government were able to acquire only an area of 46 acres in the Agricultural College Estate and sanctioned the putting up of the laboratory and workshop buildings using as many of the available T.G. and P.P. war-sheds to push through the work with the utmost speed.

The work was completed by the middle of 1950 and the College shifted from Peelamedu to the new premises in the Agricultural College Estate. The buildings which formed the first phase of development were opened by the Honourable Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, the Minister, then for P.W.D., on the 14th July 1950 and the name of the College was also changed to "The Government College of Technology".

In the Forest College Estate about a mile away, a few blocks put up for housing the British evacuees during War were acquired and remodelled to serve as hostel to the students and quarters for the staff. These blocks are situated in a 10.6 acre plot and provide only temporary accommodation.

The first batches of students in the Civil and Electrical branches passed out of this College in April 1949. They fared very well in the examinations and snatched away some of the top ranks in the University Examinations.

The Mechanical Engineering branch was opened in this College in July 1952 with the grant of affiliation by the University and the first batch of students in that branch passed out in April 1954. A fair number of students who passed out of this College have been absorbed in the All-India Services, and in other responsible positions in the Madras as well as other States.

The first phase of the building programme which consisted only in the putting up of the laboratory and workshop buildings had to be utilised also for conducting lectures and drawing classes for housing the library and also the administrative sections of the College. Owing to the growth of each department the accommodation position became still more acute. Proposals were therefore submitted from time to time for the construction of the College main buildings to house the administrative sections, lecture halls and drawing halls, a hostel of suitable size near the campus and sufficient number of staff quarters. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3364, P.W., dated 1st August 1956, were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 19.08 lakhs for the construction of the College main buildings and certain other constructions. The foundation stone for the College main building was laid by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, on the 26th August 1956 before a large and distinguished gathering. It is hoped that with the sympathetic attitude of the Government and the willing co-operation of the officers of the Public Works Department, the permanent buildings will be put up without avoidable delay.

The sanctioned intake per year is 75, thus making the strength of the College in all the four years to 300. However, owing to the general demand for more technically qualified personnel, special sanction was accorded this year to admit additional students in the first year. With the completion of the buildings programme, the intake can be raised to 100 per year. Under the revised scheme of University education the Pre-professional course for students opting for Engineering is to be started in this College from the academic year 1957-58 and consequently the strength of the College is expected to be 500 in the final set up. With the present strength of 300 students, more than half the number enjoy some scholarship or other. The College has now 1 Principal, 3 Professors, 6 Lecturers, 2 Junior Lecturers, 25 Assistant Lecturers, 2 Demonstrators and 1 Physical Director.

The University of Madras appointed another Commission headed by Professor M. S. Thacker to inspect the College in June 1951 for the grant of permanent affiliation. Since the inspection of the College in 1945 only temporary affiliation has been granted by the University which is being renewed from time to time. The last reference for the temporary affiliation granted by the University of Madras for conducting basic courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was in July 1956.

The College is now sufficiently equipped not only for the basic courses in the three branches but also in some sections for the partial needs of post-graduate courses. With the putting up of the College main building the University may not hesitate to grant permanent affiliation and it is hoped before long post-graduate courses would be started in this College.

The College library contains nearly 5,000 technical books of latest editions in the different subjects pertaining to the three branches of Engineering besides books on Sciences and Mathematics. Provision also obtains for 50 subscribed technical journals and their back numbers.

From the very inception of the College arrangements have been made to conduct visits of students to works and industries in progress or completed in and around Coimbatore, educational tours to different places in India, survey camps, project courses and also for short term practical training of the students during the summer vacation.

The College gives considerable attention to games in spite of certain handicaps. Provision obtains for playing cricket, football, hockey, tennis, basketball and volleyball and a few indoor games. This College has won in the past several Trophies in the Inter-collegiate Zonal tournaments conducted by the Madras University, the Coimbatore Athletic Association and other tournaments.

The College has a Students' Union as also a go-operative Society, a Science Club, Social Service League, an Old Boys' Association and N.C.C. unit of E.M.E. wing. A magazine entitled 'Tech. Mag.' containing articles of technical and general interest is published once a year and is managed by an Editorial Board consisting of staff and student members. Under the auspices of the College Union an Inter-collegiate Debate in English and a Dramatic competition are being held annually. Besides the above, there are Technical Associations of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Branches.

The following table gives the growth in strength of the College year-war.

1945-46	75	1951-52	267
1946-47	153	1952-53	280
1947-48	229	1953-54	280
1948-49	229	1954-55	284
1949-50	195	1955-56	289
1950-51	268	1956-57	302

As stated earlier, from the academic year 1945 to 1950, the College was functioning in a private building at Peelamedu. From July 1950, the College moved into the present premises near the Agricultural College in which the laboratories and Workshops buildings were built at a cost of about

Rs. 8 lakhs and staff quarters for 2.14 lakhs. The British evacuee hutments were remodelled to serve as hostel and staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 3.3 lakhs. The expenditure in the construction, remodelling and maintenance up to March 1955 on the College laboratories and workshop buildings, hostel and staff quarters is Rs. 13,73,000 and the entire amount was met from public funds.

The laboratories and workshops have been provided with all the modern equipments required for an upto-date Engineering College and the total cost of equipments alone is valued at over 30 lakhs. The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory and Workshops are particularly very well equipped.

P. S. G. & SONS' CHARITIES COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1951

Principal : SRI G. R. DAMODARAN,
B.Sc. (ENGG.), A.M.I.E.E., M.P.

P. S. G. & SONS' CHARITIES COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY affiliated, to the University of Madras, offers at present degree courses in the basic branches of Engineering, viz., Civil, Mechanical and Electrical. This College can claim to be the first venture of this kind by a private management in Madras State among the colleges affiliated to Madras University encouraging many others to follow. The College traces its origin to an Industrial Institute started by the P.S.G. and Sons' Charities as early as 1926. The sustained efforts and devotion of the founder trustees of the Charities for the progressive growth and development of the Industrial School have led to the evolution of this College of Technology.

It was in 1926 that the four sons of Sri Govindaswamy Naidu, Sri P. S. G. Venkataswamy Naidu, late Dewan Bahadur P. S. G. Rangaswamy

Naidu, late Sri P. S. G. Ganga Naidu and late Sri P. S. G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, while partitioning their inherited and earned properties divided them into five shares and set apart the fifth share, about Rs. 2 lakhs of rupees for charities and thus founded the Peelamedu (P), Sama Naidu (S), Govindaswamy Naidu (G) and Sons' Charities with the main object of promoting education in all its spheres, particularly, technical. A Board of Trustees with the late Dewan Bahadur P. S. G. Rangaswamy Naidu as Managing Trustee and Correspondent was constituted in accordance with the Trust Deed of the Charities.

In that distant past, 30 years ago, when our country had not seen such an industrial awakening as is found to-day, the Founder Trustees had realised the need for all grades of technical personnel for the industrial uplift of our country. It was this need that inspired them and emboldened them to found the P. S. G. & Sons' Charities and start the Industrial Institute in February 1926. This Institute was approved by the Director of Industries and sanctioned by the Government of Madras on 9th November, 1927.

At the outset, the Institute offered artisan courses in different trades as Carpentry, General Mechanics, Electrical and Printing Technology. Within a few years of its starting, the Institute became so popular that its strength rose from 40 in 1926 to 250 in 1939.

During this period the small workshop that was attached to the Institute grew up into a pioneer manufacturing unit producing electric motors, power driven pumps, textile machinery, machine tools, agricultural implements and the like. Thereby it provided a good industrial and engineering background to the students for their practical training under actual manufacturing and production methods. The profits made by the manufactures of the workshop were re-invested in improving and developing the Institute and thus provided the main source of income for its phenomenal growth and expansion.

The Founder Trustees did not rest content with running the certificate course alone in their Industrial Institute. They had been gradually building up the Industrial Institute with a view to introduce Diploma courses and Degree courses in successive stages. Their schemes and programmes of development had been directed towards the realisation of this ideal. Steps were taken in 1938 to obtain affiliation with the Technological Diploma Examination Board, Government of Madras, to introduce Diploma courses in Mechanical Engineering (L.M.E.), Electrical Engineering (L.E.E.), and Printing Technology (L.P.T.). The three Diploma courses were started in July 1939 with a total strength of 21 students.

With the rapid development of the Textile industry in and around Coimbatore, the absolute need for opening an additional Diploma course in

Textile Manufacture (L.T.M.) was keenly felt. This course was introduced in July 1944 with a strength of 15 students.

The Institute, having developed into a Polytechnic, was even more popular and attracted students from all over South India. By 1952, 12 years after affiliation with the T.D.E. Board, the admissions had risen to 125. When the Institution had thus gained stability as a Polytechnic the stage for the next development was set.

The Founder Trustees had the foresight and vision to lay down as one of their cherished objectives in the articles of the Trust Deed that "If and when the Institution develops, the Board may take such steps as may be necessary to affiliate the Institute to a recognised University." Throughout all these years the Board of Trustees of the Charities had been marching ahead in the path of progress to reach this goal. It was to implement this scheme that the Board of Trustees took the initiative early in 1943 and requested the University of Madras to consider the feasibility of upgrading the Polytechnic to the status of a college. On the sound advice of the authorities it was at that time deferred. However, since then, the Trust Board had been making incessant efforts to build up the Polytechnic further and further so as to develop it into an edifice worthy of becoming a college of Technology. Sri G. R. Damodaran, deputed by the Managing Trustee, his own father, for higher studies in U.K. in the Faculty of Engineering, had returned and his services were available for the task of upgrading the Institute.

They renewed their application to the University of Madras for affiliation in October 1949. An Inspection Commission was appointed by the University with Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, the then acting Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, Prof. M. S. Thacker, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Lt.-Col. S. Paul, Principal, Government College of Engineering, Guindy, as members. The Committee visited the Institute on the 5th and 6th of May 1951. The Commission was much impressed with the facilities available and recommended affiliation, adding that "the request of the management for this affiliation is one that deserved every encouragement in view of the fact that this stage has been reached by a careful management of an educational and charitable Trust started 25 years ago". On the recommendations of the Inspection Commission, the University was pleased to grant, on 28th of May 1951, temporary affiliation in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering branches of the Degree courses.

Thus the P.S.G. Industrial Institute started as an industrial school in 1926 grew up into the P. S. G. College of Technology in 1951, and the long cherished objective of the founders of the Charities was thus accomplished. The College was declared open by Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, the then

Chief Minister of Madras, on the 26th of August 1951, in the august presence of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

The College is now in the sixth year of its life ; and during the five years it has completed, the student strength has steadily grown as tabularly shown below :

Class.	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1955—56	1956—57
I Year B.E. class ...	80	80	99	100	100	100
II Year B.E. class ...	...	79	78	99	100	99
III Mechanical ...	...	...	40	38	37	35
Electrical ...	...	...	39	40	21	24
Civil ...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Final Year B.E.						
Class Mechanical ...	...	...	...	40	38	37
Electrical ...	...	...	...	38	40	22
Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total ...	80	159	256	355	376	397

The progress made in the provision of buildings and equipments for the College can be traced through three distinct stages. It has been shown how the College had developed out of a Polytechnic ; it had thus the lands and buildings valued at Rs. 6·81 lakhs and equipment valued at Rs. 2·83 lakhs of rupees of the P.S.G. Industrial Institute to start with. This represents the first stage of development ; and the next phase commences with the date of affiliation of the College and extends upto to 22nd September 1953 ; and during this period the Management, with its own contributions and grants received from the State Government, were able to add further equipment at a cost of Rs. 3·01 lakhs of rupees. The third phase of development started with 22nd September 1953 ; on this date, a Visiting Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education inspected the College and made recommendations for financial assistance to it under the Five-Year Plan. The State and the Union Governments have been pleased to accept these recommendations and sanction capital grants. With these and the contributions from the Management, the College is now making rapid progress in the construction of buildings and acquisition of equipment ; accommodation so far made available works out to 65,000 sq.ft. and equipment made available to Rs. 17·00 lakhs of rupees ; additional buildings and equipment are being provided ; and in the final set up the College will have an accommodation of not less than 1,00,000 sq.ft. estimated at Rs. 18·00 lakhs and equipment at Rs. 25·00 lakhs of rupees.

Work on the construction of a permanent hostel for the College is in progress. The permanent hostel when completed will consist of four blocks,

one pair placed opposite to the other, with a spacious hexagonal enclosure for playground and recreational purposes. Each block will be capable of accommodating 90 students, and will be a self-contained unit with its own kitchen, dining hall, reading and recreation rooms. Two blocks will be ready for occupation shortly, and the other two during 1957-58.

The College playgrounds between the College and hostel campuses are adequate enough.

In building up the College for the undergraduate courses, the needs of research have not been overlooked. Some facilities were made available even during 1953-54 ; and the third University Commission that inspected the College on 21st November 1953 was pleased to note " that the College would be in a position to give facilities in research and specialised subjects as it developed ". Since then, much progress has been made in this direction. A team of research workers has been built up ; and many schemes of research have been drawn up for investigation. Two of such schemes (1) the development and construction of Variable Speed and Multispeed A.C. motors and (2) the development of Mixed and Axial Flow Pumps of moderate discharge capacity have been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for financial assistance. Significant progress has been made in both the schemes ; and the successful completion of work on the former would provide variable speed motors for industry which could be operated off the A.C. mains ; and that on the latter scheme would provide pumps of low lift with higher capacity. Some more problems have been submitted for the approval of the C.S.I.R. and are under their active consideration ; the schemes include problems such as (1) the development and investigation of Master Frequency Changer, (2) the development of Magnetic Amplifier and (3) the design and construction of pelton wheels etc. The College has sought to encourage such research work and the staff engaged in it and to provide greater scope and facilities for them by applying for (1) recognition of its laboratories for conduct of individual research leading to the M.Sc., and Ph.D. Degrees of the Madras University and (2) further affiliation in the M.Sc. Degree course in Electrical Machine Design. In the matter of research, the College commands unique facilities ; for it has attached to it workshops of the P.S.G. Industrial Institute manufacturing electrical and other machinery for the past 30 years. The University Commission appointed to go into the question of recognition of these laboratories inspected the College on 24th May, 1956 ; and that appointed to go into the question of further affiliation in Electrical Machine Design course on 21st June, 1956. Both the Commissions have submitted their reports to the University ; and the University has already decided to accord recognition to the laboratories of the College for post-graduate research. Thus the College is on the threshold of a future of vast potentialities.

The Board of Trustees of the P. S. G. and Sons' Charities manage the College ; and they are advised in its administration and expansion by a Governing Body which includes *inter alia* representatives of the University and the State and Union Governments. Sri G. R. Govindarajulu Naidu, Managing Trustee of the P. S. G. and Sons' Charities, continues to be the Correspondent of the College, and Sri G. R. Damodaran, B.Sc. (Elec.), B.Sc., (Mech.), (Durham), M.I.E.E. (London), A.M.I.E. (India) continues to be its Principal ever since its inception.

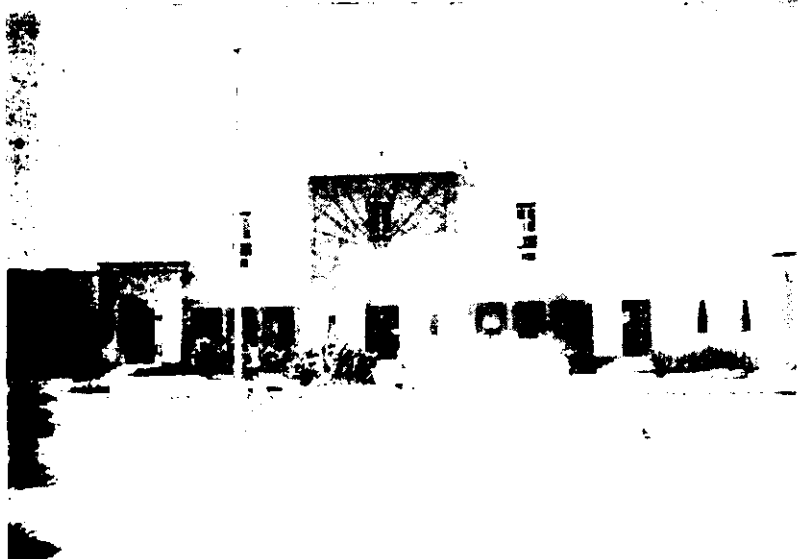
Apart from the scholarships awarded by the State and Central Governments, the Principal has instituted a loan refundable scholarship awarded to a few deserving students.

Medical inspection is arranged for all students every year during the first term.

An N.C.C. Technical Unit in common for both the P. S. G. College of Technology and the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, has been raised.

The extra-curricular activities of the students centre round the Students' Union, Branch Associations such as Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, Tamil, Dramatic, Arts, Photographic, etc. The Social Service League was started in 1951 ; and since inception, it has been very active in providing wide opportunities for the students to develop their character and personality and to come into direct contact with the rural problems outside their academic portals.

ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, KARAIKUDI



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BLOCK

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1952

Principal : SRI D. S. VENKANA, B.Sc., B.E.,
M.I.E. (IND.).

THE ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY is one of the several institutions brought into existence by the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust and the Asoka Charitable Trust, both of which are the creation of Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-law. It was founded in the year 1952 to promote higher technical education in the southern districts of the Madras State. At first the College was housed temporarily in the Alagappa College (Arts and Science) in the same campus for about a year till permanent buildings were constructed. The foundation-tablet for the Engineering College was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Republic of India, on the 19th February, 1953. The College was shifted into its permanent buildings in June, 1953.

The first stage of development of the College was completed on 16th September 1953, when the Mechanical Engineering block was declared open by Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the then Chief Minister of Mysore. The Electrical Engineering block and the Laboratory block were also completed in 1953-54. The first phase of the Administration block has now been completed and the second phase consisting of a central three-storeyed block with a clock tower is under construction. The total building scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 18 lakhs of rupees.

The laboratories and workshops are equipped with the latest machinery, tools and plant for giving adequate training to the students in practical work. The Library has a collection of up-to-date books on Engineering and Technological subjects including Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics. The Reading Room provides magazines including foreign journals and other technical bulletins in addition to newspapers. The total cost of equipment including Library and furniture is estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs of rupees.

The College which is affiliated to the University of Madras offers instruction for the B.E. Degree course in the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches. It started with Civil and Electrical courses and affiliation for Mechanical Engineering was granted from 1954-55. The number of admissions was raised from 80 in the first two years to 100 from 1954-55, and as a special case the University has, on the recommendation of the Southern Regional Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education, permitted 16 more students this year, in view of the increased demand for qualified engineers.

The strength of the College during the last five years has been as follows:

1952-53	...	73
1953-54	...	154
1954-55	...	250
1955-56	...	350
1956-57	...	394

The College has applied for permanent affiliation from 1955-56.

The College presented its first batch of students for the Final B.E. Degree examination in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches held in March, 1956. One of the students stood first in the Presidency in Civil Engineering, and there were several Honours and First Classes in the other departments as well,

The College started with four teachers (one Assistant Professor and three Assistant Lecturers) besides the Principal. The growth and development of staff position with the corresponding increase of students is given below :

Year	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistant Lecturers.	Total
1952-53	...	1	...	3	4
1953-54	1	4	...	8	13
1954-55	1	6	...	14	21
1955-56	*4	8	3	12	27
1956-57	*4	8	3	14	29

N.B.—For teaching Physics, Chemistry and Geology, the Professors and Lecturers of the Alagappa College have been employed on part-time basis. There is a full-time Physical Director to look after the Physical education of students.

* including Principal.

The College Union named "The Association of Engineers and Technologists" was inaugurated on 25th October 1952, by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, the then Chief Minister of Madras. The College has also sectional Associations in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Monthly meetings are held at which distinguished scientists, engineers and technologists are invited to deliver lectures. Students are encouraged to read papers on technical subjects and hold discussions.

An annual magazine known as the "Accet" Magazine is published by the College offering ample opportunities to the students for writing articles of technical and general interest and for the fostering of creative talent. Contributions are also made by eminent scientists, engineers and technologists.

The College has also a Social Service League under which the students are trained in doing manual work. Roads, gardens and playing grounds are laid out by them in the campus.

The students are sent on educational tours during vacations to visit workshops, factories, engineering works and other technical institutions in and outside the State.

Films on Engineering and scientific subjects are exhibited weekly under the auspices of the College Cine Club to enable students to understand the latest developments in the Engineering field.

An N.C.C. Unit known as the 9th (Madras) E.M.E. Section has been formed from February 1955 and 60 student-cadets have been enrolled.

The Alagappa Polytechnic was started during the year 1955-56 as an adjunct to the Engineering College. Rao Bahadur Lt.-Col. S. Paul, B.E., M.I.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, took charge as its Principal on 22nd June, 1955. The foundation-tablet for the Alagappa Polytechnic was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Republic of India, on 15th

November, 1955. Plans and estimates for the Polytechnic buildings are before the State Government for approval. The annual intake is 100 students in all the three Diploma courses in L.C.E., L.M.E., and L.E.E. The Polytechnic has entered the second year of its working and its present strength is 194.

The students were in the beginning provided with accommodation in the hostels attached to the Alagappa College and also in a rented building in the town. They are now accommodated in the hostels attached to the College, in the College campus.

There is a three-storeyed building constructed of granite to provide accommodation for about 142 students. This building was declared open by Sri Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister, on 5th February 1955. The Semi-circular Hostel is also a three-storeyed building of granite built of a semi-circular design to provide accommodation for 142 students. A third hostel similar to the second is proposed to be started soon. A separate hostel has been constructed for the students of the Alagappa Polytechnic for 100 students and two more hostels are in the programme of construction for the students of the Polytechnic.

Sri V. S. Jayaraman, B.E., A.M.I.E., A.M.I.Ch.E., Reader, Alagappa College of Technology, Madras, whose services were lent by the University, was appointed as Planning Officer in November 1951 and as the first Principal in June, 1952. He continued till March 1953, when he reverted to his previous office. Sri D. S. Venkanna, B.Sc., B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), former Chief Engineer, Mysore, was appointed as Principal from March 1953.

The foundation for a Hobby Centre was laid by Bharat Ratna Dr. M. Visvesvaraya on the 8th October, 1955. It is intended to provide the necessary workshop facilities and opportunities for the students of the College and the Polytechnic for turning into practical models, their creative thoughts and ideas in their leisure hours.

The first Engineering Exhibition was held in the College campus for a week during November, 1955. It was declared open on 12th November 1955, by Sri S. Anantharamakrishnan, Managing Director, Simpson & Group of Companies, Madras. The various institutions in the campus during the period of the Exhibition were connected by a Diesel Light Railway lent by the Government of Madras. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, and Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance, visited the Exhibition. The Exhibition was a grand success. More than 50,000 people of the neighbouring towns and villages visited it,

COIMBATORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1956

Principal : SRI P. R. RAMAKRISHNAN, B.Sc.,
M.S., M.B.A.

THIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, the youngest of its kind affiliated to the University, was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, on the 6th August 1956. It is managed by the "V. Rangasamy Naidu Educational Trust" and is affiliated in the I Year B.E. Degree course and has a strength of 100 students in the very first year. The institution runs its own hostels now, housed in two buildings meant for the members of the lower grade staff.

The institute is fully equipped for purposes of the first year course of the B.E. Degree examination and the Science Laboratories and the Carpentry Shop have been fully provided with the necessary equipment. The Trust is at present engaged in making arrangements for securing high class equipment for the II and III Year courses.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1887 *Principal* : SRI M. R. PERUMAL MUDALIAR, M.A., L.T.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, is the oldest Teacher Training Institution in our country. It is also the largest Teacher Training Centre in this State. Its origin is to be traced back to the first Government Normal School opened in Vepery on the 1st March 1856 with Mr. J. T. Fowler as its head. The Normal School was not a new venture. Attempts had been made even earlier by Sir Thomas Munro in 1826 and by Sir H. Pottinger in 1851, to organise training sections in this Presidency town with a view to securing trained and competent teachers. But the attempts were not completely successful.

In the early days, the Normal School gave free instruction to pupils in general as well as in professional courses, conducted its own examinations and awarded its own certificates.

Students who were admitted in the Normal School were given stipends varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 according to the merits of the candidates

assessed at the written examination for admission. All the students were trained for two years and were required to serve as teachers for at least five years after completing the course of training. Immediately after the Normal School was formed, the Primary department of the Government High School (now Presidency College) was transferred to the Normal School to serve as a practising school. The Practising School had two sections, viz., the Model Section and the Practising Section. The pupils of the Practising Section were taught entirely by the pupil-teachers of the Normal School under the supervision of the Principal, while the pupils of the Model Section were entrusted to assistant masters.

Within a year of its inception, the Normal School had to be reorganised owing to the establishment of the Madras University and the reorganised Normal School had two departments in 1857.

The Normal department had three sections, viz., the Normal Class proper, the Preparatory Normal Class, the Vernacular Normal Class. The School Department had two sections and they were the Model Section and the Practising Section. The course at the Normal Class proper was for two years and it prepared students who were to be employed as teachers in Zilla schools. The pupil-teachers received instruction in general subjects as well as in the professional subjects and had teaching practice in the Practising Section. The students in the Preparatory Normal Class received instruction only in general subjects as a preparation for joining the Normal Class proper. The Vernacular Normal Class prepared students for employment as teachers in Taluk schools. They also received instruction in general subjects and in the methods of teaching. At the end of the course, pupils of the Normal Class proper and the Vernacular Normal Class had to take a written and a practical test. The written examination was in the general subjects. The practical examination consisted in teaching a lesson before the Principal. The examination for the award of Teachers' Certificates was divided into 9 grades. The examinations of the first five grades were open to the pupils of the Normal Class and the rest were open to the pupils of the Vernacular Normal Class. To begin with, it was left to the option of the Normal Class students to appear for the Grade tests to get the Teachers' Certificate and this system continued till 1860. But after 1860 all the Normal School students were required to appear for the Grade tests.

Apart from conducting pre-service training courses, the Normal School, as early as 1859, arranged for in-service lectures and model lessons on Saturdays for the benefit of the teachers employed in schools in the Presidency town. It would appear, therefore, that the idea of in-service teacher education is not so very new to us in Madras.

When Mr. G. Duncan joined the School as Assistant Master in 1860, a separate class was opened for giving training to military personnel for

employment as teachers in Army Schools. The training for Army teachers was also for two years. This class for Military personnel was, however, discontinued in 1866.

In 1862, the Normal School was transferred from Vepery to Mount Road, and several changes in the curriculum were introduced. The most important of these were :—

1. The abolition of the Vernacular Normal Class owing to the decision to open Vernacular Normal Classes in mofussil centres,
2. the abolition of the pupil-teacher system which required the Normal Class pupils to be in charge of the Practising Section and the amalgamation of the Practising Section with the Model Section, and
3. the substitution of the Madras University examinations for the various examinations which had been till then conducted by the Normal School.

The Preparatory Normal Class prepared students for the Matriculation Examination. The Normal Class proper was divided into two sections, viz., the lower division and the upper division. The lower division of the Normal Class proper prepared students for the F.A., and the upper division for the B.A. Degree examinations of the University. The students of the Normal School, after passing the University examinations of their grade, had to undergo a test in the Methods of Teaching, and candidates who succeeded in the examination in the Methods of Teaching were given the Teachers' Certificates.

In 1867, the Normal department was divided into the junior section and the senior section and abolished the Preparatory Normal Class. The junior section prepared students for the Matriculation examination, and from that year students were not prepared for the B.A. Degree examination in the Normal School. Students were admitted in the Normal Class usually in January after the Christmas vacation and the academic year was from January to December. It was felt that the Normal School should prepare students only for professional work and that the entire time of the students should be given to their professional training. Mr. Duncan did not like the Normal School preparing students for general education. His views were accepted, and in 1873 very important changes were made in the Normal School making it purely a professional school. Persons who had passed a University examination were admitted for professional training in the Normal School. As a result of this change, the period of training was reduced to one year, at the end of which students were examined in the theory and practice of Teaching.

The importance of giving vocational training to the pupil-teachers in the Normal School came to be felt in this State even before the Hunter

Commission Report of 1882, and all the pupils were required to attend lectures and practical classes in Agriculture from the year 1876, and this provision was continued till 1883.

The affiliation of the Normal School with the University of Madras marks the next important stage in its history. Immediately after its affiliation in 1887, the institution came to be called The Teachers' College, and the College was transferred to Saidapet in the same year and located in the first floor of the Agricultural College, till it was moved to the new building constructed in the same campus in 1889. The College presented students for the first time for the L.T. Degree examination in 1888. Till then the College had its own Collegiate Teachers' Certificate examination. Students were given the option of sitting for the L.T. Degree examination of the University or for the Collegiate Teachers' Certificate examination of the Department till 1892, when all the graduate pupils of the College were required to appear for the L.T. Degree examination.

The next stage in the development of the College was in 1890 when a revised Code specifying rules regarding admission to the course and the control and conduct of the students under training came into force. According to the revised Code, the period of training was extended from 12 months to 18 months, divided into three sessions, and in special cases to two years in order to allow time for the study of two special subjects apart from the professional subjects which included Drawing, Drill or Gymnastics. The special subjects were to be studied in the third session after the professional studies were over. The extended course did not attract a sufficient number of students and so in 1892, the period of training was reduced from 18 to 12 months. It was in that year that two women students were admitted for the first time to the College in the L.T. class. The College hostel was constructed in 1897 to accommodate 60 students and the hostel began to function on the 15th November 1897.

As the institution developed, the authorities had to face the task of providing adequate accommodation. A special block of buildings was erected in 1904 to accommodate the Kindergarten Section, and a Lady Superintendent, trained in England, was placed in charge of the section.

In 1911, the College was reorganised with reference to the new S.S.L.C. scheme and the new syllabus was prescribed in 1910 for the L.T. Degree examination of the Madras University. Provision was made for giving training in the teaching of special subjects like Physical Science, Natural Science, History and Geography, and the L.T. students were required to specialise in one of these subjects besides going through a course in professional subjects and a course in the methods of teaching English. As the activities of the College increased, it was removed to the building formerly

occupied by the Agricultural College, and the Agricultural College was shifted out of the campus. The staff of the College was separated from the School which had formed an integral part of it previously. The School department was provided with a separate permanent staff of teachers, thus obviating the necessity of employing the normal students to do the major portion of the teaching work in the School.

As a result of the reorganisation of the S.S.L.C. scheme, a section was opened in 1914 in the College to train Manual Training teachers and when the section developed, an Arts and Crafts class was attached to it in 1923. The importance of Adult Social Education was felt in this part of the city as early as 1927, and an Adult Night School was started in the College in 1927.

When the Regulation of the L.T. Degree examination was revised in 1939, English became one of the two optional subjects for the L.T. Degree examination instead of being a compulsory subject. In 1944, the University reorganised the L.T. course and gave it its present name, namely, the B.T. course.

In 1948, the Pandits' Training Section was added to the College, and in 1949 the Collegiate Teachers' Certificate course for bona fide trained teachers who had subsequently passed the B.A. degree examination, was added.

Another important landmark in the history of teacher education was the reorganisation of the B.T. degree course in 1950 to suit the 1948 S.S.L.C. scheme.

In 1952, the Collegiate Certificate course in the College was affiliated to the Madras University and this course is now known as the Shortened B.T. course. The M.Ed. class in Educational Administration was introduced in the College in 1953. Twelve additional class rooms for the Kindergarten section and the Model High School section were constructed in 1954 to meet the increased strength.

There are now the following eight sections in the College.

1. The Regular B.T. Class,
2. The Shortened B.T. Class,
3. The Tamil Pandits' Training Class,
4. The M.Ed. Class in Educational Administration,
5. The Model High School,
6. The Kindergarten Section with Nursery Classes,
7. The Craft Inspectors' Class, and
8. The Free Adult Night School.

Two shortened B.T. courses and two Pandits' Training courses in an year are conducted. The present strength of the College is 128 for the regular B.T. course and 37 for the shortened course.

There are now 19 members on the staff of the College department, 47 on the staff of the High School, 23 on the staff of the Kindergarten section and 14 on the staff of the Craft Instructors' section.

The students in the regular B.T. course, which is of nine months' duration and the students of the shortened B.T. course which is of three months' duration, receive theoretical instruction in professional subjects and practical training in teaching according to the revised regulation of the B.T. degree course. Adequate practical training is also given to the students in the Pandits' course, which is of five months' duration. Practical training in teaching is given to the B.T. and Pandits' training students by apprenticing them under senior teachers in twenty high schools in the city. The students in the M.Ed. class, apart from receiving instruction in Educational Administration, are guided by the member in charge of the M.Ed. class to prepare their theses.

In the Model High School three diversified courses, namely, the Secretarial and the Engineering courses for boys and the Domestic Science course for girls are provided, in addition to the Academic course, under the reorganised scheme of Secondary Education. Out of a total of 350 pupils in Forms IV to VI in the Model High School, 43 have taken the Engineering course, 63 have taken the Secretarial course and 13 girls have taken the Domestic Science course. The School department has three N.C.C. Junior Division troops with 99 cadets and 3 officers.

Craft Instructors' courses in Woodwork and Weaving are conducted in the Manual Training section. The duration of the Woodwork course is two years, while that of the Weaving course is nine months. Apart from giving training in Woodwork and Weaving to the Craft Instructors, training is also given in the Craft section to the students of the B.T. class and the pupils of the Model High School in Woodwork, Fretwork, Cardboard Modelling, Engraving, Spinning, Weaving and Pottery Painting.

The student members of the Social Service League of the College are teaching the adults in the Free Adult Night school. This year the Social Service League collected and sent 500 old and new clothes and Rs. 130 for the relief of the victims of the cyclone which swept the Coromandel coast recently.

The hostel of the College which is under the administrative control of the Principal is run on democratic lines with students' initiative and co-operation. There are 98 students now in the two sections—vegetarian and non-vegetarian.

"New Education", a quarterly journal of the Department, is published in the College by the Principal on behalf of the Director of Public Instruction. It serves a very useful medium for the collation and collection of

information about educational developments and the discussion of educational problems. The journal has completed its 7th year of existence.

An outstanding feature of the College is the proposal to start Extension Services under a scheme adumbrated by the All India Council of Secondary Education. The matter is under correspondence with the All India Council. However, as the College has been selected for the implementation of the scheme and as minor details only have to be settled, it is hoped that the Extension Services will be inaugurated by the end of March, 1957.

In April, 1956, an Extension Service department was opened in the Teachers' College, under the auspices of the All-India Council of Secondary Education. A scheme of in-service teaching by this department by the holding of seminars, week-end conferences, refresher courses and educational exhibitions. The Principal of the College is the Director of the Extension Services and is assisted by a Co-ordinator.

A significant step taken this year is the introduction of Tamil as the medium of instruction in the optional subjects for the regular B.T. classes of this College. It is proposed to extend the changeover to this new medium to the general subjects also in course of time.

LADY WILLINGDON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1923

Principal: MRS. DIVAKI DANODARAN, M.A., L.T.

THE LADY WILLINGDON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS, is situated on the South Beach Road and within its enclosed spacious grounds of sixteen acres lie a number of buildings accommodating the B.T. section as well as the Secondary and Elementary Grade Training classes with their hostels and a practising High School. There is an extensive playground and garden also.

The College had its beginnings in the Hindu School for Girls run by the Vizianagaram Trust in the latter half of the last century. This School was taken over by the Government of Madras in 1913 and extended into a Training School for Elementary and Secondary Grade teachers. Then came the last important stage in its history, when the temporary L.T. class attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, was made permanent and converted into a Training College for Women from 1st April 1923. It was named the Lady Willingdon Training College after the wife of the then Governor of Madras who took a very keen interest in its problems. The Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses at Triplicane, was then attached to the College from 1st April 1923.

The Lady Willington Training College was at first located in one room of the Lady Willington Secondary School and many of its classes were conducted on the verandahs and balcony and any school room that happened to be free there at the time. A separate building was sanctioned and it materialised first in 1935 when two wings were added to the main building and in May 1940 the work was completed. The magnificent building which the College occupies at present is carefully planned to suit the needs of a Women's Training College.

The College was first affiliated to the Madras University in 1923 in English, Geography, History and Child Education as the special subjects of study.

The optional subjects now taught are :—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| (a) Indian Languages | (1) Tamil | (d) General Science |
| | (2) Telugu | (e) Home Science |
| (b) English | | (f) Social Studies |
| (c) Mathematics | | (g) Basic Education |
| | | (h) Music. |

The College affords facilities for all grades of training, viz., the Senior Basic, the Junior Basic, the Pre-Basic as well as the B.T. courses. A Home Craft Training course for teachers during the summer vacation is annually conducted by this institution.

To start with, the College had four Gazetted members of the staff (including the Principal) and they were helped by the staff of the practising school till Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and Tutors were appointed for other subjects now taught. The post of the Kindergarten Lecturer was abolished in 1951 and instead an Assistant Lecturer in Education has been appointed and is helped by a Tutor.

The hostel was opened in 1939 as an overflow hostel for those students who could not be accommodated for lack of place in Queen Mary's College hostel. The strength was then 12. In 1956 there are 41 students in Lady Willington hostel itself. Now there are no B.Ts. in Queen Mary's College hostel. The Principal is the Warden and she is assisted by a Deputy Warden. A lecturer supervises the mess arrangements, health and sanitation and exercises control over the students.

The College has an active Social Service League, the members of which concentrate mainly on the relieving of distress as far as possible among their fellow students and in their immediate neighbourhood. With the funds raised by the sale of tickets for their annual play and by other collections made during the year, the students are able to provide free lunch for about 150 pupils of the Elementary School and 50 pupils of the High School.

Some children are provided with books and school fees too. Visits to the Kalyani and Kasturba Hospitals, work in the adjoining Ayodhya Kuppam and Adult Education classes are among the other activities of the students.

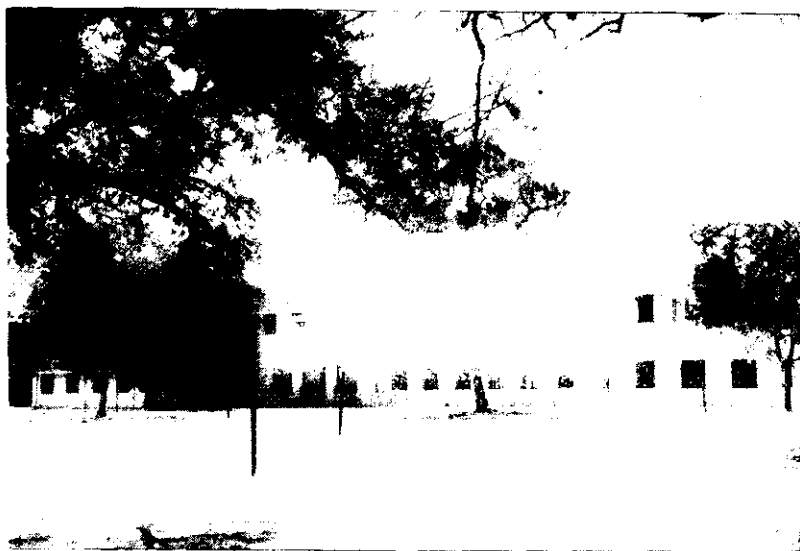
Since the starting of the M.Ed. course in Meston Training College, Madras, this College has been collaborating in the running of the course.

From time to time the College has arranged exhibitions of a type that is educative to the general public as well as to the students of this College. In recent years the College has taken a share in the exhibition arranged by the Educational Department.

There has been a steady growth in the strength of the College. While there were 22 students in 1922, 60 in 1943, the strength has gone up to 110 students, the sanctioned strength for the College.

Miss J. M. Gerrard, the first Principal of the College, was in-charge of it from 1922 till she retired in 1946. Srimathi Devaki Damodaran is its present Principal.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1923

Principal : MISS G. R. SAMUEL, M.S., M.A., L.T.

THE COLLEGE was started in 1923 with a class of 11 L.T. students and one special student and three members of the staff.

In 1928 it was amalgamated with the Secondary Training School of the United Free Church of Scotland and started a Secondary Training Department. In 1936 it took over the management of the Bentinck Girls' High School. It now forms the Model School of the College. The Principal of the College is the Principal of the High School also. In 1944 the College entered into a system of co-operation with the other Training colleges in the city and the University in the conduct of the M.Ed. course. Since 1952, the College is in charge of the lecturers for the M.Ed. students in Sociology, one of the four optionals offered for the course. In 1952 the Vepery Nursery Training School and Children's School known as Balar Kalvi Nilayam were affiliated to the College.

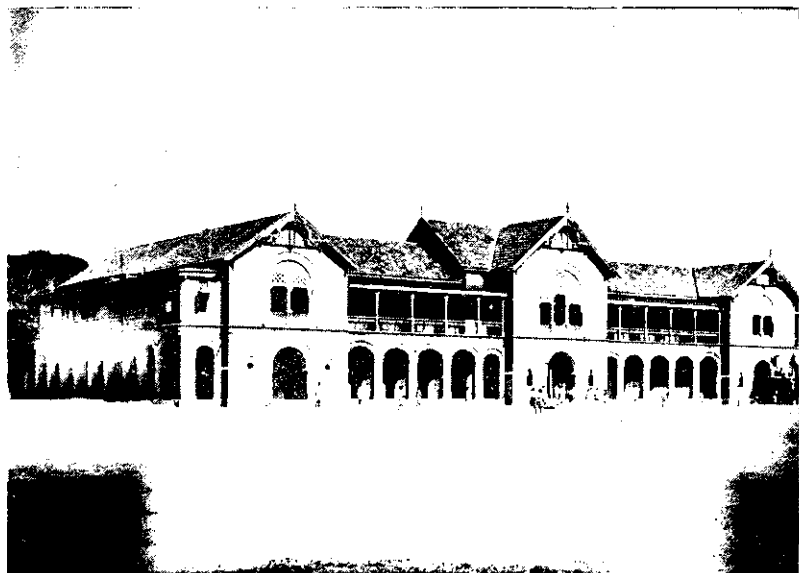
The courses of study in the College comprise English, Natural Science, Geography, History, Kindergarten, Mathematics, Child Education, Domestic Science, Physical Science, Telugu, Basic Education and Tamil.

The strength in the College has grown steadily from 35 in 1940 and 52 in 1950 to 61 in 1956.

The College is doing Extension Services on a three-year programme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Originally the College was located in the compound of the Women's Christian College. In 1927 it was shifted to a rented building in Kilpauk. In 1931-33 premises No. 10 of Rundall's Road was purchased for the College. In 1935 the Bentinck School building and a compound of eight acres were handed over to it on a 99-year lease by the London Missionary Society. The Home Science cottage was built in 1941-43. But between 1942-44 the college premises were with the A.R.P., the College moving first to Vellore and then to rented buildings to Chetput. The College, however, returned to Madras in 1945 and purchased the building at No. 11, Rundall's Road. Between 1946 and 1956 were constructed the Teaching Block (north wing) and an Assembly Hall. The east wing of the Teaching Block is now under construction for accommodating the class-rooms for the optional subjects for the B.T. classes, Administration building and Library. Plans are in hand for the building of the west wing also. The College has a good hostel.

MESTON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1937

Principal : SRI D. T. CHIRAYAN, B.A., M.ED.

THE scheme for a Training College for men graduates in the premises of the former Wesley College, Royapettah, was suggested by the Lindsay Commission on Christian Higher Education in India in 1931. The original supporters of the idea were the London Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Mission, the Tinnevely Diocesan Council, the Church of Sweden Mission and the Basel Mission, together with the Methodist Mission. The Methodist Mission agreed to provide the cost of two Missionaries and an annual cash grant, and also placed its buildings and equipment at the disposal of the union management. In addition, the Indian Colleges Appeal Fund in Britain provided £750 for equipment and a recurring annual grant of £910 for five years, towards maintenance. Without these grants the College could not have been started.

Later the Madura Mission Sangam became a subscriber and member of the Association and the following Churches and Missions became Associate Subscribers: The American Arcot Mission, the Methodist

Church (America), the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Madras Diocesan Council, the Dornakal Diocesan Council, and the Conferences of Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Indian Mission of Nagercoil and Trivandrum. Subsequently the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel became a Subscriber and a Member of the Association and the Andhra Lutheran Conference, South Andhra Lutheran Church and the Arcot Lutheran Church made annual token contributions.

The College was named after the Rev. Dr. William Meston, a distinguished Principal of the Madras Christian College. The institution which thus grew into the Meston Training College had itself a distinguished history. Founded in 1851 by the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, of the former Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the Wesley High School was one of the first institutions to be affiliated with the Madras University on its incorporation in 1857. A collegiate class was opened in 1861. In 1862 the foundations of the original block of the present buildings were laid. (Additions were completed in 1886, 1907, 1914, 1922 and 1929.) In 1876 the Wesleyan Missionary Society agreed to co-operate in the development of the Free Church of Scotland Institution into the Madras Christian College; and the earlier ambitions of a purely denominational first grade college at Royapettah were subordinated to more liberal plans for a strong united Christian college. The Wesley College had a record of creditable work as an Intermediate college until it was closed in 1933 in view of the present union scheme. The Wesley High School continues as the Practising School of the Meston Training College.

The affairs of the College are vested in an Association of representatives of the Subscribers, registered in Madras. The College and the Practising School are managed by a Board of Directors to which the Subscribers, the Associate Subscribers, the College staff, the Tamilnad Christian Council, the Andhra Christian Council and other Christian bodies appoint their representatives.

This College co-operates with other Training colleges and the University, in the conduct of the M.Ed. course. As a result of negotiations during 1943-44, it was made possible for the opening of the course for a higher degree in Education, known as the Bachelor of Education Degree. This was as a result of the co-operation between the Department of Experimental Psychology of the Saidapet Teachers' College and the Lady Willingdon Training College (both maintained by the Government of Madras), the St. Christopher's Training College and the Meston Training College. Its main objective and importance is for promoting the study of and research into educational problems.

The College was affiliated in 'Basic Education'—one of the optional subjects offered for the B.T. Degree course. The College introduced in 1947 a special course on Methods of Moral Instruction.

Owing to the generosity of the Methodist Mission a second new hostel was opened in 1947. The commodious premises known as 'Kobe Lodge', adjacent to the College, was lent at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum. With this addition, the College has become predominantly residential and added to its efficiency and solved the problem of accommodation of the increasing number of students owing to the addition of M.Ed. course. This new hostel is known as "Wesley Hostel".

From the inception of this College, the emphasis has been on the practical aspect of teaching. In addition to the Practising School attached to the College, the students have been visiting a number of High Schools in the city for observation and practice on one day each week. A feature of the College work has been the training in Handicrafts, for which two periods in the week are given for all the students in small groups. Under the new scheme most of the students are making all kinds of useful and instructive teaching aids.

A feature of the Meston Training College Fellowship is that members of the College staff and all past and present students of the College are eligible for membership. The Fellowship of the College, with its various sectional associations, carries out interesting and useful programmes of meetings.

The Audio-Visual programme was developed during 1948-49. In 1950-51 twenty-two students attended the Audio-Visual Institute conducted at Madras by the Rev. Dr. D. F. Bright, and held in the college premises. There is now a separate Audio-Visual room with full equipment.

In co-operation with the staff of St. Christopher's Training College the members of the College staff prepared a "Teachers' and Authors' List" of 1000 important Tamil words, which was published in September 1943. The object of the word count was to assist the production of graded literature in the Adult Literacy Campaign.

A research study on 'Guidance' is being conducted by the members of the College who are at present handling these classes in Forms II and III of the High School attached and are collecting data. Four members of staff are also giving special assistance in the choice and preparation of teaching aids. Members of staff who have had special training are conducting studies on the workshop of learning with reference to the B.T. subjects.

The American Evangelical Mission and the authorities of the St. Christopher's Training College have made it possible to get the services

of the Rev. E. Q. Menzel during 1949-50. He not only met groups of B.T. students and gave them talks on Tests and Measurement in Education but also provided valuable direction and guidance to the M.Ed. students in their educational experiments and research. Professor Lionel Billows gave a course of lectures and demonstration lessons in the methods of teaching English.

The sanctioned strength of the College for the B.T. class (formerly L.T.) was sixty in 1937. On the request of the Principal in 1950, the strength was raised to sixty-five.

A second hostel, ' Wesley Hostel ', was opened in an adjacent building through the generosity of the Methodist Missionary Society.

The whole matter of providing extra accommodation is under the active consideration of the management and it is hoped that the Subscribers will give every sympathetic consideration to the proposals when submitted. The College and the Practising School are now accommodated entirely in buildings provided by the Methodist Mission.

The President of the Board of Direction of the College is Dr. P. V. Cherian and the Principal is Sri D. T. Chiranjivi.

The Wesley High School continues to be the chief Practising School of the College. When the University was founded in 1857, this School was one of the first schools to be affiliated to it and to prepare pupils for its Entrance Examination.

ST. ANN'S TRAINING COLLEGE, MANGALORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1943

Principal : SISTER M. CARMELITA, A.C., M.A., L.T.

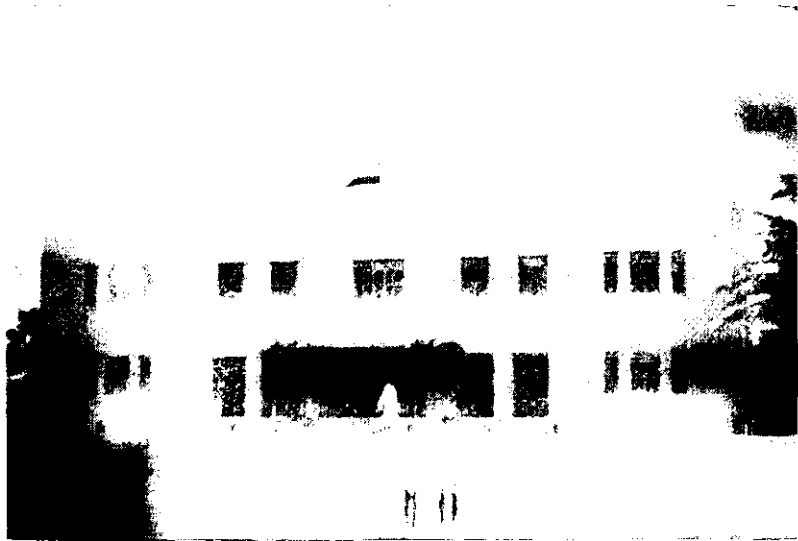
THE Apostolic Carmel is a religious congregation of Indian Sisters, which runs 3 Arts Colleges, 3 Secondary Training Schools, 44 High Schools, 17 Elementary Schools and 13 Orphanages. As early as 1890, it had established a Secondary and Elementary Training School at St. Ann's. The Elementary Training School was closed down in 1929, and in 1931, the management began working for the establishment of a training college, but the proposal was considered premature then. However, St. Ann's Training College was founded in 1943 and was affiliated to the University of Madras. It was the first training college in this University area to be founded outside Madras City. The College started working in July 1943 with 20 students on the rolls. In 1946, the strength was raised to 30. It has remained 30 since, as this small number is considered ideal for real and thorough training. In 1951, the classes were shifted to the new block which was just then completed.

The courses of study offered in the College are in accordance with the B.T. Degree syllabus of the Madras University, and the special subjects in which instruction is given are English, Social Studies, Science and Mathematics.

During the thirteen years of its existence 374 students have been trained in the B.T. department. In the Secondary Training Section over 2,600 have been trained.

Special emphasis on teacher training has been the keynote of this educational institute, the Apostolic Carmel. St. Ann's prepares the teachers keeping in mind the noble principles of the Great Teacher Who said : " I am come that they may have life and have it more abundantly."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYALAYA TEACHERS' COLLEGE, PERIANAICKENPALAYAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1950

Principal: SRI K. ARUNACHALAM, M.A., L.T.

THE SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYALAYA, a branch of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Calcutta, was founded by Sri T. S. Avinashilingam in 1930. It was affiliated to the Ramakrishna Mission in 1934 and in the same year Mahatma Gandhi laid its foundation stone. In 1937 it became a full-fledged high school. The Basic School was started in 1940 and the Basic Training School in 1942. A few years later, a Rural Dispensary began to function there. In 1950 the Teachers' Training College was opened. 1951 saw the opening of the School of Engineering. In 1956, a Physical Training College, a School of Engineering (for Diploma course) and a School of Agriculture were also started.

In the beginning, instruction was given in the Training College in four subjects, namely, Basic Education, Social Studies, Mathematics and Tamil. In April 1951, affiliation was secured for teaching English and in May 1952 sanction was obtained for teaching Science as well. Provision

has also been made for the teaching of two crafts, wood-work and cardboard modelling.

A three-storeyed building to house 70 students was completed in the year 1952. There are 10 single rooms and 16 rooms which could accommodate 4 persons each. The College is a residential one and all the teacher-trainees reside in the hostel as a self-governing community. The hostel consists of a three-storeyed building with a common prayer hall. The work of the College and the hostel is planned and shared by the trainees themselves. Quarters are provided for the staff also.

At first the sanctioned strength of the students was 50 and then in 1953-54 it was increased to 60. From the year 1955-56 the strength has been increased to 75.

The first Principal of the College was Sri K. Appalachari. From 1953 onwards Sri K. Arunachalam continues to be the Principal.

The College provides for religious instruction and has a scheme for the utilisation of festivals for the purpose of education.

The College is housed in 'Appar Nilayam'. In June 1956, a Stadium-cum-Pavilion was added to the buildings of the College. Also there are spacious playgrounds. The Curriculum Laboratory, Audio-Visual Laboratory, Psychology Laboratory, Research Department and Extension Department form different sections of the Teachers' College.

The College Curriculum Laboratory consists of more than 1500 volumes of approved text-books for Secondary Schools. In the laboratory, a word study has been started to analyse word frequencies in the text-books for the first five grades. Preparation of picture models for illustration of ideas and stories in Tamil literature is also undertaken.

The Psychology Laboratory contains about 50 items of apparatus which include Sense Tests (Weight, Heat, Vision, Hearing etc.), Intelligence Tests of performance type, Aptitude Tests, Perception (illusion) demonstrations, Instruments of measurement, and other standard items of psychological apparatus. In the year 1955-56, the students and staff together constructed a series of interesting demonstrations illustrating the various factors operative in human perception such as past experience, assumptions, point of view, interests, etc. The Psychology Laboratory has been steadily growing in its scope of activity ever since its inception.

The College has a well-equipped Audio-Visual department. There are sound film projectors, filmstrip projectors, magic lantern, record-player and tape-recorder. Beside these, there are 310 filmstrips, 16 m.m. films,

slides and Linguaphone records. The students are given practical training in handling these equipments and applying them for class-room teaching.

Under the provision of a grant made by the Government of India, a Research Project on the formulation of new type tests in Tamil for the age group of 11 to 14 was started in October 1954. Two teachers have been appointed as 'fellows' to help in the work on these tests.

During the year 1955-56, work was done in all the six subjects, but with special emphasis on English and Science. In the case of English, tests in reading comprehension, vocabulary, language usage, spelling, punctuation and capitalization were prepared and printed. Tests in Science were prepared and printed containing questions in Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Physics and Chemistry.

The tests in English and Science were administered in a rough sampling of 12 schools in Coimbatore District. After administering and scoring the tests, detailed item—analysis—was done for each test. The standardised tests together with guide manuals for them, a monograph describing in detail the various steps in test construction and a bulletin on the new-type testing would be published shortly.

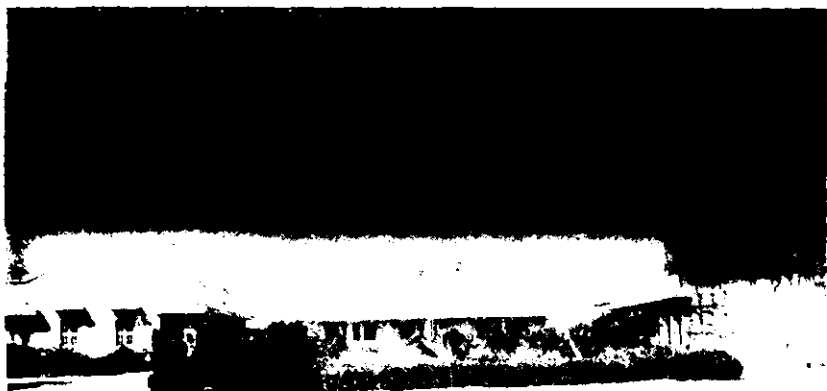
The staff and students of this College conduct extension work in the surrounding villages in conjunction with the Rural Service Department of the Vidyalaya.

The Government of India, with the aid of the Ford Foundation and the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States, have selected twenty-four Teachers' Colleges in the country for establishing Extension Departments. This College is one among them. A full-time co-ordinator has been appointed for this in July 1955.

Under the auspices of the Extension department of the College, week-end courses in the teaching of English are organised, in Tiruppur and Mettupalayam.

A study-circle has been formed to investigate cases of problem children. The excellent library in the Vidyalaya was utilised for organising a book exhibition on the various fields in education.

DR. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR TRAINING COLLEGE, KARAIKUDI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1950

Principal : SRI P. DURAIKANNOO, M.A., L.T.

SRI D. S. REDDI, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, when he visited the Alagappa College on 2nd September 1949, suggested that a training college might also be opened there to man the increasing number of Secondary Schools in this State. A little later, Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, stressed the need for more training colleges : and his appeal evoked immediate response from Dr. Alagappa Chettiar who founded the Alagappa Chettiar Training College in 1950. Temporary accommodation was provided in the Mathematics block of the Alagappa Arts College. Sri I. N. Menon, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon), Retired Director of Public Instruction, Travancore-Cochin, was appointed the Principal of the College.

The College commenced its work with the full complement of 50 students sanctioned by the University. The College was formally inaugurated by Dr. C. R. Reddi, on 27th July 1950.

The growth of the College during the past six years has been phenomenal. In 1951, the University permitted the admission of 70 students. In July

1951, the College moved into its new campus and the classes were accommodated in temporary sheds constructed to house them. In the same campus the Trust started the Alagappa Model High School on 4th July 1951 with Forms I and to IV, and this to a certain extent gave facilities for "practice teaching". In 1953-54, the strength of the College was further raised to 75, and in 1955-56 to 100. The strength of the Model High School also increased; Forms V and VI were opened and the first batch of students was presented for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1954. The present strength of 360 pupils in 11 sections of the High School has been able to afford ample facilities for the observation and preliminary "practice teaching" of the student-trainees of the Training College. The present strength of the College is 100 and the staff consists of the Principal, two Professors, 6 Lecturers, one Physical Director and one Arts and Crafts Instructor.

Ever since the College moved into its own compound, seven blocks of buildings have been built with a long quadrangle in the middle. The central building is coming up briskly and it will be a beautiful granite structure which will house the Administrative section, the Library and Reading Room, and the Audio-Visual Education department. The laboratories for the Psychology, Social Studies and the Mathematics departments have been envisaged, as also an "instructional material centre". The Model High School conducts a play-for-all programme in which the student-trainees also are active participants.

The College started with a rented hostel for boarders. It has an accommodating capacity of 40 students. In 1956, a second rented hostel for the non-vegetarian students also was opened. Out of a strength of 100 students, 60 are residents in the hostels. The College bus conveys the students to the College. The Trust has on hand a building scheme for the hostel at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs which will be built in close proximity to the College.

The Managing Body of the Training College is the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust and the founder Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, is the President of the Board of Trustees for life. Sri K. V. Al. M. Ramanathan Chettiar is the Correspondent of the College for life. During the latter's absence from India since April 1955 the President himself officiated as the Correspondent from April to July 1955. Thereafter Sri C. V. Ct. V. Venkatachalam Chettiar, one of the Trustees, has been officiating as Secretary of the Trust and Correspondent of the Training College and its associate institutions.

During these six years the Training College has undertaken and carried out activities conducive to the promotion of critical thinking and a lively interest in social and educational problems. The departments of

Science and Social Studies have been periodically organising Health and Community Surveys. In 1953, when the modified scheme of elementary education was the topic of the day, the students of the College visited as many as 90 elementary schools in the neighbouring districts and brought back answers to a questionnaire prepared under the guidance of Dr. B. B. Dey who was then a member of the Parulekar Committee appointed by the Government to examine the scheme. The subject departments have been preparing and administering achievement tests with a view to standardising them for use in the 'practising schools' associated with the Training College. The Professor of Psychology has started an investigation to see if tests of the new type are suitable for attainment testing at the B.T. Level. In November 1955, on the occasion of the visit of our Rashtrapathi, the students of the College organised an exhibition of educational aids and materials, mainly home-made, and the thousands of parents and hundreds of teachers who visited the exhibition expressed appreciation of the care and thoroughness which went into its organisation. The Psychology section put on show numerous exhibits pertaining to experimental work.

When the College was inaugurated in 1950, it was the wish of Dr. Chettiar, the founder, that it should eventually blossom into a centre of educational research. It looks as if it is very near getting that wish fulfilled. The Central Ministry of Education has already sanctioned a scheme of research under the auspices of the College in Child Training and Vocational Guidance. The members of the staff, at the suggestion of the Ministry, have proposed themes of educational research for investigation under the auspices of the College. The College is also in correspondence with the Ministry for the introduction of extension service and, in anticipation of their sanction, new courses have been planned for the in-service training of Secondary School teachers, both in the campus of the College and in different parts of Ramanathapuram District.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1950

SRI C. P. KESAVA THARAGAN, B.A., F. L. L.
Lecturer-in-charge.

THIS COLLEGE was started in July 1950 at Palghat and was attached to the Government Victoria College there to cater to the needs of Malayalee candidates wishing to undergo Teachers' Training. In May 1951, the College was transferred to Kozhikode and was housed in the old School of Commerce buildings. In 1953-54 a Model High School was opened with Forms I to IV and subsequently both V and VI Forms were opened. The present strength of the Model High School is 219.

The number of candidates admitted to the College has risen from 84 in 1950-51 to 99 in 1956-57.

The College is affiliated for the re-organised B.T. course with the following subjects :--Malayalam, English, General Science, Mathematics and Social Studies.

The first Principal of the College was Sri P. Kochunni Panicker. Sri C. P. Kesava Tharagan is now in-charge.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, MANGALORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1950

Principal : SRI O. S. ANCHAN, M.A., L.T.

THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, Mangalore, was started in July 1950 to meet the persistent demand for a training college catering to the teaching needs of the Kannada speaking areas of the former Madras State. As a temporary measure, the College was housed in the premises of the Government Arts College, Mangalore, and was under the administrative control of the Principal of that College even though the Principal of the Training College held an independent status as the head of the Training College. The formal inauguration of this new Training College was performed by the Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, the then State Minister for Education, on 19th July 1950.

In November 1950, the College was shifted to its present premises, when a temporary shed for its use was constructed by the Government at a cost of Rs. 15,000. At the same time the College attained an independent

status when the full administrative control was taken over by the Principal. The College continues to be housed in the temporary structure. From 1st June 1951, the Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore, along with the Model School consisting of classes from Class V to Form III, was brought under the administrative control of the Principal. In July 1956 the Government was pleased to order the opening of Form IV in order to raise the status of the Model Section from a Middle School to a High School.

The management of the College vests with the Government of Madras under the immediate control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The Government have constituted an Advisory Council for the College with the Principal as the Convener to act as a liaison agency between the public and the College. The College Council is composed of all the members of the teaching staff of the collegiate department.

The College provides instruction for the B.T. course, and is affiliated to the University of Madras which prescribes the syllabus and regulations and conducts the examination for the B.T. Degree. The Secondary Training School for men which is now a part of the College, provides instruction for 40 student trainees in the two years' Secondary Training course. The College also provides instruction for the Pandits' Training course (Kannada) if 10 or more candidates offer to undergo it at a time. For the Pandits' Training and Secondary Training courses, the syllabi and the Regulations are framed by the Department of Education and the examinations are conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

The first Principal of the College was Sri P. Ramanand Rao, M.A., L.T. The present Principal is Sri O. S. Anchan, M.A., L.T.

This College which trains students for the B.T. Degree examination of the Madras University offers the following combinations in optional subjects :

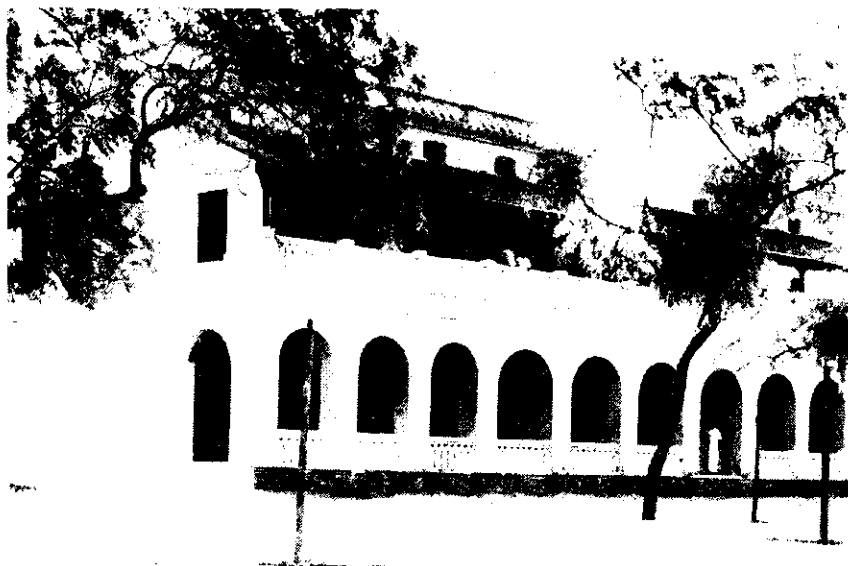
Kannada and Science.
 Kannada and Mathematics,
 Kannada and Social Studies,
 English and Science,
 English and Mathematics,
 English and Social Studies, and
 Science and Mathematics.

The sanctioned strength of the College is 50. In the first instance, the College was permitted to admit only men students. But later on, as a result of representations made by the citizens of Mangalore, the University of Madras has permitted the admission of 10 women students within the sanctioned strength of 50. In July 1952 the University of Madras permitted

the admission of 55 students and this number was since raised to 65 in July 1953 in order to meet the large demand for teachers in the Kannada area. The strength of the College was 44 in 1950. Though it rose to 63 in 1953 it is now again 44.

There is a proposal to provide the College with permanent buildings costing Rs. 5 lakhs approximately, under the Second Five-Year Plan.

ST. XAVIER'S TRAINING COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1950

Principal : THE REV. W. UTARID, S.J.,
M.A., LL.B., PH.D.

THE COLLEGE was started by the Society of Jesus in June 1950. The dearth of teachers properly trained to whom young pupils could be entrusted in the large number of high schools in the State was the reason why the management thought of a training college which could at least serve the needs of the southernmost districts of the Madras State.

The Managing Body consists of five members :—

the Provincial of the Madurai Province of the Society of Jesus—President ex-officio,
the Rector of St. Xavier's College—Vice-President ex-officio,
the Principal of St. Xavier's Teachers' Training College—Secretary,
the Headmaster of the Model School (St. Xavier's High School), and
the University Representative.

In 1950 temporary affiliation for three years was given by the Madras University, to admit thirty students. But the number of applications received ranged from 83 in 1950 to 210 in 1955. Later permanent sanction was given by the University to admit forty students. In spite of this, almost

every year the Principal has to ask the University for permission to admit a few more students than the sanctioned strength.

The original accommodation was just enough to start the College. The building has since been extended to provide a suitable staff room and a spacious library. Incidentally the extension of the building has provided more space for the display of the articles in the museum.

The Model High School is a large one with 41 sections. There are, also, quite a number of High Schools both in the town and in the neighbourhood to which the pupil teachers are sent for regular teaching practice.

The library is slowly but steadily being equipped with the best of books available in each subject.

Little by little the apparatus for teaching General Science is increasing. There are first-rate models of the different parts and organs of the human body for the teaching of Physiology. A sound projector with accessories, a magic lantern, and microscopes have been gradually added to the laboratory equipment. The present Principal has made apparatus for demonstrating colour phenomena, gestalt perception, laws of attention and remembering etc.

Through the annual citizenship camp, and lectures and practical activity during the term, the College strives its best to instil a spirit of loyalty and patriotism into the students and to make them worthy members of the society. The College Parliament trains them to take their place in society intelligently and co-operatively. In various ways they are given opportunities to acquire the skill and competence which a good citizen ought to possess. They are helped to understand the dignity of manual labour. They are drawn into all forms of social service. Through the co-operation of the local authorities it is hoped that more will be achieved in this direction.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KOMARAPALAYAM



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal : SRI S. ARUMUGA MUDALIAR,
M.A., B.O.L., L.T.

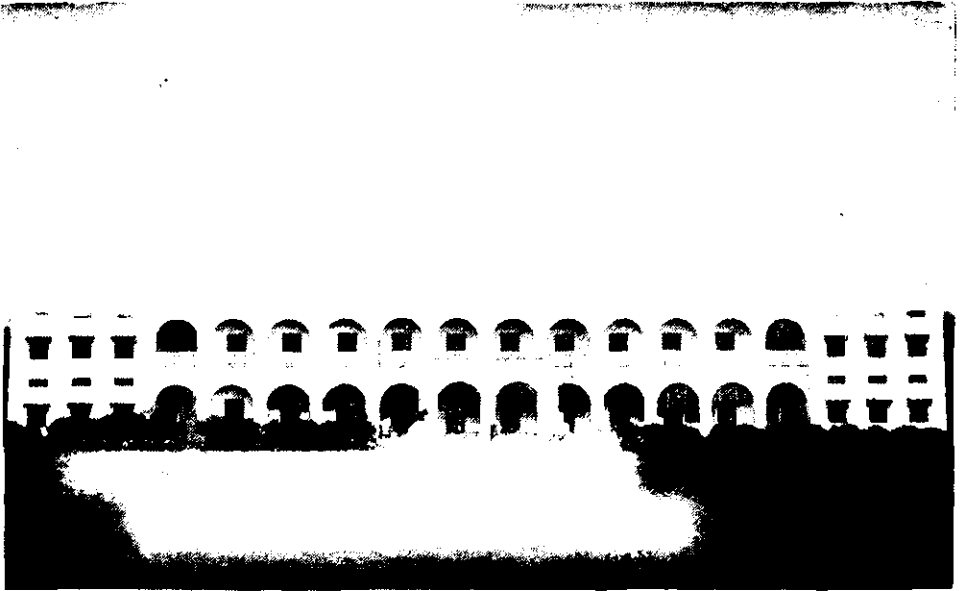
THIS is one of the five training colleges opened in the Madras University area during 1955-56 to supply the great demand for trained teachers in Secondary and Training Schools. The College is a Government managed institution, and buildings have been lent to the Government by the Local Building Committee to run this College.

It was affiliated to the Madras University in Mathematics, Tamil, English and Social Studies. In the present year affiliation in Science was secured and two more additional rooms were added to meet the demands of the new subject. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was allotted by Government to equip the Science department with which it was possible to build up the Science department on a sound basis. Another amount of Rs. 6,000 for furniture and Rs. 4,000 for library have been sanctioned for the same department during the year.

Mr. S. Isaac, M.A., L.T., was the Principal of this College for the first academic year 1955-56 and the present Principal is Sri S. Arumuga Mudaliar, M.A., B.O.L., L.T.

The strength of the College has risen from 46 in the first year to 75 in the second year which is the sanctioned strength for the College. To accommodate the increased strength a new hall is under construction this year. As Methods of teaching Science has been newly started as a subject of study during 1956-57, two more additional rooms have been constructed to house the Science department. There are playgrounds to the extent of about six acres and other necessary amenities are also provided.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, PUDUKKOTTAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal : SRI S. PALANISAMI, M.A., L.T.

IN consonance with the proposals for the development of education in the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of Madras opened three State-managed training colleges for graduate teachers at Komarapalayam, Pudukkottai and Vellore. The Training College at Pudukkottai started functioning from the 28th July 1955. Affiliation was granted by the Madras University and provision was made for the following optional subjects :— Methods of teaching English, Tamil, Social Studies and Mathematics. Further affiliation was obtained in July 1956 in the Teaching of General Science. The College is at present located in the main block of the Sri Brahadambal Government High School.

Besides the Principal, there are nine members on the staff of the College, two gazetted Lecturers, five Assistant Lecturers, one Physical Director and one Craft Instructor. Sri S. Palanisami is the Principal since its foundation.

The sanctioned strength of the College is 75. 67 students were admitted originally in 1955.

The Brahadambal Government High School, the Tirugokarnam Board High School and the T.E.L.C. Mission High School co-operate with the College in providing facilities for teaching practice. This year three more schools (viz., Kulapathi Baliyah Secondary School, Saradha Secondary School and Subbaramier Secondary School) have been requisitioned to facilitate more equitable distribution of the student trainees. The teaching practice period of five weeks is split up into two units. The first two weeks are devoted to observation, while in the later three weeks the students have to give 16 lessons in each of their two optional subjects.

The students are also taught to manipulate film and film strip projectors, the radio and other visual aids. A sound film projector a film-strip projector, 8 silent educational films, 43 film-strips, a radio and a tape recorder have been purchased for the College. With the new affiliation in Science a sum of Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned for laboratory equipment.

Equipment costing nearly Rs. 1,000 has been bought for fret-work, cardboard modelling, book-binding and pottery-painting. It is expected to expand this section to cater to the varying aptitudes of the students.

Two volleyball courts and one badminton court were opened for the use of students. The Intra-mural tournaments and sports were held on House basis. As physical education is an integral part of the B.T. curriculum, every student is trained in the organisation of field, and small-area games and to conduct physical training classes.

The students of the College went on excursion trip to the local museum and the Sittannavasal caves and also conducted an economic survey at Thiravappur, a suburb of Pudukottai.

The library contains at present about 700 volumes acquired at a cost of nearly Rs. 5,000. Some books have also been kindly loaned by the Rajah's College and the office of the Special Officer for Education. The College is subscribing for about 20 journals of particular interest and use to teachers. The British Council is supplying free some valuable journals like 'History To-day' and 'Child Education'. This year a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for the acquisition of books on Science Teaching.

Sanction has been accorded by Government for the construction of a Science block at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Under the Development Scheme of the Government of India, proposals have been sent up for constructing a separate College building and hostel blocks. The proposals are expected to materialise this year.

VIVEKANANDA TRAINING COLLEGE, TIRUPAROYTURAI



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955

Principal : SRI S. KRISHNAN, M.A., L.T.

THE VIVEKANANDA TRAINING COLLEGE AT TIRUPAROYTURAI in the Tiruchirapalli District was founded by the Sri Ramakrishna Mission in 1955 and affiliated to the University of Madras in the B.T. course. The College is managed by the Sri Ramakrishna Mission and inculcates in the students the high ideals for which the Mission itself stands.

It began with a strength of 60, and the present strength is 65. The College is now housed in a rented building. Permanent buildings are under construction.

The first Principal of the College was Sri S. Arumuga Mudaliar of the Madras Education Service. The present Principal is Sri S. Krishnan, M.A., L.T.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, TUTICORIN



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1955

Principal: SRI K. R. APPALACHARIAR, M.A., I.T.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, TUTICORIN, was founded in July 1955 to train graduate teachers. It is housed in a spacious building put up at a cost of Rs. 1,12,500. The College is affiliated to the University of Madras. The College started with a strength of 60. It offers instruction in 5 optional subjects:—English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Basic Education. Permission was granted by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to use four of the local High Schools for teaching practice. For Basic Education practice, however, three of the Senior Basic Schools near Srivilliputtur, Nachiarpatti, Ramachandrapuram and Reddiarpatti are used. The strength of the College has now been raised to 80. Besides the existing combinations of optional subjects namely, English and Mathematics, English and Science, English and Social Studies, Basic Education and Mathematics, Basic Education and Science and Basic Education and Social Studies, provision has been made this year for the combination of the optional subjects Mathematics and Science. A separate Lecturer to teach the Methods of Teaching Science was appointed in July 1956. The Director of Public Instruction who was addressed to permit teaching

practice in all the six Boys' High Schools in the locality (S. A. V. High School, St. Fr. Xavier's High School, Seena Vana High School, Subbiah Vidyalayam Boys' High School, Karapettai Nadar High School and Caldwell High School) granted the necessary permission. Meanwhile the management of one of these High Schools viz., Subbiah Vidyalayam Boys' High School, was taken over by the College and it is being run by it as a Model School. Shortly after the transfer was effected, the College committee arranged for the construction of a permanent building in the New Colony. A structure 310' x 20' containing 16 class-rooms has been planned. For audio-visual education provision has been made for a 16 m.m. projector and film-strip projector.

A good start has been made in the matter of the Library. Various educational and general journals and periodicals are subscribed for. The College Council helps the Principal in the administration of the College. Besides the College Union, there are various sectional associations which meet regularly and discuss various problems.

Sri M. C. Veerabahu, B.A., B.L., is the Chairman of the College Governing Body, and Sri A. P. C. Veerabahu, B.A., is the Honorary Secretary.

Professor K. R. Applachari, M.A., L.T., is the Principal.

To meet the demand for increased accommodation certain additions to the College building were made in the current year. Two rooms on either side of the building have been completed and verandahs on the sides are nearing completion, making available more space for staff room, reading-room and library and workshop.

The first Citizenship Training Camp was run efficiently and successfully at the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Mangalagiri, an ideal site for camping, in September, 1955. The campers showed great presence of mind, skill and resourcefulness.

There are opportunities for extra-curricular activities in the College. A manuscript magazine was brought out containing numerous articles, sketches and pictures connected with the life of the College during the year.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, VELLORE



Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India

Principal—SRI S. V. CHITTI BABU, M.A., B.L.

THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, Vellore, was started in 1955. It was affiliated to the University of Madras in the B.T. course in the following subjects :—English, Tamil, Mathematics, and Social studies. The College has been further affiliated in General Science since July 1956. It started with a strength of 35 students, which has now increased to 57.

A hostel has been opened this year with 30 students on its rolls. Proposals have been submitted for the acquisition of 22 acres of land in the Katpadi township and also for the sanction of the amount required for the construction of buildings for the College, Model High School to be attached to it, the College hostel and residential quarters for the members of the staff. This is expected to be sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan at an early date.

The College is interesting itself in extra-curricular activities like Inter-collegiate Debate held by the Rotary Club of Vellore. Sri D. Varadachari won and got the shield for the College.

The Principal of the College is Sri S. V. Chitti Babu since its foundation.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, COIMBATORE



YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1956

Principal : SRIMATHI N. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,
B.A. (HONS.), L.T.

THIS is a new college which has come into existence this year under the Second Five-Year Plan, and is affiliated to the Madras University. The College was started in July 1956 when the Principal, Srimathi N. Shanmugasundaram, assumed charge. It was formally inaugurated on August 6th by Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, then Minister for Industries and Commerce, Government of India, under the presidentship of Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance, Government of Madras.

The College has 75 students on its roll. There is a hostel attached to it where 41 students reside under the supervision of a Deputy Warden. The College offers the following optionals :—Mathematics, General Science, Social Studies, Tamil and English.

THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, MADURAI



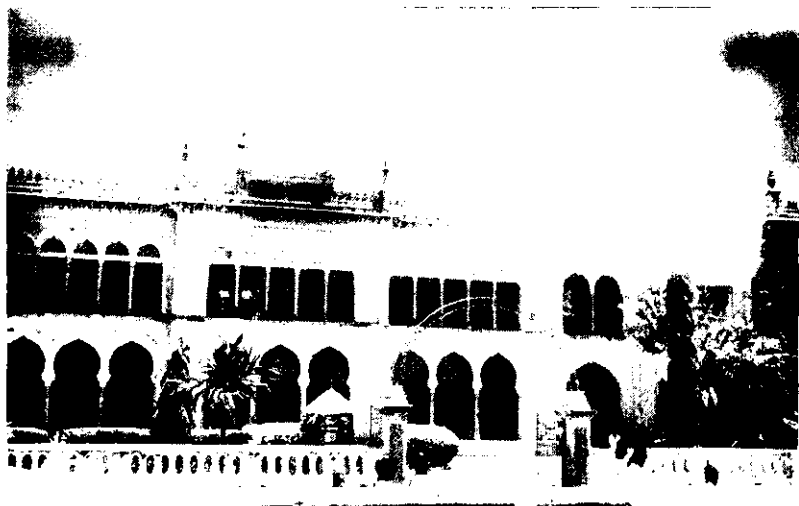
YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1956

Principal : SRI S. A. JAIN, M.A., L.T.

IN view of the dearth of trained teachers, the Thiagarajar College of Preceptors was founded in 1956, affiliated to the University of Madras. It is under the management of the Thyagesar Trust at Madurai, with Sri Karimuthu Thiagaraja Chettiar as its President. Sri S. A. Jain, M.A., L.T., is the Principal of the College. The College started functioning on 29th June 1956 with a strength of 60 admitted to the B.T. course. The five optionals offered are English, Tamil, Science, Mathematics and Social Studies. The following combinations are now offered by the College : English and Social Studies ; English and Science ; English and Mathematics ; Tamil and Social Studies ; Science and Tamil ; Science and Mathematics and Tamil and English.

It is hoped that a separate training college for women may be started next academic year. If that were to be delayed, facilities may be provided for the admission of women in the College of Preceptors. The management is planning to run Extra Services and institute the M.Ed. in course of time.

THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1936

Principal : SRI BERTIE A. D'SOUZA, B.V.Sc.

AFTER the inauguration of the Civil Veterinary Department in 1892 as a separate department of Government to administer to the Veterinary needs of this State, the necessity for an institution for imparting Veterinary education was keenly felt, and the Government accordingly started this institute in 1903 in a rented building known as the "Dobbin Hall" in Vepery, near the Veterinary Hospital belonging to the S.P.C.A. This institute was subsequently designed as a College. The College staff then consisted of only one part-time Principal, an Assistant Principal and three Lecturers. Later, permanent buildings were constructed and occupied in 1905. The post of the Principal was made full-time in 1905, and further extensions to the buildings and staff were made from time to time.

The staff of the College has expanded to such a proportion that at present there are 10 Professors, 10 Lecturers, 35 Assistant Lecturers, 6 Demonstrators and other skilled and unskilled workers to man the 15 departments of this College. There is also one full-time Research Officer, a Regional Sterility Officer and a Physical Director.

The main College building, a fine piece of architecture, houses the departments of Pharmacology, Dairy Science, Chemistry and Animal Genetics and the college office, besides providing accommodation for three classrooms, the library and the common rooms for students—for men and women separately. The Anatomy and Histology departments with preparation room and a museum form a separate block which is situated away from the main building. The Physiology, Bio-chemistry, and Hygiene, Animal Nutrition laboratories, a gallery hall, small animals' operation theatres and a few kennels for dogs are situated in the old Dobbin Hall, now improved and extended with all necessary amenities. The laboratory block on the eastern side holds the Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Biology departments, the Flaying and Meat Inspection departments and the experimental poultry unit with a common laboratory and also a postmortem room. The Medicine and Surgery departments, more connected with the hospital, are situated in between the main buildings and the Anatomy theatre. The College has attached to it a large hospital with different wards for both in- and out-patients and a well-equipped operation theatre with X-Ray and Actinotherapy apparatus. There is also a good hostel attached to this College which accommodates not only students of this State needing hostel facilities but also those coming from other neighbouring States as also foreign.

The College hospital and laboratories are equipped with modern apparatus, equipment and appliances. Ailing domestic animals and birds are given treatment, employing the best techniques and affording excellent training to students in Veterinary Science. The presence of different breeds of breeding bulls, a few milch cows, a good poultry unit and the artificial insemination section affords ample opportunities for training in matters pertaining to animal husbandry.

In the field of control of animal diseases, the position of this College has been unique. From its very inception, the College, besides teaching, has bestowed time and attention on diagnostic work, research and investigation on animal diseases of economic importance. Some of the members of the staff and a few of the alumni of the College, who are employed outside this State have secured recognition for having played an appreciable role in the development of control measures against animal diseases and in animal husbandry.

An important landmark in the history of the College has been its affiliation to the University of Madras in the year 1936, till which time a Diploma course was run and students passing out were awarded the G.M.V.C. Diploma. This naturally raised the status of this College, unattained by any other Veterinary College in India then, for it could train students for the examination of B.V.Sc. Degree of the University of Madras. The B.V.Sc.

Degree course at that time extended to three years and one term, and was run concurrently. In 1938, the duration of the Diploma course was extended to four years, giving prominence to the subject of Animal Husbandry and in keeping pace with this, the duration of the Degree course was extended to five years, both being run concurrently. With a view to have a uniform curricula of studies in similar institutions in India and as recommended by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the duration of the Degree course was curtailed to four years and one term from the year 1946-47, abolishing the Diploma course which came to a virtual close in 1952.

The syllabus and curriculum of studies underwent periodical revision with the steady growth of knowledge in Animal Husbandry and in veterinary Science. The B.V.Sc. Degree course of four years and one term which was introduced in 1946 has been a well-balanced one of a high standard, and has aimed at providing a good knowledge in all the branches of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

With a view to meet the dearth of qualified veterinarians and also to provide a cheaper agency to undertake routine duties of the veterinarians in rural areas, a course of two years' duration, known as the "Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course", was started in the year 1948. Candidates of the age of 16 to 22 years with S.S.L.C. qualification were admitted to this course. This was abolished in 1954, by which time 250 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors had passed out. These personnel relieved veterinarians of their routine duties in the field of inoculation, emasculation etc., and thus helped them to concentrate on more important problems relating to the improvement of livestock through proper feeding, management and breeding. This course was intended to give primarily knowledge in the subjects relating to Veterinary Science with special emphasis on Animal Husbandry so as to enable the candidates after training to perform the duties of Stockmen. The duration of the course was 11 months. Candidates of the age of 17 to 22 years with S.S.L.C. qualification (eligible for college studies) are admitted to this course.

With a view to adopt better methods of flaying and to reduce the huge loss caused through faulty methods in this State, and to help the production of quality hides and skins for the industry and export trade, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the starting of a Flaying School in this College in the year 1953. This scheme seeks to train professional flayers and also Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, who in turn, would train flayers in the mofussil. The training is spread over a period of three months and the course of instruction given consists of theoretical instructions, demonstration and practical work.

To overcome the shortage of trained personnel in the field of Parasitology, a post-graduate Diploma course in Veterinary Parasitology was

instituted in the College in the year 1955-56 with grant-in-aid from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This course is intended to train veterinarians for the survey and control of parasitic diseases of domestic animals in the various States in India. The duration of this course is 9 months.

The College also conducts as and when necessary post-graduate Refresher course for the graduates employed in the Animal Husbandry Department of this State with a view to put them abreast of modern developments in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

In the field of higher veterinary education, this College has given a lead to other colleges of this kind. It was the first college in this country, to afford facilities for both teachers and past students for conducting post-graduate research work in several fields connected with Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry leading to the award of research degrees like M.Sc., Ph.D., and D.Sc., of the Madras University. So far 6 M.Sc. and 1 Ph.D., Degrees have been awarded in the faculty of Veterinary Science of this University. For the first time, in the whole of the country, lady students were admitted in this College to the B.V.Sc. course in 1948, the first of whom graduated in the year 1952.

It may also be mentioned that attempts to manufacture biological products against Rinderpest and other fatal livestock diseases in this State were undertaken at this College in 1928, much earlier than the creation of the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine in 1932. Sustained research work on diseases like Nasal Schistosomiasis, Helminthic diseases of animals, Bovine lymphangitis, Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia, Rhinosporidiosis, Avain monocytosis etc., were conducted in the laboratories of this College and the work achieved has contributed much to the knowledge of these diseases and to their control. The College has also done some fundamental research on artificial insemination, and lately also on sperm development in domestic animals. Actually this was the first institution in this country to conduct artificial insemination and research on bovine semen preservation.

Thus, the institution which was started in 1903 (being the fourth in the line of Veterinary colleges established in India) with very modest objectives, limited resources, facilities and staff, has now grown up into one of the premier institutions of its kind, embracing all branches of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. Students come eagerly seeking admission into it from all over the country and from East Asiatic countries like Thailand, Burma, Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon, and from the Middle East. Foreign scholars under the Colombo Plan and the Government of India Cultural Relationship Scholarship Scheme are also studying in this College.

Scientists of repute especially under the F.A.O., W.H.O. and Indo-American Technical Co-operation Scheme etc., visited the College in recent times and were uniformly impressed with the course, the teaching and the quality of work done in the College.

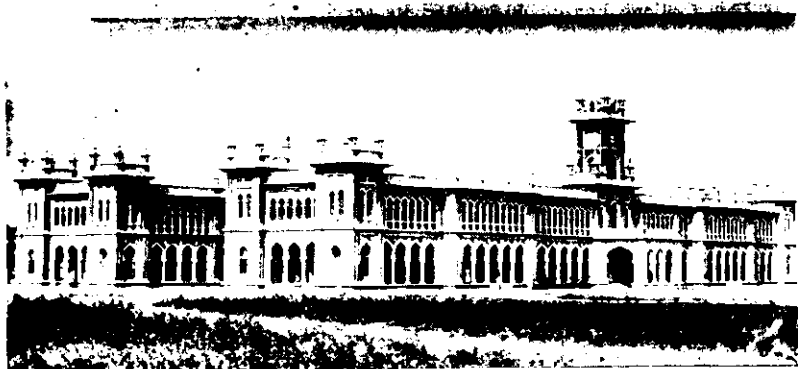
This College having completed its service of 50 years in the cause of economic advancement of animal production, celebrated its Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner in January 1955. The occasion was graced by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who inaugurated the function.

The extent of the land on which the main buildings of this College stand is 3 cawnies, 21 grounds and 1,151 sq. ft. This was purchased in the year 1904 from the Scottish Mission for a sum of Rs. 21,000. As this area was found insufficient for the growth and development of this College, the land measuring over 3 cawnies on which the Dobbin Hall stands and an adjoining piece of land measuring 9 grounds and 287 sq. ft. were purchased for Rs. 12,000. Buildings were constructed in 1904 at a total cost of Rs. 78,800.

A pucca hostel was constructed in 1931. Extensions to the laboratory building for Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology with accommodation for large and small animals and for experiments and investigation of infectious diseases of animals were constructed in 1932. The work of converting the first floor of the Dobbin Hall into additional lecture rooms and a laboratory for practical Physiology and Bio-chemistry and the ground floor into a dog hospital was completed in 1933. In 1936, two common rooms for the students of the hostel were provided in the hostel premises by conversion of the existing room. In 1949 a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs of rupees was sanctioned and utilised for putting up additional buildings and other facilities.

To provide more accommodation to the hostellers, the S.P.C.A. buildings on the eastern side of the hostel was remodelled in the year 1948, and in 1951, a set of 15 rooms with necessary kitchen, dining hall, etc., was constructed. Yet the congestion of students continued, and with a view to obviate this on a permanent basis, the military land and the structures standing over it on the southern side of the hostel were purchased in the year 1955. The construction of a three-storied building in the College at a cost of Rs. 6.67 lakhs to accommodate six departments is engaging the attention of the Government; while the construction of an additional hostel building for the College at a cost of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government, and the work is expected to commence shortly.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE



COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1920

Principal: SRI K. C. NAIK, B.A.G., M.Sc., Ph.D.

THE foundation for agricultural education in Madras was laid when a farm at Saidpet was placed under the control of a committee of private gentlemen in 1868 by the then Collector of Chinglepet to start an agricultural school. Simultaneously, an experienced and trained agriculturist of the Royal College of Cireenster, in the person of Mr. W. R. Robertson, was appointed as Agricultural Reporter to Government with duties to investigate on the agricultural conditions of the districts and to try new methods of farming.

It was realised that a training institution to create a class of men with education and training in farming methods of modern lines was an essential precursor to agricultural development in the country. Therefore, an agricultural school, the predecessor to the stately Agricultural College and Research Institute, was started in October 1876 at Saidapet with an attached experimental farm.

After a period of many vicissitudes, the Saidapet School was reorganised at the instance of Sir Frederick Nicholson and Dr. James Voelkar. The reorganisation introduced several radical changes and the institution became a College for technical agricultural education. Mr. Walter Kees, a Master of Arts and an M.R.A.C. of Cireenster, succeeded Mr. Robertson as Principal. This was the first Agricultural College in India.

The Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, 1898-1906, can well be termed the period of Renaissance for Agricultural Research and Education in India. The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa was created during this period. The expansion and reorganisation of provincial agricultural departments took place during this time. Agricultural colleges were opened at Sabour in Hihar, Cawnpore in the United Provinces, Lyalpur in the Punjab and Poona in Bombay.

In Madras, a grant of three lakhs of rupees by the Government of India enabled the Madras Government to abolish the institution at Saidapet which suffered certain natural defects and to open one at Coimbatore on an enlarged scale under more favourable conditions.

An area of about five hundred acres comprising dry, garden and wet lands suited both for rainfed and irrigated crops under wells and river channels was acquired at a cost of Rs. 72,000, and a magnificent building was constructed at a cost of rupees seven lakhs. The object of this College was, as described by Sir Arthur Lawley, the improvement of agriculture in the most comprehensive sense of the term, namely, the culture of the land and the culture of the people who work on the land. Thus the founders of this College in its rejuvenated form, set their ideal at a higher pedestal than that of the earlier years. Their schemes embraced a large part of the activities of the agricultural worker, the researcher and the teacher towards the production of crops and the breeding of cattle as well as the amelioration of the conditions of the ryot.

In opening the College and the Institute in 1909, Sir Arthur Lawley was helped by Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart, Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, an enthusiast in the cause of agricultural reform. Both of them, in the course of their address, emphasised the need for research and demonstration alongside of agricultural education and foresaw the day when the then expert staff consisting of the expert Agriculturist, the Botanist and the Chemist would increase so as to cover a larger but then unknown field of agricultural science.

The first batch of students was selected in 1908 even before the completion of the College building. The classes followed more or less the syllabus prepared by the Board of Agriculture in 1906. The teaching of the applied sciences was completed at the end of the second year and in the third year, students received tuition in Veterinary Science, Agricultural Engineering, and Agriculture—both practical and theoretical. The system was found not quite satisfactory as the syllabus was found too elaborate for such of the students who desired agricultural education for its own sake. Further, laboratory accommodation was limited to twenty students and it was not

possible to admit more, though the demand for agricultural instruction was on the increase. To suit the changed conditions the system was reorganised, providing two courses.

During the subsequent years, the courses of instruction underwent marked changes. The single course of three years which was started in 1908 came to an end in 1914. In that year it was considered advisable to have two courses, one lasting two years known as the "Certificate of Proficiency in Agriculture" course, from the successful students of which a few who were considered fit were drafted and trained for a further period of 18 months at the end of which they were examined and awarded a Diploma.

These courses went on till 1920, when it was felt necessary to raise the status and standard of the training imparted. A committee appointed to examine the situation recommended that the standard of instruction should be raised and that the College should be raised in status and affiliated to the Madras University. The Government accepted the recommendation. In 1920, the first batch of students, twenty in number, was admitted to the University course, selection being restricted to those who had passed the Intermediate examination with science subjects as their optionals. The College itself was affiliated to the Madras University in March 1922 for the B.Sc. Degree course in Agriculture. The first batch of students in the University courses was awarded their degrees in 1923, and the Certificate and Diploma courses were abolished in 1922 and 1924 respectively.

The Degree course imparts instruction in Agriculture and ancillary sciences at a high level. To attract candidates of merit the Government offered a number of scholarships in the beginning, though in later years they were restricted to a few, mainly to encourage the backward classes.

During the early twenties, accommodation in the Agricultural College was limited to the main building of the Institute, and permitted only the admission of twenty students in a year. But with the increased activity of the Department of Agriculture, the demand for agricultural education increased, and necessitated the admission of more students. Further, research work also was undertaken on an increased scale and more accommodation had to be provided. This need for expansion was met by the construction of the "Freeman Building" in 1926, and by transferring the teaching work to this new building; the original building being retained as a Research Institute. In the new building laboratory accommodation was provided for more students and 40 students were selected for admission each year from 1926, and 48 students from 1929. In the extensive Central Farm in which the College is situated, various breeding stations for important crops like paddy, millets and cotton and an up-to-date dairy provide the students with excellent opportunities to learn the practical aspects of modern agriculture as suited

to local conditions. The close association of the Research Institute with the College enables the teachers and the taught to be conversant with the latest developments of agricultural science and their practical application to South Indian conditions. The agricultural education such as is being given at Coimbatore may thus be said to be almost an ideal of what sound teaching should be, where theory and practice go not only hand in hand, but where both keep pace with the latest developments. The course leading to the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture is one of three years, and consists of a fairly advanced study in Agriculture and its allied sciences, and has been considered as one of the best in India. The instruction in farming has many peculiarities of its own. The students participate in all farm operations. They actually handle animals, fit up ploughs and work them in dry lands as well as in the puddle of the wet lands. They dig and cart manure from plots, work the mhots, irrigate the fields, raise seedlings and transplant them, harvest the crops, cart and thresh the produce, and in fact, take part in every farm operation. They also are taken on tour to typical agricultural tracts of the State. This comprehensive training gives them a practical insight into their future work and fits them to be better masters of the farm and the farm labourers.

The Second World War brought in problems of shortage in food and clothing and in other to provide an adequate number of trained agricultural personnel well-equipped for tackling the programme chalked out under the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes, the admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was further raised from 48 to 96 from the year 1944, and again to 108 from 1954-55 to make up part of the loss of seats to students from Madras State in the Agricultural College, Bapatla, which went to the Andhra State since October 1953.

Since 1920, the Agricultural education underwent major changes. In the year 1932, the syllabus and the regulation of the B.Sc. (Ag.) course were revised and given effect to from the academic year 1932-33. Under this revised system candidates possessing a pass in the Intermediate examination with optional subjects Chemistry and two other science subjects were alone admitted, and the students thus selected were obliged to sit for the University examination at the end of each year of the course. The syllabus and the scheme of examinations which were in vogue under these regulations were further revised so as to provide for a practical training of six months during the third year of the course, in the New Regulations which came into effect from the academic year 1953-54.

With the increased need for more and more trained personnel to implement the various development schemes under the First and Second Five-Year Plans, it was felt that the present output of graduates would be

insufficient and therefore the number of admissions to the Degree course has been stepped up to 162 from 108, beginning from the academic year 1956.

Thus the number of admissions to the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree course was progressively increased to meet the demands of the State for agricultural development. The following table gives the progressive increase in admissions to the first year B.Sc. (Ag.) class since the institution of the Degree course.

1920-21	...	20
1926-27	...	48
1943-44	...	96
1948-49	...	80
1952-53	...	96
1954-55	...	108
1956-57	...	162

So far, 1,476 agricultural graduates have passed out of this College from the inception of the Degree course and its affiliation to the Madras University.

In the year 1933-34, the University recognised the facilities available at the Research Institute for doing research leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees and amended the regulations suitably enabling the Degree holders of this College and holders of equivalent Degrees of the University to qualify themselves for M.Sc. or Ph.D. by research.

The Post-graduate Diploma course in Horticulture which was run departmentally until 1952-53 was affiliated to the Madras University from the academic year 1953-54. The course is intended for the training of men and women in the theoretical and practical aspects of the art and science of Horticulture. It leads to the award, by examination, of the Diploma in Horticulture (D.H.) of the University of Madras. The course extends over one year commencing from August and provides for the admission of a maximum number of 35 candidates in each year, inclusive of the provision for admission of a maximum of ten candidates deputed by the Central or other State Government. Candidates from all parts of the Indian Union without distinction of sex are eligible for admission. Candidates for the diploma shall be required to have passed the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree examination or the B.Sc. or B.Sc. Hons. Degree examination in Botany of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto. The course covers both theoretical and practical instruction in Horticulture on scientific principles together with the teaching of the fundamental sciences allied to Horticulture.

The need was felt from very early days to give training in the theory and practice of Agriculture to sons of farmers who were not qualified to

enter the Degree course and also others who could not spend a long period of three years but yet were interested in modern scientific farming. To cater to the needs of this category of agriculturists, a new 'short course' of one year's duration, called the 'Farm Management course' has been introduced. The students of this course are expected to take up the farming of their own estates after their training. Besides the above course, there are shorter courses varying from two weeks to nine months in duration in such popular subjects as Bee-keeping, Care of Animals, Dairying, Inspect pests and Disease control, Mat-making and Jaggery-making. These courses are all limited to the cultivation season of the year and they do not lead to any examination.

In 1953, a scheme for running a Refresher course in Agriculture and its allied subjects to the farmers within the age group of 17 to 25 years was started. Two sessions of the course have been completed, and the trainees for the third session have been admitted. The course provides for the admission of thirty young farmers from all over the State.

THE Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SAIDAPET, MADRAS



YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1949

Principal : SRI S. D. CHOPDE.

THE Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION was established in 1920 at Madras by the National Council of the Y.M.C.As. of India, Burma and Ceylon. The late Mr. H. C. Buck was the founder of this institution and was its Principal for over 20 years till his death in 1943.

Till the establishment of this College, Physical Education in this country was in the hands of often unqualified Drill Masters, Wrestlers, Gymnasts and Ex-army men. Realising the need for educated leaders, with the necessary professional training, to be in charge of this important educational activity, the Y.M.C.A., under the guidance of Mr. H. C. Buck, established a training centre, then known as the School of Physical Training at the Central Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Madras. Five students formed the first batch of trainees. Even though there were many discouragements in the beginning, the training given at the School, and the type of work done by those who passed out of the School began to attract attention. Gradually the enrolment improved and candidates from various parts of the country began to be deputed for training at the School.

In 1924 the School was shifted to a more spacious site on the Royapettah Y.M.C.A. compound. In a short while it was found that, to render more effective work, it was necessary to have better facilities and more spacious playgrounds. In 1932, through the courtesy and munificence of the Madras Government, the National Council secured the present site at Saidapet, measuring nearly 70 acres situated on the main trunk road, and on the bank of the beautiful Adayar river. Here the School, with many added facilities, became a full-fledged college.

In the space of over a quarter of a century the College has sent out nearly 3,000 trained leaders to various parts of India, Burma, Ceylon, and even far away Egypt and Iraq. Today the Y.M.C.A. College stands as a monument of the vision, courage and faith of its founder, the late Mr. H. C. Buck. His spirit will continue to inspire all those who carry on the task of promoting Physical Education in India through this College. Co-education was introduced at the College in 1940.

The College trains leaders in the field of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. The following courses are now offered at the College.

1. Diploma Course in Physical Education.

The University of Madras was the first University in India to institute a Diploma course in Physical Education for men. It was started in the year 1949-50 and the men students have been sent up for the University Examination since April 1950 onwards.

Candidates for this course should possess a degree from a recognised University. After successfully completing the course, candidates (men) are awarded the Diploma in Physical Education by the Madras University and women candidates are awarded a Diploma by the Madras Government.

2. Higher Grade Certificate Course.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of a recognised University or who possess the Secondary Grade Teachers' Certificate are admitted to this course. The Government Higher Grade Certificate in Physical Education is awarded to those who successfully complete the course.

3. Lower Grade Certificate Course.

Candidates who have passed the S.S.L.C. or an equivalent examination are admitted to this course. Successful candidates are awarded the Government Lower Grade Certificate in Physical Education.

4. Post-Diploma Course.

The Post-Diploma course was started in 1953. Advanced courses of instruction are offered on Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Candidates for this course should be graduates of recognised Universities and should also possess a Diploma in Physical Education from a recognised Physical Education College in India. Successful candidates are awarded Post-Diploma in Physical Education by the College. The purpose of this course is to provide higher type of personnel in the field of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, so that they may be employed as Principals, Vice-Principals, Lecturers of Training Colleges and also as Inspectors of Physical Education for the State Governments and Directors of Physical Education for Universities.

5. Youth Leadership and Community Recreation Course.

It is proposed to offer a one year's course in Youth Leadership and Community Recreation from July 1956. Candidates for this course should be graduates of recognised Universities. After successfully completing the course, candidates will receive a Diploma in Youth Leadership and Community Recreation awarded by the College itself. It is hoped that various private, semi-private and Governmental agencies would depute candidates to undergo this training. The purpose of this course is to meet the need of adequately trained leadership in the various Social Agencies, Community Projects, Public Playgrounds, Industries and Business, Youth Welfare Movement, Social Education and Community Centres in rural and urban areas, Educational institutions, the Y.M.C.As., the Y.W.C.As., Youth Welfare Community Projects under the National Extension Service Scheme, etc.

The staff of the College consists of experienced and devoted educators, many of whom have been trained abroad. The instruction given at the College is along modern and scientific lines. It includes both theory and practice of Physical Education and Health Education. Theory courses include Principles, Philosophy and History of Physical Education, Organisation and Administration of Physical Education, Methods in Physical Education, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Health Education, Safety Education, First Aid and Officiating and Coaching.

The practical course includes conditioning activities, coaching and officiating of all major games, athletics, swimming, coaching in gymnastics, wrestling, boxing, rhythmic, light apparatus, etc. Special emphasis is also given to our own national activities, games and exercises. Besides, students are sent for Practice Teaching to the nearby schools. Special

projects are arranged during the course of the year to provide them with experience in conducting the different types of competitions in Games and Sports. A Leaders' Training Camp is organised every year with a view to provide camping experience to the students under training.

The College is entirely residential. All the students stay on the campus and are divided into various 'houses' which serve as the basis for Intra-mural competitions throughout the year. The College is co-educational. Separate hostels are provided for men and women, and they can accommodate 250 men and 80 women students.

The College is situated in almost ideal surroundings and its campus extending about 75 acres of land has all facilities for the training, like extensive sports fields and play courts for all the major games and sports, 400 m.m. Track, Swimming Pool, Sports Pavilion-cum-Recreation Hall, an Open Air Theatre, Boxing Arena, etc. The buildings consist of the administrative block, separate hostels for men and women which are of the cottage type with space enough for six to eight students in each cottage, staff quarters, a community recreation centre, and up-to-date library and a health clinic.

The College Community Recreation Centre is open to the youth and adults of the neighbourhood for use in the evenings. This project was started at the College six years ago, and has proved a great boon to the youth of the community in as much as it provides ideal facilities for outdoor and in-door recreation under expert leadership.

ALAGAPPA COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, KARAIKUDI



AN OUTDOOR CLASS IN PROGRESS

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1956

Principal: SRI M. ROBSON, B.A., M.P.E. (SPFLD.).

THIS NEW COLLEGE, the second of its kind in the State of Madras, has been started in the current academic year, 1956-57, and is provisionally affiliated to the University. The institution offers instruction in the Diploma course in Physical Education and has on its rolls 9 students. In addition, it conducts the Higher and Lower Grade courses for the Certificate Examinations of the Government of Madras.

The College is fully residential. While the indoor classes are temporarily conducted in the neighbouring Arts College, semi-permanent cottages have been built to accommodate all the students within the campus.

The institution is managed by the Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust, and has for its Principal Mr. M. Robson, B.A., M.P.E. (Spfld.).

THE MADRAS SANSKRIT COLLEGE & S. S. V. PATHASALA, MYLAPORE, MADRAS

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1912

Principal : SRI K. BALASUBRAHMANYA SASTRIGAL

THE MADRAS SANSKRIT COLLEGE owes its origin in the philanthropy of the late V. Krishnaswami Aiyar who was one of the leaders of the Madras Bar and later a Judge of the Madras High Court and then Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Madras till his premature death on 28th December 1911.

For some years, the late V. Krishnaswami Aiyar entertained the idea of preserving and promoting the tradition of the Pandits of our country trained according to the old methods of instruction. He felt that as the class of Pandits was diminishing in their numbers and deteriorating in the depth of their learning and profundity of their scholarship, it was necessary to have an institution that would impart instruction upto the highest standard in the classical works and the Sastras according to the traditional method of thorough and intensive study and in the Veda Bhashya, especially as the study of Mimamsa was disappearing in South India.

Accordingly in December 1905, the formal starting of a Sanskrit College was made with the due performance of religious ceremonies and the Sanskrit College began its work on the 1st February 1906. It was located in a rented building belonging to Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar in "Pelatope", Mylapore, Madras. He and Rao Bahadur Sri S. Krishnaswami Aiyar with Sri A. S. Balasubrahmanya Aiyar who was then a leading Vakil and public worker in Madras formed themselves into a Committee.

On the 27th October 1907, a Trust Deed was executed and registered by the late Krishnaswami Aiyar and by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar which had for its object, the maintenance of a Sanskrit College and also the encouragement and promotion of research and investigation into the several departments of Oriental knowledge. The objects are set out in the Trust Deed.

The Members of the Managing Committee are :

1. Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.—*President*.
2. Shri N. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.
3. Shri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri,
4. Shri S. Anantharamakrishnan.
5. Shri K. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.
6. Shri K. Balasubrahmanya Aiyar—*Secretary*.

It was fortunate that the Committee secured the services of the eminent scholar Mahamahopadhyaya Brahmasri S. Kuppaswami Sastrigal, M.A. as the first Principal of the College. The Committee also had the good fortune of securing the services of very eminent Pandits, viz. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Brahmasri R. Chandrasekhara Sastrigal who was a profound scholar in all the four sastras, Pandit Brahmasri Venkatasubba Sastrigal of Tiruvisanallur who was one of the greatest scholars in Mimamsa, Pandit Brahmasri Srinivasa Sastrigal of Tiruvadamarudur who had a profound mastery of the Dharma Sastra Literature, and Mahamahopadhyaya Panchapagesa Sastrigal who was an eminent scholar in Vedanta and Tarka.

The College began to impart instruction in Advaita Vedanta, in Mimamsa, in Dharma Sastra, and in Veda Bhashya.

From its inception, the College gave free boarding and lodging to the students besides imparting instruction. In the first year there were 28 students of whom 25 were free boarders.

The first report of the working of the institution mentions that certain special features were introduced in the traditional methods of study and instruction of the Sastras. The College compelled every student to study the basic preliminary works in Vyakarana, Tarka and Mimamsa in addition to the special branch of study selected by the student. Every student was also required to acquire a decent knowledge of the English language, up to the Matriculation standard, and of the modern methods and results of the Oriental Research as conducted by European scholars. The student was to be thus enabled to appreciate and utilise the value of ancient teachings in the light of modern criticism. It was the ambition of the Founder of the Institution to see that the college contributed valuably to the progress of human thought both in the East and the West.

The period of study in the College was for five years, and the College, after the end of five years, gave a certificate called "Visarada" in the particular subject of study as Veda Visarada, Smriti Visarada, Mimamsa Visarada and Vedanta Visarada.

The second period is marked by the circumstance that the College which was imparting instruction in four branches of study namely Advaita Vedanta, Mimamsa, Veda Bhashya and Dharma Sastra, was affiliated to the University of Madras in two branches only viz. Vedanta and Mimamsa. The Oriental Title Examination was introduced and the courses of study and syllabuses were provided by the regulations of the University on the 30th March 1910. The College was affiliated to the University of Madras in the two branches of study mentioned above

by its letter communicated to the Correspondent dated the 23rd January 1912.

From 1912 till 1924, the college was preparing students for the two groups of Advaita Vedanta and Mimamsa for the Oriental Title Examination of the Madras University. In the year 1924, the college was affiliated to the University for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning. It was also affiliated to the Sahitya (group) Oriental Title Examination in the year 1925. Ever since 1925, the College has been preparing students for the three groups of Advaita Vedanta, Mimamsa and Sahitya. For some years, the College was preparing students for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning, Hindu law and also Philology. But this was later discontinued.

From 1912 to 1924 the average number of students that were on the rolls each year was 25. When the College was affiliated to the Sahitya Group of the University, the number on the rolls increased and it ranged from 30 to 40. One of the reasons for the fairly good number that sought admission in the College was that the students who passed the "Siromani" examination usually got employed as Sanskrit Pandits in the High Schools and also in Colleges.

During all these years, the total number of students that passed out of the institution as Siromani may be about a little over 300 and the number that underwent the course in the College may be a little over 500. The Pandits who have passed out of the institution are well-trained scholars and have generally given a good account of themselves in their career in life.

The first Principal of the College was Mahamahopadhyaya Sri S. Kuppaswami Sastrigal. He was Principal from the year 1906 to the end of 1910. He left the College on his appointment as the Principal of the Rajah's College, Tiruvadi. He later became Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras and retired from there in 1935. He was one of the most distinguished scholars in Sanskrit, well versed in the Sastras according to the traditional method and also an Orientalist of great reputation in the world of Sanskrit.

From 1911 to 1918, Mahamahopadhyaya Chandrasekhara Sastrigal, an eminent Scholar in all the Sastras and a person of high integrity, ability and character, was the Principal. He passed away in 1918 and after his death, Mahamahopadhyaya T. Venkatasubba Sastrigal, one of the most distinguished scholars in Mimamsa, was appointed Principal of the College and he continued till February 1928, and after his death Mahamahopadhyaya Karungulam Krishna Sastrigal was appointed Principal of the College. He was a very great teacher and was responsible for the management of

the institution and the training of students in good discipline and character. He resigned his post in 1938 after which he entered the order of "Sanyasam" in his village of Karungulam. In his place, Professor T. V. Ramachandra Dikshitar was appointed Principal and he continued till 1944. After he resigned his Principalship and joined the Benares Hindu University, Pandit R. Subramanya Sastri was appointed as Principal on 1st September 1944 and he continued till his retirement on the 17th December 1945. Pandit K. A. Lakshmana Sastrigal was appointed then and he was the Principal till the date of his retirement on 16th July 1946. Pandit Brahmasri K. Balasubrahmanya Sastrigal, a scholar in Mimamsa, was appointed as Principal in the place of Sri K. A. Lakshmana Sastrigal and he continues now as the Principal of the College. The following Scholarships, Medals and Prizes have been instituted by the Lovers of Sanskrit Learning :

The trustees of the Kasi Viswanatha Temple, Ayanavaram Choultry, Rs. 200 for two scholarships in the name of Sri Ratna Bai and Ramkumari Bai for two students of the college, as provided in the High Court Scheme in C.S. No. 341 of 1935.

The trustees of the Rama Nayudu's Choultry and Agraharam Charities Rs. 110 from the funds of the charities towards the scholarship for one student under the provisions of the Madras High Court Scheme in C.S. No. 47 of 1942.

Provision was made for giving scholarships to ten students at Rs. 25 each per mensem by the authorities of Sri Chenna Malleswarar and Sri Chenna Kesavaperumal Devasthanam in accordance with the High Court Scheme in C.S. No. 210 of 1937.

Two scholarships were endowed by Sri T. N. Krishnaswami Iyer in the name of his father late P. Natesa Iyer.

Six scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem have kindly been donated by Sri S. Anantharamakrishnan, Chairman, Messrs. Simpson & Company, Limited, Madras.

<i>Name of the Prize.</i>	<i>Donor's name.</i>
Sadachara Gold Medal	His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kanchi Kamakoti Pitham.
The Ekamra Sastri Gold Medal	Late Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer.
The Krishna Sastri Gold Medal	Shri M. Patanjali Sastriar.
K. Narasimhachariar Mahabharata Prize	Sri K. C. Gopaladesikan.
The Kamalambal Prize	Sri T. Chandrasekhara Dikshithar.
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar Prize	Sri K. Balasubrahmanya Aiyer.
The Hon. Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyer Prize (Oratorical competition)	Old Boys' Association.

<i>Name of the Prize.</i>	<i>Donor's name.</i>
Gowri Narayana Prize for Bhagavatham.	Shri N. Raghunatha Aiyar, Assistan Editor, The 'Hindu'.
Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri Endowment Prize ...	Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar.
Dharmambal Venkatesa Dikshithar Book Prize ...	Madurablal and Sri Ramaswami Dikshithar of Tiruvaiyar.
Balasubrahmanya Ramakrishna Iyer Book Prize.	Late B. Ramakrishna Iyer.
Swaminatha Iyer Mimamsa Prize ...	Sri S. Rajagopala Iyer.
Book Prizes ...	Proprietors of the Indian Industrials, Madras.

Many distinguished persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Radha krishnan, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, President Rajendra Prasad and also several foreign scholars have visited the College.

SRI NEELAKANTHA CENTRAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE, S. MALABAR

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1912

Principal : SRI K. V. NARAYANA SASTRI

THE S. N. C. S. COLLEGE, PATTAMBI, was founded as early as 1899 by the late Vidwan Punnasseri Nambi Neelakanta Sarma. It was established under the name "Saraswathodyoti Samskrita Patasala". When the Madras University started the titles of Siromani and Vidwan, the institution was raised to the status of a College in 1911, and final approval for the upgrading of the Patasala was granted by the University in 1912. In the beginning, recognition was granted for instruction only in the Vidwan course under Regulation 7-A. Since then approval was granted for the following courses.

Sahitya Siromani Br. V
Vidwan 7-B
Jyotisha Siromani Br. VI
Ayurveda Siromani Br. VII

But in the course of the next few years Vidwan 7-B course and Jyotisha Siromani course were abolished as there was no applicant for the courses. In 1955 Vidwan 2 (b) course was started with the approval of the University and it is heartening to find that this new course is attracting a good number of students from all parts of Malabar. The following gives the quinquennial strength of the College students from 1930 onwards.

1930-35	50
1935-40	45
1940-45	40
1945-50	35
1950-55	30

The management of the institution was taken over in 1915 by a body known as "Saraswathodyoti Samajam". This organisation represents the general public of Malabar and it functions through a smaller elected body of about 7 members known collectively as the "Managing Committee" of the Samajam. The following are the present members of this Committee :—

1. Sri P. A. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L., *President*.
2. Sri Punnasseri Nambi Sankaranarayana Sarma
3. Sri M. Kutykrishna Menon
4. Sri U. Narayana Menon
5. Sri P. V. Rama Iyer—*Correspondent and Secretary*.
6. Sri A. Sankaran Moosad
7. Sri K. P. Narayanan Nair.

The Samajam which manages the College has sufficient building accommodation, furniture and playground to serve the present needs. But more buildings and other equipment will be required if the expansion programme of the Committee is to be put into operation. It is hoped that with greater co-operation from the public and increased grants from the Government, the long-cherished desire of the illustrious founder would be accomplished in the near future.

At the time when the College was founded, the financial condition of the Samajam was just satisfactory enough to meet the day-to-day expenses of running the institution. But the condition took a downward trend after the demise of its founder in 1935. An effort in the shape of an appeal by eminent public men to collect a lakh of rupees to provide a firm endowment failed to elicit the expected response. The institution however continued to carry on with the aid of donations from the public and the annual grant from the Government as well as the rents received from the lands belonging to the Samajam. It is the fond hope of the management that with greater co-operation from the lovers of Sanskrit learning and greater help from the Government the institution will continue to fulfil the noble aims of its founder in a larger measure than up to this time,

THE RAJAH'S COLLEGE OF SANSKRIT & TAMIL STUDIES, TIRUVAIYARU

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1913

SRI S. SWAMINATHA SASTRI (*Professor-in-charge*)

THE "SANSKRIT COLLEGE" now called "Rajah's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvaiyaru" now situated in a well-known and sacred seat of Oriental Learning i.e., Sanskrit and Tamil had its nucleus in the many patasalas devoted to the teaching of Sanskrit and Vedas, flourishing in the different parts of the Tanjore District such as Orathanadu, Rajamadam, Nidamangalam etc., during the reign of Sri Sarfoji Maharaja of Tanjore 1798-1832.

These patasalas were established chiefly in memory of the several pious Ranis of the Tanjore Royal family, where pupils belonging to poor families were fed, clothed and educated in the Sastras and the Vedas.

In 1877, during the reign of Sri Shivaji the son and successor of Sri Serfoji Maharaja of Tanjore, these patasalas were subsequently shifted to Tanjore. The scope of these schools was further extended and provision was made for the study of English along with Sanskrit when Mr. Caddell, Collector of Tanjore took charge of the administration. These were later on consolidated into one institution where provision was made for the specialised study of Sanskrit at the time of the then Collector Mr. Thomas. As these efforts began to yield good results, it was decided to shift the entire College to the holy town of Tiruvaiyaru and this was done in 1880.

The initiative in this direction was taken by the then District Collector Mr. Buik, and his enlightened Deputy Collector Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyah. In 1883, five classes were opened and provision made for the study of Advanced Mathematics (Ganitham). More advanced classes were opened in 1887 by the then Collector Mr. Pennington. In 1888, when Mr. Gibson was Collector, the College had seven classes with over a hundred students. It went on growing from strength to strength under a band of distinguished Headmasters.

In the year 1910 as the result of a wholesale reorganisation of Sanskrit education effected by the University of Madras, the institution was raised to the status of an Oriental College affiliated to the University of Madras. This work of reconstruction was entirely due to the generous efforts of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer and Sri P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, K.C.S.I.E., B.A., B.L. Till July 1924, the College had four branches in Siromani viz.,

Mimamsa, Nyaya, Vyakarana, Sahitya and in Vidwan with Sanskrit and Tamil co-ordinating in the course for the examination for Certificate of Proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning. There were also four branches (1) Literary criticism as applied to Sanskrit Literature (2) Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy (3) Indo-European Philology with special reference to Sanskrit, and (4) Hindu Law and Jurisprudence. Over and above these courses there was also provision for post-graduate study and research work by the award of fellowships tenable for ten years to two of the best students who passed out of the college every year. Till then in the school department there were only the three uppermost classes without the lower classes leading to them since in accordance with the special G.O. No. 905, dated 25th July 1910, it was the aim to make the College an efficient home for higher Sanskrit Learning and research rather than maintain it as an ordinary institution providing instruction in the most elementary course. In the beginning of the year 1924-25 lower classes were opened to admit even beginners in Sanskrit. The Tamil side was also developed by the opening of the Vidwan course with Dravidian main and Sanskrit subsidiary, and of the Tamil alone, 2-D Vidwan branch. This reorganisation was made by reduction in the higher Sanskrit courses of study and research.

In the year 1954 the Oriental School Learning Certificate system was reorganised with a view to give sufficient knowledge in general subjects also to the students who study Sanskrit or Tamil as a special subject in the school section.

The institution affiliated to the Madras University for the first time in the beginning of the academic year 1913-14. Approval was originally granted by the University for Branch III Nyaya and Branch IV Vyakarana of the Siromani course and for the Vidwan course under Regulation 7-A. Further, in 1918-19, the College was affiliated to the University for instruction in Br. I Mimamsa, Br. V Sahitya of the Siromani course, in the Vidwan course under Regulation 7-B, Tamil main and Sanskrit subsidiary with effect from the academic year 1925-26 and in the Vidwan course under Regulation 7-D, Tamil alone with effect from the academic year 1927-28,

HARIHARA SANSKRIT COLLEGE & ORIENTAL SECONDARY SCHOOL, PUTHUCODE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1918

Principal : SRI P. A. KRISHNA SASTRI

THIS institution was started in the year 1909 by the late Justice Sri P. R. Sundaram Iyer as a Sanskrit school within the precincts of the local Bhagavati Temple. It was recognised by the Government of Madras in the year 1912. In the year 1914 a spacious building was erected and the institution was transferred to the same building in the same year. In the year 1918, college section was introduced, affiliated to the Madras University, giving provision for teaching in Nyaya, Vyakarana, and Sahitya Siromani courses. The College was sending students every year for University examinations and creditable results were obtained. In 1936, a University Commission visited the College, and recommended to the authorities to bring the College under a registered managing Committee. They also recommended a decent amount to be set apart as endowment for the proper working of the institution, according to the advice of the Commission, Mrs. P. R. Sundaram Iyer endowed some landed property towards the maintenance of the institution and a registered Committee was formed to manage the institution. Now the College provides only for the Sahitya Siromani course. From 1952 owing to the introduction of the reorganised scheme in Oriental Schools, it has become very difficult to obtain students for Siromani and the College sent the last batch of students for University examination in 1955.

THE S. M. S. P. SANSKRIT COLLEGE, UDIPI, SOUTH KANARA

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1919

Principal : SRI K. SESHACHAR, M.A.

THE SRIMAN MADHWA SIDDHANTA PRABODHINI DWAITA VEDANTA SIROMANI SANSKRIT COLLEGE otherwise known as the S.M.S.P. Sanskrit College has a hoary antiquity. The origin of the Institution dates back to the pre-Madhwacharya period. The Ananthasana temple in Udipi in those days was not merely a temple but it was a centre of learning as well, hallowed by religious teachers who expounded the great classics of Indian Philosophy to their disciples. Though it is not possible to trace the entire gamut of religious teachers who were associated with the spread of spiritual education in Sri Ananthasana temple for want of historical evidence, yet it can be said with historical authenticity that a great religious teacher by name Sri Achyutaprekshacharya was famous in Udipi during the 13th century A.D.

Sri Ananda Tirtha alias Sri Madhwacharya, the exponent of Dwaita Vedanta system of philosophy in the 13th century had his early education under Sri Achyutaprekshacharya in Sri Ananthasana temple. Sri Madhwacharya also expounded the tenets of philosophy to his disciples in the same temple (even today the seat of Sri Madhwacharya in that temple is held in very high reverence and a shrine has been built over it). After the disappearance of Sri Madhwacharya from Udipi his disciples in turn continued the Vedanta classes in the same temple which ultimately became the nucleus of the present S.M.S.P. Sanskrit College.

It was in the year 1904 that the Swamijis of eight Mutts of Udipi conceived the idea of founding a Sanskrit school in Sri Ananthasana temple with a view to spreading Sanskrit education in general and Dwaita Vedanta in particular among their disciples. Accordingly the nucleus was expanded into a well regulated Sanskrit school under their direct control on the basis of the ancient Gurukula system. The fostering care bestowed by the founders in earlier years and the meticulous way in which they tried to invest the institution with a stamp of worthiness brought about phenomenal results. The founders, amid the pressure of their religious obligations found it difficult to manage the institution themselves and in 1913 they handed over the management of the Institution to a registered body known as the S.M.S.P. Sabha, a Board of Control, consisting of 15 elected members.

The institution, with a history as steady and inspiring as that of any centre of learning, attracted from its very inception in its service a galaxy

of teachers who worked with zealous devotion to the cause of Sanskrit education. The amenities such as free food, free boarding and lodging provided by the founders brought in its wake of a large number of students every year to the institution. In 1919 the institution was recognised for the first time by the University of Madras as qualified to provide instruction for the title of Siromani—Branch II Vedanta (Dwaita).

The two temples Sri Ananthasana and Sri Chandreswara in which both the school and college sections were being run could not cope with the increased strength year after year. In 1940 His Holiness Sri Vibudhamanya Tirtha Swamiji of Admar Mutt placed the Vibudhapriya building at the disposal of the Board of Control to house both the school and college sections. The need for a separate building for the institution was being keenly felt both by the founders and the Board of Control. Providentially the Hon'ble Dr. U. Rama Rao willingly donated a piece of valuable land measuring more than one acre in the heart of Udipi town very near Sri Krishna temple for that purpose. This gave tremendous impetus for raising funds for the construction of a building. Their Holinesses Sri Raghumanya Tirtha Swamiji of Palimar Mutt and Sri Vibudhamanya Tirtha Swamiji of Admar Mutt were desired by the other founders and the management to collect donations to the building fund. Unfortunately neither of the Swamijis survived to see their dreams realised completely. But their noble mission was fulfilled by their worthy disciple H.H. Sri Vibudhesha Tirtha Swamiji of Admar Mutt who with his innate driving force and progressive ideas toured and collected more than two lakhs of rupees for the building fund. On the site donated by the Hon'ble Dr. U. Rama Rao, a beautiful building in consonance with the latest architectural design came up and on 14th June 1951 the Hon'ble Sri B. G. Kher the then Chief Minister of Bombay declared open the new college building. The new building costing nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees stands today in the heart of Udipi town as an imperishable monument ushered in by the Pithadhipatis of Udipi for the dissemination of oriental learning and the promotion of worthy causes backed by public munificence.

Realising that a library well furnished with books and furniture was an integral part of a college, His Holiness Sri Visvottama Tirtha Swamiji of Sri Sode Vadiraja Mutt donated a nucleus of Rs. 5,001 towards that end. The Library is now furnished with attractive furniture and it has been named Sri Vadiraja Pustaka Bhandara as a token of His Holiness's munificence. The Board of Control is endeavouring to raise the number of volumes in the library from 3,280 the present number to at least 50,000 in the near future.

The College section started in 1919 with the purpose of imparting instruction in Dwaita Vedanta philosophy was obliged to widen its ambit

and include within it from time to time subjects such as Nyaya Branch III (1921), Jyotisha Branch VI (1927), Sahitya Branch V (1945), and Vidwan VII B Kannada (1945) and the University of Madras was pleased to recognise the College as qualified to provide instruction in these branches of oriental learning. Perhaps this is the only College under the aegis of the Madras University which is preparing students for five different branches of oriental titles (4 Siromanis and 1 Vidwan).

The Board of Control is endowed with a working capital of Rs. 58,000 which includes a reserve fund of Rs. 26,000 for the up-keep of the Institution. The annual budget is based on the income (both recurring and non-recurring) derived from endowments, subscriptions, donations, contributions, dividends interests and Teaching Grant. With a view to encouraging Sanskrit studies many philanthropic gentlemen have instituted prizes by donating capital funds to the management. The interest on these funds is being availed of for the award of various prizes on the occasion of the annual College Day celebrations. Besides these, more than 30 prizes in cash and kind are being awarded by well-wishers of the College on the same occasion.

The strength of the College today is 61.

MAHAJANA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, SOUTH KANARA

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1920

Principal: SRI K. SHAMA BHAT, M.A.

SRI Khandige Shambhatta and Sri Khandige Ishwara Bhatta, the two illustrious brothers with the help of some patriotic gentlemen of Kasargod Taluk, South Kanara District formed an Association in about 1910 with the object of promoting the cause of education. As a result of the deliberations of the Sabha, a Sanskrit Elementary School was started in the sacred premises of the Sri Udaneswara Temple, at Perdala, in 1911, with one teacher, Sri K. Sankaranarayana Sastri. Soon two more teachers, Sri P. Krishnaiya and Sri K. S. Parameswara Sastri joined the school. Sri K. S. Parameswara Sastri, Mahopadhyaya was made the Headmaster and the school was recognised as an Advanced Sanskrit school on 12th December 1913. Under the able guidance of the Headmaster and the parental care of the public and especially of the two Khandige brothers, the developed well.

As the temple premises were not quite congenial for housing the school, the promoters of the institution thought of erecting a building in a more convenient place, and they chose Perdala, locally known as Nirchal, a place by the side of Kumbbla—Puttur Road, 7 miles to the east of Kumbbla. The building was erected and the school was shifted to the new building in 1915. Sri Shambhatta, who was the first Manager and Correspondent of the school, passed away in July 1915. His death was indeed a great loss to the institution. His brother Sri Iswara Bhatta succeeded him as the manager and correspondent. In about 1918, the Headmaster Sri K. S. P. Sastri left the institution and Sri P. Shankara Sastri, Mahopadhyaya was appointed as the Headmaster.

In order to constitute a proper management for the institution, it was decided to register a Society. The Sumitra Darsana Sabha, which was formed in 1910, was changed into Havyaka Dravida Brahmins' Vidyabhi-
vardhaka Sangha and was registered under the Societies Act, in 1918. In 1920 the Madras University authorities were pleased to approve the institution as an Oriental College, thanks to the efforts of the then manager, Sri Iswara Bhatta, and enabled the college to give instruction for Vidwan title examination in Sanskrit and Kannada. Sri P. Sankara Sastri the learned Headmaster was appointed as the first Principal.

In 1925 Sri Khandige Krishna Bhatta succeeded Sri Iswara Bhatta as the correspondent. In 1933 the institution was further approved to give

instruction for Sahitya Siromani Examination and Vidwan 2-b Examination, Kannada and Sanskrit. The introduction of the new courses and the increase in the strength of the institution necessitated the construction of new buildings. Sri Iswara Bhatta, the manager, ably assisted by the Correspondent, drew up plans for the new buildings. It was decided to add three blocks to the old building, thus making the entire building a quadrangular one. The cost of the building was met by the Khandige family and the public.

In December, 1933, the first Principal, Sri Shankara Sastri passed away. His selfless service and high scholarship gave him a prominent place in our grateful memory. In his honour a memorial building, consisting of two floors was built in 1941 by his old students, friends and admirers. Sri B. Narayana Bhat, B.A., who was hitherto the Vice-Principal succeeded him as the Principal.

About two months after the death of Sri Sastri, the Correspondent Sri K. Krishna Bhatta passed away. In spite of his weak health he did great service to the institution. Within a week after the demise of Sri Krishna Bhatta, Sri Iswara Bhatta, the manager of the institution passed away. His part in founding and developing the institution was very considerable indeed.

Sri Khandige Mahalinga Bhat, succeeded them as the manager and the correspondent, in 1934. It was his privilege to take up the building work and complete it. The new manager ably assisted by the new Principal brought the institution to a high degree of efficiency. A cultural Association called the Sahitya Samiti was formed in 1937 to develop the histrionic talents of the students. In the same year a Hostel was opened for the benefit of the students. The Old Boys' Association also began to function in the same year. The Silver Jubilee of the institution was celebrated with great eclat from 10th November 1938 to 12th December 1938. A Manuscripts Library was opened on the occasion. The Students' Stationery Stores, which started working in 1923 was registered and was formally opened on 12th December 1938.

In May, 1946, Sri B. Narayana Bhat, the Principal passed away. During his tenure of office as Principal, he served the institution with distinction. After the demise of Sri B. Narayana Bhat, until the appointment of Sri K. Shama Bhat, M.A., as Principal on 1st July 1946, Sri D. Narayana Bhatta, Siromani and Vidwan, the Vice-Principal was in charge of the duties of the Principal. A septic tank latrine was constructed in 1946, for the convenience of the students and the staff. The playground, about two acres in extent was levelled up in 1950.

Here a word about the management will not be out of place. Though a Sangha was registered in 1918 as already stated, with the object of taking

over the management of the institution, the Sangha has not been able to shoulder the full responsibility of managing the institution, till now. Of course the management of the institution is in the name of the Sangha. But as the Sangha is not financially strong, the Khandige family whose part in founding and developing the institution is not insignificant, has been helping the Sangha financially in managing the institution. Until 1953, the membership of the Havyaka Dravida Brahmins' Vidyabhivardhaka Sangha was open to one community only as the name of the Sangha itself suggested. But the name of the Sangha has been changed as the Mahajana Vidyabhivardhaka Sangha, in 1953, thus throwing the membership of the Sangha open to all communities.

Sri Khandige Narayana Bhat, succeeded Sri Mahalinga Bhat as Correspondent on 1st March 1955. Sri Khandige Mahalinga Bhat passed away on 7th May 1956. Sri Mahalinga Bhat was the Correspondent of the institution from 1934 to 1955 and was the manager from 1934 to 1956. The very valuable services rendered to the institution by him will always be remembered. Sri K. Narayana Bhat is the present manager.

This is the only institution giving instruction for Vidvan 2-a Sanskrit and Kannada Examination. It was in this institution that Vidvan 2-b Kannada and Sanskrit course was first started. The institution has an Elementary School and a High School attached to it.

It is the intention of the management to develop the institution into a Degree College so that the institution, which has been serving the cause of education for the last over 45 years, and those who come out of the institution may have a better future.

THE RAMESWARAM DEVASTANAM PATHASALA, MADURAI

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1921

SRI N. KANAKARAJA AIYAR, M.A., B.O.L.
(Lecturer-in-charge).

IN 1910 the Dharma Rakshana Sabha, Madras instituted a suit for a Scheme for making a portion of the funds of the Rameswaram Devastanam available for Sanskrit education. A decree was awarded by the Sub-Court of Ramnad which was subsequently modified by the High Court of Madras in Appeal suit No. 31 of 1912 and clause 50 which required the maintenance of a Pathasala from the Devastanam Funds. Later on, a scheme for the Pathasala was framed and sanctioned by the High Court in their order dated 30th April 1915. The institution was started under the said scheme at Madurai on the 5th September 1915. Its Silver Jubilee was celebrated on 24th August 1941 under the distinguished presidency of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, the then Advocate-General of Madras.

The object for which the Pathasala was founded was to impart instruction in religion, Sanskrit and Tamil. This is always kept in view and every endeavour is made to secure an atmosphere conducive both to the learning of Shastras and the study and practice of Religion.

The general management and supervision of the institution is vested in the Rameswaram Devastanam Committee appointed by the Sub-Court of Ramnad. The Trustee of the Rameswaram Devastanam is the Treasurer of the Pathasala and the Pathasala funds are deposited in the Indian Bank, Madurai in the name of the Treasurer. The Advisory Committee of the Pathasala consisting of three members also appointed by the Sub-Court of Ramnad exercises its control and supervision in matters academic. Free tuition in Sanskrit and Tamil is given to all the pupils seeking admission and free boarding and lodging as far as practicable.

The Pathasala is maintained from the funds of the Rameswaram Devastanam. The original allotment as per the Scheme Decree was Rs. 6,000. It was raised to Rs. 8,000 in 1918. Even then it was found insufficient for the growing institution and soon after it was raised to Rs. 12,000 in 1919. Since then the annual allotment continues to be the same.

From the time of the starting of the Pathasala in 1915 it was located in rented buildings in different parts of the town too numerous to mention with varying degrees of comfort and convenience till 25th April 1938 when

it was removed to the present buildings specially constructed for it at a cost of Rs. 17,500. The site on the bank of the Vaigai river was purchased in 1924 for Rs. 26,000. A compound wall was put up and the ground level was raised in 1928 at an expense of Rs. 4,000. The new buildings were declared open amidst great rejoicings on 23rd September 1938 by M.R.Ry. the Hon'ble Justice K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar. A short time after, a separate block to serve exclusively as students' lodging was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,300. Thus the Pathasala can now boast of buildings worth nearly Rs. 50,000. Electric lights were provided for in January 1950 at a cost of Rs. 900.

In the beginning, the Principal, under the guidance of the Advisory Committee, framed the courses of study for the different classes covering a period of six years. This system was in force during the first 5 years and the institution conducted its own examinations. In 1920 the first batch of candidates was sent up for the Government Entrance examination. From that time onwards the curriculum prescribed by the Educational department was followed in the school department of the Pathasala. In 1921 the institution was affiliated to the Madras University for imparting instruction in Vyakarana branch of the Siromani course and 2-A branch of the Vidwan course (Sanskrit and Tamil). In 1922 affiliation was also granted for Sahitya course. Sahitya classes were introduced in 1930 and tried for 2 years but given up as the strength in the Vyakarana classes had been severely affected on that account. The institution by its steady and efficient work attained a reputation and popularity all over the Southern districts of the Presidency enough to attract a large number of applications annually from deserving and poor students all over the Pandyanad and outside. The Government Inspecting Officers as well as many distinguished visitors to the Pathasala have recorded the excellent good work it has been doing. The annual results at the University and the Government examinations will also testify to the efficient, laudable, and useful work and splendid progress of the institution.

The strength of the Pathasala increased as years rolled on, and in 1941 it was nearly 60. Then there was a steady decrease in the number of free boarders owing to the restricted resources of the Pathasala. Living became costly and a cut in the number of free boarders had to be exercised. Through various causes that had developed during recent years the Sanskrit section has become less attractive and this institution has been no exception in this respect. The Vyakarana branch was kept on with a very poor strength till 1952 and after deep deliberation it was closed down and now that the Pathasala has got only the Vidwan classes, the strength is rather low.

SRIMAD BHUVANENDRA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, KARKALA, SOUTH KANARA

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1923

Principal : SRI K. V. KAMATH, B.A. (HONS.),
B.O.L.

THE institution which later developed into the Srimad Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College, was founded as early as the year 1869. It was the outcome of a donation from the late Sri Anantha Padmanabha Kamath, a philanthropic-minded gentleman of Karkala, who, on the advice of one Vedamurthi Devendra Joshy, a great Sanskrit scholar of the time, made over landed properties worth about Rs. 10,000 to the then religious head of his community, Srimad Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swamiar of Kasi Mutt, to be utilised for the purpose of the spread of Sanskrit education. The Swamiar, after having built a mutt in Karkala and having housed a Sanskrit Pathasala in it, handed over the entire charge of it to the donor. The Pathasala, thus founded, went on imparting education in Sanskrit, mostly to the children of the priestly classes. After some time, for want of efficient Sanskrit Pandits, the effort had to be given up, the proceeds of the Vidya-sala Fund—the name given to the donation being added to the capital thus augmenting it. Similar efforts were made more than once during the life-time of the donor, but for some reason or other, they were not successful.

After the passing away of the donor, his only son, Sri K. Subraya Kamath became the manager of the Fund. It was during his management that a Sanskrit School developed under the sole guidance of the late Vedamurthi K. Kodandaram Joshy, and it was taken over by the Fund some time about the year 1912. Sri Joshy who had passed his Intermediate examination and undergone a Training course, continued to associate himself with the institution, and it was owing to his untiring zeal that the institution was able to withstand the many difficulties which it had to face during its earlier years. Realising the futility of confining the scope of the school to the teaching of Sanskrit only, other subjects like Kannada, Arithmetic, English etc., were gradually introduced and from that time the institution has had a smooth career. In 1917 it was recognised by the Department as an Advanced Sanskrit School. It was then housed in the spacious upstairs of the local Sri Venkatramana Temple building.

In 1923 the institution first opened the Sahitya Siromani classes having been affiliated to the University of Madras (26th October 1923). Further affiliation was obtained in 1927 for the Ayurveda and Jyotisha Siromani courses (1st August 1927). In the meanwhile, the local Sri Venkatramana Temple authorities provided the institution with a decent building located in the spacious premises—about ten acres in extent—of the Sri Srinivasa

Asram. It was about this time that the institution which had been running as the V.D.A. Sanskrit school, was named as the Srimad Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College. In 1942, the College was further affiliated to the University in the Vidwan (2-b) course, with Kannada as the main, and Sanskrit as the subsidiary language.

The management of the Vidyasala Fund vested in the family of the Donor as a trust up to 1942. That year the Fund was registered under Act XXI of 1860 as the Sri Vyasa Raghupati Sanskrit Vidyasala Fund, Karkala, and the management was handed over to the Council of Management consisting of three members representing His Holiness of Sri Kasi Mutt, the Sri Venkatramana Temple and the Donor's family. Since the demise of the Donor, in 1889, Sri K. Subraya Kamath was the Manager of the Fund till 1942. From 1942 to 1948, Sri Karkal Sadasiva Rao, M.L., Advocate, Mangalore,—representative of His Holiness of Kasi Mutt on the Council of Management,—was the President. After his resignation, late Sri K. Venkatesha Pai, Pleader, Karkala was the President till 1954. The present President, Sri K. Vasudeva Kamath, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Karkala, has been the President since then.

Since the opening of the College section in 1923, Sri K. P. Kamath, M.A. (Hons.), B.L., was the Honorary Principal till 1930, when the present Principal, Sri K. V. Kamath, B.A. (Hons.), B.O.L., was appointed to the post.

The strength of the College section has risen from 3 to 21.

In the year 1924, the Sri Ramakrishna Seva Vrnda of Karkala built for the College, a prayer hall named Sri Ramakrishna Seva Vrnda Mandir with a tank in front of it. A beautiful ancient statue of Sri Krishna found in a ruined temple near Karkala has been installed in this hall and the students of the college boarding house offer their morning and evening prayers there.

In the year 1928, with the help of a donation given in memory of late Sri K. Seshagiri Rao, a boarding house named as "Seshadri Bhavanam" consisting of four rooms, which were later increased to eight,—was built. Students seeking admission into the college section from outside Karkala proper, are provided with free boarding and lodging in the Boarding house. A separate block consisting of a kitchen and a dining hall was erected later near the well behind the Prayer Hall, for the use of the Boarding house.

In 1945, out of the munificent of Rs. 5,000 donated by late Sri Nagar Venkata Rao of Mangalore, a free dispensary and an Ayurvedic Pharmacy—where Ayurveda Siromani students receive their practical training—were constructed. The Ayurveda lecturer in the College is in charge of the pharmacy and the dispensary.

SRI UBHAYA VEDANTA VARDHINI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, SRIPERUMBUDUR

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1926

Principal : SRI N. SESHADRI IYENGAR.

SRIPERUMBUDUR a famous pilgrim centre is the birth place of Sri Ramanuja, founder of the Visishtadwaita Philosophy. Ninety years ago, Sri Embar Thiruvengkata Ramanuja Jeer Swamy felt the necessity of starting an institution for the propagation of our ancient Indian culture and especially the Visishtadwaita Philosophy.

This College was started as a small pathasala with 12 students. Sri Pudupper Ilayavalli Ramanujachar Swamy was the first Headmaster of the institution. His successor Sri Kundalam Swamy was able to enlist the generous support of late Singam Chetty Athindraloo Chettygaru and other gentlemen and the pathasala was raised to the standard of a college. Arrangements for imparting instructions both in the Sanskrit and Tamil Vedas apart from Sanskrit language and literature were made. In 1891-92 the College secured recognition by the Government. The students who were studying in the college were sent to the Examinations conducted by the Veda Vedanta Vardhini Sabha, Triplicane.

Sri Athinraloo Chettygaru purchased a building for the College and the College was shifted to the present building from the Hundred Pillared Mandapam where it had been located. He also set apart a sum of Rs. 950 per annum for the maintenance of the College and for prize distribution.

The College was affiliated to the Madras University in the year 1926 in Vyakarana and Nyaya courses.

In the year 1948 the College was permitted to start Visishtadwaita Vedanta course also. Sri Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chettygaru thought fit to start the Vidwan course also and through his efforts the Vidwan course also was started in the year 1951.

JAMIA DARUS-SALAM ARABIC COLLEGE, OOMERABAD

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1927

Principal : HAZIK ABDUL WAJID.

THE above institution was founded by the late El Haj Kaka Mohamad Omer, one of the principal partners of a well-known firm of Madras, dealing in hides and skins.

As there were no educational institutions, worth mentioning, in the south, which could bring about reform among Muslims, through proper education, he focussed his attention towards this end and thought of establishing a College for Oriental studies, to achieve this purpose.

He laid the foundation of the present College in 1924 with the co-operation of some of his colleagues, among whom, the late Nawab C. Abdul Hakeem of Wisharam and the late El Haj J. Abdul Kareem of Ambur, the founder's co-partner in the aforesaid firm, were the most prominent.

The College is situated in a village newly inhabited and built by the said Kaka Mohamad Omer on his own lands, only a furlong away from the above mentioned historical place, Gedambur. The new village is called after himself as Oomerabad, where many communities are now settling. It is situated in a beautiful valley with green fields all round, affording a healthy atmosphere. This place is five miles from Ambur, a commercial town on Madras-Bangalore Railway line.

The College is a residential one. It is a grand looking storeyed building with a big hall and many convenient rooms and class rooms. The rooms are well ventilated and electrified. There is a kitchen attached to it. It has spacious playgrounds where the students take active part in several games. There is a free Unani dispensary for providing medical relief to the students.

The College was started with hardly a dozen of students and with three teachers on its staff. It made gradual progress under the wise guidance of Maulvi Mohamad Fazlulla Saheb of Vaniyambadi, one of its founder members. The main object of the institution is to impart oriental education on broad lines so as to enable young men to live an independent life in future. The sound coaching and the special features of this College soon attracted the attention of the public and the strength of the College grew larger and larger every year. The course of studies of the college is of eight years. It comprises Tafsir (Commentary on Qoran), usule Tafsir, Hadith (Tradition), usule Hadith, Fiqqah, usule Fiqqah, Logic, Philosophy,

History, Literature etc. all in Arabic. Higher Persian is taught on a sound basis. The medium of instruction is Urdu. Besides, Arithmetic, English, Geography and modern History are also taught.

In 1927, the College was affiliated to the University of Madras, in the Oriental title examinations of Afzal-ul-Ulama (Arabic) and Munshi Fazil (Persian).

The students are given free education and are provided with free boarding and lodging. They are also provided with books free of cost. The College has a free reading room and a decent library for the benefit of the students. There are two debating societies under the wise guidance of the teachers, one for senior students and the other for juniors. The students are coached to write articles on various subjects and to be able to speak on public platform.

There is another decent library in a beautiful garden, adjoining the College. It has got a large number of valuable and rare books in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English and Tamil. The students of the college make use of this. It was founded by the said Kaka Mohamad Omer's second son, the late El Haj Kaka Mohamad Ibrahim and was dedicated to the memory of his father. It is called Omer Library.

From the very beginning, the College has been managed by a registered Committee, named 'Jamia Darus Salam-Committee'. It has a decent endowment. The expenditure of the college is met from out of the income from endowments, subscriptions, donations from the public and annual grant from the Education Department of Madras.

SRI VENKATARAMANA DISPENSARY & AYURVEDA COLLEGE, MADRAS-4

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1927

Principal: SRI S. VISWANATHA SARMA.

THE institution owes its origin entirely to the philanthropy of the late Sri V. Krishnaswami Iyer who died prematurely. Even before the year 1905 he was taking a keen interest in the maintenance of a Dharma Vaidyasala in Mylapore for the treatment of poor patients in the city. In that year, he conceived the idea of himself establishing an institution which will give medical relief to the poor in accordance with the indigenous system of medicine and which will also train students in the study and practice of the indigenous system. He accordingly executed a Deed of Trust on 21st November 1905 by which he constituted himself and two others as the Board of management for the institution. He made an endowment initially of Rs. 25,000. The institution was founded on 15th December 1905 and began functioning in a rented building at No. 9, East Mada Street, Mylapore. The founder made further additions to the Capital to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He also purchased a site to the extent of 11 grounds in Cutchery Road and constructed the dispensary and Ayurvedic College buildings and quarters for the physicians and teachers on that site at his own cost, which amounted to Rs. 25,000 and which was completed by the 25th October 1906, and the institution was removed from No. 9, East Mada Street, Mylapore to the present building on that date. From that date, up till now, the institution is functioning in the present buildings.

“ The Venkataramana Dispensary and Medical School aims at imparting instruction upto a high standard in our ancient system of medicine consisting of Materia Medica, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery and Midwifery, the theory and practice of the pulse and the study, diagnosis and cure of diseases and at training students in the practice of medicine.”

As mentioned above, the major portion of the buildings were constructed in the year 1906. In the year 1921, Sri N. R. Iyer of Calcutta made a handsome contribution of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of the students' quarters in the building. With this fund, an upstairs hall was put up for the residence of the students and also for the location of classes. The hall was formally opened in 1922 at a function over which Dr. Sir S. Subramania Iyer presided and at which Sri N. R. Iyer was present. In the year 1924, a sum of Rs. 4,700 was paid from the Lady Willingdon Children's Fund for the construction of a special treatment ward through the efforts of the late Dr. M. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., M.B.B.S., a leading medical practitioner

of Mylapore and the construction was completed in that year. In the year 1930, additions were made to the main building at a cost of Rs. 3,644 and in 1931 additions were made to the store room and the manufactory at a cost of Rs. 6,966 from out of the funds of the institution. In the year 1951, the special treatment ward building was renovated with additional constructions for the treatment according to the Malabar method, of patients suffering from diseases like rheumatism and paralysis, with accommodation for the residence of the members of the family of the patient. This building cost the management Rs. 16,000. This ward was opened by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister of Madras on the 4th March 1951.

According to the Trust Deed, the management of the institution was vested originally in three trustees. The provision in the Trust Deed as regards the number of Trustees constituting the Committee of Management is that it should not be below three and should not exceed five, all of whom should be Hindus by birth and religion and should be residents of Madras. The first trustees were Sri V. Krishnaswami Iyer and Rao Bahadur Sri A. Krishnaswami Iyer and Sri A. S. Balasubrahmaniam Iyer, who was the first Secretary also.

The present members of the Board are :

Sri S. Varadachariar, Retd. Judge, Federal Court (*President*).

Sri T. M. Krishnaswami Iyer, Retd. Chief Justice of Travancore and Advocate.

Sri M. Subbaraya Iyer, Advocate.

Sri K. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Advocate.

Sri K. Balasubrahmaniam Iyer, Secretary.

The institution consisted of (1) a Dispensary (2) a Manufactory and (3) a Medical school. The dispensary has been giving free medicines and also free treatment to the poor people who attend the dispensary both morning 7-15 to 10 a.m. and evening 4 to 5-30 p.m. There is also a department for the sale of medicines to those, who can afford to buy medicine for use for a number of days consecutively. In the beginning of 1906, the number of patients that attended the dispensary, was 7,498. The dispensary has become increasingly popular all these years, and the number of patients that attended the dispensary during the year 1954-55 is 1,87,058. The amount received from the sale of medicines in 1907 was Rs. 892 and in 1954-55 the amount realised by the sale of medicines is Rs. 57,243. A comparison of these figures will show how during all these years, the institution has made steady and good progress and now stands as one of the foremost institutions of the State for giving medical relief to the large numbers of the poor irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The manufactory has grown in size and content from the year 1906. From the very beginning, the methods of preparation of medicines have been standardised under the direct supervision and instruction of Sri Pandit Venkata Subba Sastrigal and later under the supervision of the Managing Doctor Vaidya Ratna N. V. Krishna Warriar for all these years.

A standard book showing the methods of preparations of 400 medicines has also been printed for the use of the institution. The medicines prepared and distributed by this dispensary have been much appreciated by the public throughout our State.

History of the staff of the institution of the Ayurveda College : From the beginning the physicians in charge of the dispensary were also teachers in the Medical School. The first head-physician and teacher was Pandit Venkatasubba Sastrigal of Tiruvisalur, a very renowned physician of Tanjore and his assistant physician was Sri N. V. Krishna Warriar. Sri Pandit Venkatasubba Sastrigal left the institution by the end of 1908 and Sri N. V. Krishna Warriar was made the Head Physician and teacher. Ever since 1908 till 1955 Sri N. V. Krishna Warriar had been the Managing Doctor of the Dispensary and the Principal of the Ayurveda Medical College. He was awarded the title of "Vaidya Ratna" by the Government of India in the year 1928. He is an eminent physician being the disciple of Sri Punnisseri A. Nilakanta Sarma, a renowned physician of Malabar. Much of the progress of the institution has been due to his guidance during these years. Some of the former students of the College were also later appointed as physicians in the dispensary and teachers in Ayurveda college, viz., Pandit Bharatha Sastri and Sri E. R. Srinivasaraghavachari. Pandit K. G. Natesa Sastrigal was appointed in the year 1916 and he continued as Professor and Physician till the year 1947. In place of Sri N. V. Krishna Warriar, Sri. S. Viswanatha Sarma is now the Principal of the Medical College. Sri V. S. Venkatasubrahmaniam Sastrigal is the Managing Doctor of the dispensary. The other professors and physicians are Sri C. M. Sivabramania Iyer and Sri M. V. Subramania Sarma. To teach the non-Ayurveda subjects, there are two part-time lecturers Sri V. H. Subramania Sastrigal and T. Kuppamma Sastrigal.

From the year 1916, a surgical ward was opened and it has been working ever since. Sri R. Rajam Iyer, B.A., M.B.B.S., was the Doctor in-charge of the Surgical Ward. Minor cases of surgery are attended to freely for the poor patients of the locality. The surgical ward has been very popular. He continued as the doctor-in-charge of the Surgical Ward from 1916 to 1947 and after 1947, for two years Dr. G. Venkatesa Iyer, L.M. & S. was in-charge and after he resigned in 1949, T. A. Gopalakrishna Iyer, L.M. & S., Retd. Assistant Surgeon, Railway Department has been in-charge of the Surgical Ward. Anatomy and Physiology lectures are also delivered to the students by the Doctor-in-charge of the Surgical Ward for three hours in a week according to the syllabus prepared by the institution. Students are also given training in attending to minor surgical cases under the supervision of the Doctor-in-charge. The Surgical Ward is open in the mornings, from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m.

BAKIYATHUS SALAHATH ARABIC COLLEGE, VELLORE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1927

Principal : MOULVI MUFSI SHAIKH ADAM SAHIB.

THIS institution was approved by the Madras University for the first time in June 1927. Approval was granted by the University to impart instruction in Munshi-i-Fazil and Afzal-ul-Ulama courses. The College offers instruction in Urdu and Persian.

There is a Committee of Management consisting of 20 life members with a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Management is incorporated as a society under Act XXI of 1860 and was registered in 1896.

The College building is a two-storeyed one and has adequate accommodation for the various classes. The hostel block contains a large number of rooms of varying sizes each providing accommodation for students ranging from 1 to 6. A few of the teachers also live with the students in the hostel.

As the College is situated in a crowded part of the town, it has no adequate play-ground. There is only a small court-yard in which volley-ball and badminton are played.

The College library contains over 9,000 volumes. A Lecturer is in charge of the library. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is spent annually for the library.

The present strength of the College is 136 and the number of teachers is 11.

Moulvi Mufti Shaikh Adam Sahib is the present Principal of the college.

SAHITYA DEEPIKA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PAVARATTY, S. MALABAR

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1934

Principal: SRI P. T. KURIYAKKU.

SAHITYA DEEPIKA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PAVARATTY, started as an Elementary school, was raised as a Sanskrit College in 1934. The origin of the institution could be traced back to the month of April 1909. It was first started in a part of the house of the Founder-Principal Sri P. T. Kuriyakku in the old style of "Gurukula". The strength of this "Gurukulam" increased and in 1911 it was transferred to a public place and was named "Sahitya Deepika Samskrita Pathasala". The "Gurukulam" was then converted into a modern school and it contained 35 pupils and 2 teachers. It attracted the attention of the public; it got recognition from the Government of Madras in 1913. With this a new spirit and vigour were infused into its life. In 1915 a building of its own was constructed and the classes were conducted in the new building and the recognition for the advanced classes was obtained. The advanced classes were started in 1925; the students were sent up to the Government Sanskrit Entrance Examination from 1925 onwards; this is a centre for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination.

In 1932 Sahitya Siromani and Vidwan (VII-A) classes were opened and in 1934 the College was affiliated to the University of Madras for imparting instruction in Sahitya of the Siromani course and Vidwan (VII-A) courses on the recommendation of the University Commission headed by the late Mr. Satyamurthi. Sri Prince Kerala Varma, was deputed in 1938 and this was further affiliated to impart instruction in Vidwan (VII-B) course. Thus this College is affiliated to the University for imparting instruction in Sahitya of the Siromani course, Vidwan (II-A) and (II-B) courses besides Malayalam Entrance and all these courses are running now.

The College is managed by a Committee registered under Act XXI of 1860. The present president of the Committee is Sri N. Gopala Menon, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly who is a native of this place. Sri P. T. Kuriyakku, the Principal is the Secretary and Correspondent.

The old building was found insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of both the students and classes; a spacious building was essential. Fortunately a pucca building was erected by a gentleman and this building has been taken on rent and the College is housed in this building. An

Oriental Secondary School with Forms 1 to 5 and an Elementary Sanskrit School are also attached to this College.

The strength of the College rose from 6 in 1932 to 159 in 1956.

Two associations have been formed which hold meetings every week, giving the students training in essay writing, public speaking and the composition of poems both in Sanskrit and Malayalam.

A monthly manuscript magazine, "Sahityaramam" by name, is being edited under the direction and advice of a committee with a Professor at its head.

GANESAR SENTAMIL KALLOORI, MELASIVAPURI

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1939

Principal : SRI M. GOVINDASWAMI, B.O.L. (HONS.)

THE GANESAR SENTAMIL KALLOORI is an institution of higher learning in Tamil language and literature ; in fact this is the only Oriental College in the Southern districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli affiliated to the Madras University.

Founded in 1909 by the V. PL. S. family, the institution is located in Melasivapuri in the now defunct Pudukottai State ; it owes its rise and growth to the services of the late Mahamahopadhyaya Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar ; this was the centre of his varied activities for exactly 25 years (i.e. from its inception upto 1934 when Pandithamani joined the Annamalai University) ; he not only laid down the principles on which the College should be conducted, but also gave it the benefit of his ripe experience and mature scholarship and wise counsel almost until the day of his death. His association was a source of encouragement to the staff, students and the management.

The objects of the institution are besides the enrichment of Tamil, the publication of standard works in Tamil and the organisation of religious, literary and other lectures from time to time.

The Academy attached to the institution is an Oriental College. The College used to coach the students for the examinations of the Madurai Tamil Sangam. Since 1939, however, the students are appearing for the examinations held by the University of Madras in the Vidwan 2-D course. Many students of this institution have won academic laurels ; in 1948 the George V Memorial Tamil Prize of Rs. 1,000 (for the student who stands first in the Presidency) was secured by Thiru. S. Nallappa Reddiar, one of the College students. Many others have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. Special mention may be made of the fact that the bulk of the Tamil staff of the Annamalai University have been connected with this institution either as students or teachers like Srimans Kandasamiar, A. Bhuvarahan Pillai, M. Arunachalam Pillai and M. Muthusamy Pillai. These facts testify to the efficiency of the teachers and the earnestness of the students.

Facilities provided for the students include (1) a literary association which gives training in public speaking and debating (2) a well-equipped and up-to-date library of valuable books in Tamil, Sanskrit and English.

The Publication department of the institution has brought forth a number of translations of classical Sanskrit works, thanks to Pandithamani. Sukraneethi, Mannial Ciru Ther, Udayana Charitham are some of the publications presented to the Tamil Nad by the institution.

The institution has a good start in that it was inaugurated by a great scholar Arasan Shanmuganar of Sholavandan. The first President Sri Palaniappa Chettiar and his brother and successor Sri Annamalai Chettiar laid secure foundations for its future progress. Their princely donation of Rs. 10,000 and of the building costing Rs. 25,000 which now houses the college deserves to be emulated by all wealthy people. The present President Sri Swaminathan Chettiar and the Vice-President Sri Chidambaram Chettiar took over the administrative responsibilities on the death of Sri Annamalai Chettiar and all-round progress has been made in their regime and the institution is under a deep debt of gratitude to them for their continued and keen interest. The Pudukottai Durbar were pleased to grant an annuity until the State was merged with the Madras State.

The institution takes pride in the fact that it had the honour of conferring the titles of "Pandithamani" and "Mahavidwan" on Sri Kathiresan Chettiar and Sri R. Raghava Iyengar of Sethu Samasthanam respectively.

1959 will mark the completion of 50 years of useful service ; arrangements are under way for the Golden Jubilee celebrations and the future of the institution will be even brighter than the past.

SRIMATH SIVAGNANA BALAYA SWAMIGAL TAMIL COLLEGE, MAILAM (S. A. DT.)

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1941

Principal : SRI S. DURAISWAMI.

HIS Holiness Srilasri Sivagnana Balaya Swamigal, the 18th Mathathi-pathai of Bommaiya Balayam Mutt and the hereditary trustee of Mailam Sri Subrahmanyaswami Devasthanam started this College on 14th July 1938 at his mutt with nine candidates and a single teacher. This College is recognised by the Madras University since 1941.

The strength of this College has increased regularly. Advance classes were started in the year 1944-45. The total strength of this College was 258 in the year 1949-50. All the four advance classes were abolished since 1954-55. The present strength is 160. There were only 77 students in the College classes in the year 1949-50. Now it is doubled. Students come from almost all the Tamil districts.

This College is affiliated only in Tamil (Vidwan 2-D).

The College was housed in a rented building upto 1947-48. The present College building was purchased by His Holiness at a cost of Rs. 35,000 solely to maintain the College permanently. There is a hostel attached to this College in the backside of the same building. Boarding and lodging are provided. Now the hostel provides for 114 students. It is also essential to construct a new building. The present College building is situated in the western side of the Pondy Road at Sannadhi Street. The Manager and Correspondent visits the College often and takes keen interest in improving it. Murugan Sentamil Kazhagam is attached to the College.

The College has an endowment of 369 acres of lands and it is maintained from the income of the above property and contribution made by His Holiness from his own Mutt property.

The students are provided with the sports and games facilities. The playgrounds are regularly utilised by the students.

There is a well established Library containing 1,990 books. It is utilized by the students as well as the public. This Library contains almost all the books required for the Tamil scholars. An annual magazine is published.

KARANTHAI PULAVAR KALLOORI, TANJORE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1941

Principal: SRI C. VEDACHALAM, B.A., B.L.

THE KARANTHAI PULAVAR KALLOORI was started by the Karanthai Tamil Sangam, Tanjore (Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) on 16th April 1938 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Sangam (Founded : 14th May 1911) which was celebrated on 15th April 1938. The institution was inaugurated by the late Sri Siva-shunmugha Meignana Sivachariar of Thirupathiripuliyur. It was accorded recognition by the University of Madras in the year 1941-42 and was affiliated to the University for 7-D Vidwan (now 2-D Vidwan) in Tamil.

There was an entrance class besides the usual four classes (two for Vidwan Preliminary and two for Vidwan Final) for the Vidwan Diploma course from the year 1941-42. From the year 1945-46 three advanced classes were opened with the necessary staff besides the usual four classes. These advanced classes were, however, abolished at the beginning of the year 1955-56 and since then there have been only four classes in this institution.

The first batch of six pupils appeared for the Vidwan Examination at the close of the year 1944-45.

This institution was taken over by the Thiruvavaduthurai Adhinam in June 1949 and continued under its management until May 1953 when the Karanthai Tamil Sangam resumed the management. The Karanthai Tamil Sangam continues to manage the institution now. The strength of the institution has risen from 25 to 168.

SRI AHOBILA MUTT FREE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MADURANTAKAM

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1943

Principal : SRI T. RAMASWAMI, M.A., L.T.

SRI AHOBILA MUTT FREE SANSKRIT COLLEGE was founded on 24th June 1942 at Madurantakam under the orders of His Holiness, Sri Azhagiasingar, the Head of Sri Ahobila Mutt the famous Sri Vaishnavite religious institution in the whole of India.

His Holiness the 42nd Jeer of the above Mutt, desirous of imparting Sanskrit knowledge to the young, on the ancient Gurukula system and keeping up the ancient traditions and culture, converted the then existing Sanskrit Elementary School, into an Oriental College. All the pupils admitted into this Institution were given free boarding and lodging. It is thus a residential institution, with all the comforts required for their stay.

The members of the staff, including the head of the College reside in the vicinity, in the free quarters allotted to them. This enables them to mould the character of the students at all stages of their daily routine.

Sri U. Ve. S. Vasudevachariar Svamin, the Manager of Madras Sri Ramakrishna Schools was chosen by His Holiness, as the first Manager of this institution.

Sri U. Ve. V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, former Judge of the Madras High Court, opened the Institution at the premises of the local Sri Ahobila Mutt, as per the "Srimukham" of His Holiness, brought by the Srikaryakarta Sri U. Ve. Ammanambakkam Narasimhachariar Svamin, of Sri Ahobila Mutt, from Srirangam.

Sri U. Ve. Tirukottiyur Mahavidvan Sowmyanarayanachariar Svamin was chosen as the first Principal of the College, because of his vast scholarship in all the branches of Sanskrit literature, and the ancient darsanas. His Holiness, Srivansatakopa Sri Srirangasatakopa Yatindra Mahadesikan the 42nd Jeer of Sri Ahobila Mutt and the Founder of the institution, opened the new college buildings on 10th November 1942, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000.

The College which first started with one Principal, and seven assistants, had the benefit of one more member of the staff added to her now.

The Madras University granted affiliation to this institution, under the Faculty of Oriental Learning, in Branches III (Nyaya), and IV (Vyakarana)

of the Siromani courses with effect from the academic year 1943-44, in their Letter No. A-1051, dated 30th March 1943.

The first Principal of the College started Sri Kalyanabhivardhini Sabha, the Sanskrit Literary Association, of the College, with a view to improve the oratorical talents of the pupils in Sanskrit.

The members of the staff supervise the activities of the boys at all times of the day.

There is a committee of the boys in charge of the hostel, and the boys manage the affairs connected with the hostel in a splendid manner.

Arrangements have been made for imparting instruction to all the students in ancient Vedas and Divya Prabandas, and a number of devotional stotras.

Instruction is imparted in general knowledge subjects also.

On 14th July 1945, another additional member of the staff was appointed.

In June 1947 "Srirangasatakopanagar", the staff quarters, consisting of twelve pucca built houses was opened for the benefit of the members of the staff.

There is a well-kept library consisting of printed books as well as palm leaf manuscripts. There are at present about 4,000 printed books and about 100 manuscripts.

Annually His Holiness sets apart about Rs. 100 for prize distribution to the pupils. Dr. N. C. Aiyangar, B.A., M.B.B.S., of Hanumakonda, Hyderabad State, has made an endowment for Rs. 2,000 in the form of preference shares in the Bharat Nidhi, the profits of which are to be utilised for giving away prizes to the best students of the College, coming out successful in the Siromani examination. Sri V. D. Ramaswami Aiyangar of Mylapore, Madras offers a silver cup, annually, to the student, who, after passing the Siromani examination, completes Vedantic studies under His Holiness.

His Holiness the Founder has purchased 265 acres of wet land in the village of Maravathi, in Tanjore District, for a sum of Rs. 2,08,000 as a permanent endowment for the College. His Holiness has also made arrangements for the enlargement of this endowment.

Since the starting of the College, the strength has been very good. But in recent years the strength is coming down, mainly because of the apathy of the public towards Sanskrit education in general, and the want of opportunities for employment even after a study of the language.

On 9th February 1951 the 42nd Jeer of Sri Ahobila Mutt appointed as his successor, one of the former Principals of this institution, as mentioned already. Hence the present head of the Mutt, and the personage responsible for the proper management of this important and useful institution has been actively connected with the institution since the time of her foundation.

His Holiness has now founded a number of auxiliary institutions, as branches of this great institution, in various parts of this State. The young boys and girls are taught all the general subjects as in general schools, in addition to their proper training on ancient lines and traditions. After their general education, it is proposed to draft them all to this institution. This will give an impetus to the growth of this institution.

His Holiness has high plans for the development of this institution into a great cultural centre in our State, and perhaps in the whole of India.

It is hoped that this important institution, affiliated to this great University, will be a very valuable asset to higher learning.

KALAKSHETRA, MADRAS

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1944

Principal : SRI VEENA SAMBASIVA AIYAR.

KALAKSHETRA was founded by Srimathi Rukmini Devi in 1936 with the following objects in view :—

- (a) The permeation of general education with the influence of art and culture.
- (b) The training of good professional artists in the realms of dance, music, drama and painting.
- (c) The education, through dance recitals, concerts, exhibitions, lectures etc., of public opinion in matters of Art and Culture.
- (d) The encouragement and preservation of the beautiful Crafts of India.

In order to realize these objects a Trust was constituted under the Charitable Societies Act of 1860. It maintains a College of Fine Arts for the purpose of imparting higher training to youth of both sexes in the Arts of Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Dance (Bharata Natya and Kathakali) Painting and Crafts and Dramatics. The following courses are provided in the College :—

- (i) Diploma courses in Music.
- (ii) Diploma course in Dance.
- (iii) Diploma course in Painting and Crafts.

In 1944 the University of Madras granted affiliation to this institution in respect of the Sangita Siromani course in Music. Instruction is imparted to students in accordance with the syllabus framed by the University in respect of this course.

Srimathi Rukmini Devi is the Director and Sri Veena Sambasiva Aiyar, the renowned exponent of Veena, is the Principal of the institution. The management has systematically followed the principle of appointing only teachers of outstanding talent for imparting instruction to the students. A good general education is insisted on for students and this requirement has necessitated the appointment of qualified persons for teaching general subjects such as languages.

The number of students offering for the course at present is 3 but it is expected that there will be many more in the years to come in view of the number of students at present undergoing the preparatory courses which qualify them for admission to the course.

Adequate hostel facilities are provided for the students and students are actively encouraged to participate in games and extra curricular activities like excursions to places of interest. There is a Students' Union functioning. Periodical celebrations take place on Bahula Panchami days, Thyagaraja and Muthuswami Dikshitar days etc., when distinguished musicians give concerts. Students are also encouraged to give concerts on these occasions.

We may record with pleasure that the results produced are promising and that some very good singers and teachers have passed out of the institution.

ROWZATHUL ULOOM ARABIC COLLEGE, FEROKE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION: 1945

Principal: MOULAVI ABUSSABAH AHAMED ALI, M.A.

THE ROWZATHUL ULOOM ARABIC COLLEGE was started in January 1942, at Anakayam, a village near Manjeri, a central place in South Malabar. The founder is Janab Moulavi Abussabah Ahamedali, who took his M.A. Degree from the University of Al-Azhar in Egypt. Instruction in Islamic History, religion, science and literature was imparted through the medium of Arabic. The institution began work with only six students on the rolls and with Moulavi Abussabah, M.A. (Al-Azhar) as the only teacher.

In 1944, the first batch of four students was presented for the Afzalul Ulama Examination. They were all successful and some of them passed in the first-class.

In October 1944, the application for recognition of the Afzalul Ulama courses was submitted to the University. With a view to secure greater facilities for hostel, accommodation and communication, the institution was shifted to Manjeri. A committee was elected to manage the College. Donations were received from the public for its maintenance.

In 1945, the University accorded the institution temporary recognition. In 1946 in addition to the Afzalul Ulama classes, an Entrance class was also opened. Teachers were also appointed to teach English, Urdu and Hindi. There were 28 students on the rolls and six members on the staff in 1946. All the students were given free food and lodging in the hostel attached to the College.

Ever since the shifting of the college from the village of Anakayam to Manjeri town, it attracted much attention owing to its special features. It was a revolutionary step in Arabic education in Kerala, discarding the unsatisfactory and inefficient traditional methods of teaching. The institution naturally attracted a large body of visitors and benefactors. Students also came from the various parts of Malabar and even from foreign countries like Malaya and Indonesia. There were six students from Malaya and Indonesia on the rolls of the college.

From 1944 to 1947, the College was located at Manjeri. The management was anxious to locate the institution in a still more central and convenient place, accessible by rail. Owing to the ceaseless efforts of the

management, it was possible to secure a site of about 28 acres, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Feroke railway station and about 10 miles from Calicut town. The place is noted for its scenic beauty and exhilarating climate. The Association decided to construct a permanent building for the Arabic College on this spot. An application was also filed with the University of Madras in October 1947 for establishing a First Grade College, a long felt need and aspiration of the Moplahs.

In 1948 the Arabic College was shifted from Manjeri to Feroke. As permission was obtained from the University for starting the First Grade College, the Association handed over to the First Grade College the building under construction, which was originally intended for the Arabic College. The Arabic College itself was housed in a temporary shed in the same place. Separate managing committees were elected by the Association, annually, for the management of the First Grade College and the Arabic College.

Efforts were made for constructing a permanent building and at present the Arabic College is housed in its own permanent building approved by the University.

The students were lodged in a temporary shed. This was very inconvenient. By the end of 1949, a permanent building for the Arabic College hostel was completed. It is a noteworthy fact that this institution provides all its students free boarding and lodging. No tuition fees are levied by the College.

In 1951 the Managing Committee was able to provide the Endowment of Rs. 30,000, stipulated by the University for permanent recognition. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, inspected the College in 1951. Subsequently in 1951 the University accorded permanent recognition to the College.

For the maintenance of the Arabic College, the Arabic College hostel and Oriental High School, organised under the auspices of the Arabic College, the average annual expenditure is Rs. 22,000. The assets of the institution in the form of buildings and properties amount to about Rs. one lakh.

Till 1950, there were the following five classes—Arabic Entrance class, the Junior and Senior Afzalul Ulama Preliminary classes and the Junior and Senior Afzalul Ulama final classes. The necessity for a few preparatory classes was felt as it was found difficult to get students with the necessary equipment to be benefited by the instruction in the entrance class. Hence three pre-entrance classes, otherwise known as advanced classes, were started successively from 1951 to 1954. Thus there were in all 8 classes by 1954.

The Government of Madras evolved a new scheme known as the Oriental High School for giving efficient instruction to the pre-entrance students. The Director of Public Instruction ordered that the pre-entrance or advanced classes should be abolished and in their place the Oriental Secondary School should be started. In June 1954, the advanced classes were therefore converted into the first and second forms of the Oriental High School. At present we have in the Oriental High School Form I to Form IV.

The Oriental High School classes are held in the building consisting of nine spacious rooms, built for the purpose. There is also a hostel attached to the Oriental High School. It is housed in a two-storey building newly constructed for the purpose at a cost of about Rs. 22,000.

There are 806 books in the College library in different languages. Besides, newspapers and periodicals in English, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu and Malayalam are subscribed for and placed in the Reading Room. Efforts are being made to gradually improve the library.

SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA SWAMIGAL SENTAMIL KALLOORI TIRUPANANDAL (TANJORE DISTRICT)

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1946

Principal : SRI K. M. VENKATARAMIAH, M.A., B.O.L.

THIS institution was founded on 9th June 1944 by *Srilasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avargal*, Head of Sri Kasimutt, Tirupanandal in the name of his immediate predecessor Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Swamigal Avargal who was the founder of George V Memorial 1000 rupees Tamil cash prize endowment now administered by the University of Madras. This institution was affiliated to the Madras University on 24th May 1946. The College is managed by a Committee of the following seven members :—

1. His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avargal, Head of Sri Kasi Mutt, Tirupanandal (Tanjore district)—*President*.
2. His Holiness Vidwan Sri Mahalinga Tambiran Swamigal Avargal, Junior, Kasi Mutt, *Vice-President*.
3. Sri T. M. Kumaraguruparan Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Srivaikuntam (Tirunelveli district).
4. Sri K. Subrahmania Iyer Avargal, B.A., Thyagaraja Vilas, Triplicane, Madras.
5. Sri S. Murugesan Pillai, Correspondent, K.G.S.E. School, Tiruloki (Tanjore district).
6. Sri S. Ponnuswami Mudaliar, Karbar, Kasi Mutt, Tirupanandal (*Secretary and Correspondent*).
7. Sri Vidwan K. M. Venkataramiah, M.A., B.O.L., Principal, "Sentamil Kalloori," Tirupanandal.

His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avargal, the President of the above committee has endowed by a deed of trust settlement the income from property worth about 1½ lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of the College.

On 28th June 1945, the school department with four classes was opened and on 20th June 1946 Vidwan (2-D Tamil) I year and III year classes were opened.

The first set for Vidwan Preliminary and Final examinations were presented in March 1948.

From 1947-48 to 1952-53 the institution had 8 classes (four in the school section and four in the College section). The advanced school section was closed in 1955-56. From 1956-57 the institution has only four classes.

Though the course of study for which affiliation was granted is only for Vidwan 2-D Tamil the strength has increased from 12 to 172.

The College is held in a rented building. The College Library has a large collection of Tamil books and as there are many copies in most of the books prescribed for the Vidwan examination, poor pupils are allowed to borrow them for use till they complete their course.

Srilasri Kasivasi Swamigal Avargal, the founder of the College has created an endowment for feeding poor deserving pupils and 80 pupils are given free boarding and lodging.

THE DHARMAPURAM ADHINAM & ADHINAM DEVASTHANAM'S ORIENTAL COLLEGE, DHARMAPURAM

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1946

Principal : MUTHU S. MANICKAVACHAKA MUDALIAR.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE was founded on 2nd August 1946 with preliminary classes in Tamil 2-D Vidwan and Sahitya Siromani. Temporary affiliation for 4 years was sanctioned by the Madras University. Entrance classes were also conducted from the next year to coach up candidates for entrance in 2-D Vidwan to feed the I.U.C. class of the college. The College is being managed by a Committee, the President of which is His Holiness Srilasri Subramania Desika Gnanasambanda Paramacharya-swamigal Avargal, Adhinakarther of Dharmapuram Adhinam who finances the College from its inception from out of the funds of the Devasthanams under the Adhinam and Adhinam Mutt and directs its affairs to its best advantage. His Holiness has also been kind enough to direct that the Thevara and Agama pathasala besides the Oriental High School started in 1952 under the Mutt management, should be designed to be the feeders for this Oriental College. The Sanskrit entrance class was also conducted by the staff of the College (Sanskrit department) the successful students of which were admitted to the I.U.C. of Sanskrit study for Sahitya Siromani.

In the Sanskrit section there was only one student in the opening year. At the end of the quinquennium there were six students.

The college was first housed in Santa Nilayam built in front of Mutt's premises. A regular building programme was drawn up and extensions to the present building by 7 rooms are being made every year as the strength goes on increasing. In recent times two spacious halls for the conduct of meetings and prayer classes have been constructed during this period in addition to some class rooms.

The Oriental College at present is 10 years old and is just at the threshold of the eleventh year. The second quinquennium has seen the growth of the college to its full stature. A very notable feature in this period of the history of the college which ennobles its existence is that it has produced scholars not only in Tamil literature but in Siddantha philosophy also. Many of the disciples of the Mutt have studied in the college and are now dedicating their life to the cause of religion and to the welfare of the world. In the first year of this period 40 per cent of the students who appeared for the Oriental Title examination got brilliant marks and passed in first class

and in II class. One of them was able to secure the Tiruppanandal Kasi Mutt's prize of Rs. 1,000 perhaps the Nobel prize in South India for Tamil language. The strength of the College today is 144.

There is a library of 1,250 books of which the students and the members of the staff of the College and the other attached institutions make good use.

There are also amenities for games and physical education. Many prizes have also been instituted in the College for the students who come out first in the examination and one of them is awarded by His Holiness Srilasri Kunrakudi Mahasannidhanam.

In short the College is continuing to throw its lustre in Tamilnad and Madras State and is attracting students from almost all the districts.

MADEENATHUL—ULOOM ARABIC COLLEGE, PULIKKAL, MALABAR

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1948

Principal : M. C. C. ABDUR RAHMAN MOULAVI

THE COLLEGE is founded and managed by the registered Association of the Kerala Jamiathul Ulama. This association is made up of the scholars in Arabic of Malabar and Travancore-Cochin (Kerala). The College first started work on 20th January 1947, at Tirurangadi, an important Muslim centre in Ernad Taluk in South Malabar District. In the same year the management shifted the venue of the College to Pulikkal, another important centre of Muslims of the same taluk and district, as the management found that the atmosphere and conveniences for running the College there were better. The management applied for the affiliation of the College to the University of Madras in the same year and the University Enquiry Commission of Janab Moulvi Syed Abdul Wahab Bukari Saheb, Professor of Islamic History and Culture, Presidency College, Madras, visited the College on 25th March 1948 to submit reports on the application of the College for affiliation to the University. The University granted affiliation to the College in the same year as per their letter dated 3rd August 1948.

Vazhakkad Darul Uloom Arabic College is the fore-runner of this College and is perhaps the first of its kind opened in Malabar. The Vazhakkad College was managed by the Vazhakkad Darul Uloom Association. Unfortunately the management closed the College all on a sudden in the beginning of 1947 and this came as a shock to the staff and the students of this College and they were left in a state of despair. Janab M. C. C. Abdurahiman Moulavi Saheb, the then Principal of Vazhakkad College and the present Principal of this college was also the Secretary of the Kerala Jamiathul Ulama. He took great interest in the students and thought that the Vazhakkad College should be revived in some form or other. He approached the Kerala Jamiathul Ulama and appraised them of the developments of the Vazhakkad College and suggested to some of the prominent members of the Association the opening of a new College under the management of the Kerala Jamiathul Ulama to save the students from their despair and to improve studies in Arabic and other allied subjects, in Malabar. It was this suggestion, encouragement and lead given by Moulavi Saheb that gave the insight to the Kerala Jamiathul Ulama for opening this College.

The management started the College without any appreciable capital of its own. In fact, it was risk in the beginning. The management depended mainly upon the donation given by the philanthropic gentlemen to run the college. Fortunately, the untiring work of the management enabled them to obtain endowments of landed properties worth Rs. 35,000 for the College before the visit of the University Enquiry Commission. Further endowments of landed properties of worth Rs. 8,450 were added to the endowments. The total value of the endowments as per documents come to Rs. 43,550 now. The College requires a lot of money to meet the day to day expenditure. The College is getting teaching grant from the State Government from the year 1952-53 onwards. Even now one of the main sources of income of the College is donations. The management provides free lodging and boarding to the majority of the students. Many of the aspirations of the management regarding the progress and development of the College have not been materialised for want of funds. The management has approached men of quality and status in and outside Malabar to help them.

The College coaches students to the Entrance Tests in Arabic and the Afzal-ul-Ulama courses of the University of Madras.

In addition to these the students are also given short courses in Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu and English and in the subjects of Mathematics, History, Science and Geography.

The strength has risen from 34 to 65 in the course of ten years.

When the College was started at Tirurangadi it had no building of its own. But when it was shifted to Pulikkal it owned a building of its own and the College is now run in its own building. A further addition to the building was made during this period which costed the management nearly Rs. 10,000.

This College had at the beginning a very poor library but has to-day about 2,000 books.

TAVATTIRU SHANTALINGA ADIGALAR TAMIZH COLLEGE, PERUR, COIMBATORE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1953

Principal : SRI C. M. RAMACHANDRAN CHETTIAR.

[T was founded in the year 1953 by an association known as "Sri Santhalingar Tamil Kalloori Association", which was registered under the "Societies' Registration Act of 1860" on 30th December 1952. In order to satisfy a long-felt need for improving the study of Tamil language and to impart knowledge in Tamil to the young and to coach up students for the Vidwan course of the Madras University, this institution was started at Perur. A strong committee with Sir R. K. Shunmugam Chettiar as President, Sri C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar as Secretary and a dozen committee members was formed to work out the scheme. As a result of the endeavours of the Committee, this institution came into existence.

The institution has been growing step by step from its very inception and has become a full-blown Kalloori or College during the present year. Each year after the starting of the College, classes were added one after another and at the present year, the College has four classes with a total strength of 93 including 15 women students.

This institution was affiliated to the Madras University in 1953, for the course Vidwan 2-D Tamil. The strength of the College has risen from 17 to 93.

Important Events :

Besides the ordinary tuition in Vidwan Course,

- (i) this institution has opened a suitable library of books.
- (ii) A hostel having 50 students is now being run by the mutt authorities.
- (iii) Weekly meetings of Students' Association are conducted, wherein students are trained in speaking and voluntary social service. They visit the Central Jail and give religious talks to prisoners.
- (iv) Moreover, congregational worship is conducted each Monday at the famous temple of Perur. Agricultural training is also included besides physical training.

SULLAMUSSALAM ARABIC COLLEGE, AREACODE

YEAR OF AFFILIATION : 1955

Principal : JANAB M. SHAIK MUHAMMED MOULAVI.

THE SULLAMUSSALAM ARABIC COLLEGE was founded in Areacode, in 1944.

This institution, when started, had two type of classes ; one for teaching Arabic to students of primary schools before school time, and the other for teaching Arabic literature and culture to those students who had left primary or secondary schools. The latter classes were developed from stage to stage until they developed into a full-fledged Arabic College.

The Sullamussalam Arabic College was approved by the University in May, 1955.

Janab M. Shaik Muhammed Moulavi, Afzal-ul-Ulama, has been the Principal of the Arabic College during the entire period. Moulavi Abdussallam bin Mohammed has been the President of the management, viz. Jamiyattiul Mujahideen.

When this institution was started in 1944 there was only one class. After subsequent development the College is now having five classes, the strength of which is shown below :

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
V (Afzal-ul-ulama preliminary senior)	...	7	6
IV (Afzal-ul-ulama preliminary junior)	...	6	2
III (Entrance class)	...	8	2
II (Pre-Entrance Second year)	...	9	6
I (Pre-Entrance First year)	...	6	7
Total ...		<u>36</u>	<u>23</u>

COLLEGES THAT HAVE
CEASED AFFILIATION

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE OF ARTS, TRIVANDRUM

THE institution was founded in 1834 as His Highness The Raja's Free School with the object of providing education in English for His Highness's subjects. In 1869 the standard of institution was raised to the First Examination in Arts and Bachelor of Arts courses of the Madras University and the institution came to be called His Highness The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. The College was further affiliated for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course in English Language and Literature as well as in History and Economics, in 1914. Affiliation in Philosophy for the Degree Course was granted in 1907. This course which had been suspended was revived in 1925.

In 1924 the Government of His Highness the Maharaja decided to separate the Arts and Science Departments in the College and on the 4th July, 1924 two Colleges were formed—The Maharaja's College of Arts and the Maharaja's College of Science.

The College of Arts provided for instruction in Histories and Logic as optional subjects for the Intermediate, in Psychology, Ethics and Logic and in History, Economics, Politics and Sanskrit and Early South Indian History and Malayalam for the B.A. Degree Course and History and English Language and Literature for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course.

With the establishment of the University of Travancore, the College came under the jurisdiction of that University from 1938-39.

The two Institutions—Maharaja's College of Arts and Maharaja's College of Science—have since been amalgamated with effect from the academic year 1942-43.

BISHOP HEBER COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI

IN the year 1762 several schools were founded in Trichinopoly by the Rev. E. F. Schwartz with the generous assistance of H.H. the Nawab of Carnatic. These schools were vested in the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and were subsequently handed over to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1825. In 1850 a superior school was founded at Tenur to which the smaller schools were affiliated.

In 1864 it was transferred to the Fort and raised to a High School in the same year. In 1873 it was enlarged and raised to a Second Grade College, and in 1883 to a First Grade College. There were hostels attached to it. The College was sanctioned further affiliation in History and Economics of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course in 1925. Instruction was imparted in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Histories and Logic as optional subjects for the Intermediate, in Mathematics, Physics, Logic, Psychology and Logic, and History and Economics and Language, for the B.A. Degree course and in History, Economics and Politics for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course

CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

ESTABLISHED in 1858 as a High School, it had its curriculum adapted to the standard of the Madras University in 1865. It was formed into the Central College in 1875 and was affiliated to the University as a First Grade College in November 1877. The Middle School and High School classes were gradually abolished with a view to concentrate the teaching on the higher branches. Further affiliation in the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course was sanctioned in 1914 in Physical Science. Instruction was given in all the three groups of the Intermediate, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science for the B.A. Degree Course and in Physics for the Honours Degree Course. The College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University with the establishment of the Mysore University in 1916.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM

THIS institution has grown out of an English School that was started at Ernakulam in 1845. It steadily grew in strength and standard and presented the first batch of students for the Matriculation Examination in 1868. In 1870 the School was shifted to a large and commodious building. In 1875 students were sent up for the F.A. Examination. It was affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College in 1878-79. In January 1925,

with the celebration of its Golden Jubilee, the College got itself further affiliated as a First Grade College as qualified to impart instruction in Groups (I-B), (II-B), (II-C), (II-E), (IV-A), and (Group IV-B) of the B.A. Degree Courses. In 1939, the B.Sc. Courses, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology were started and this considerably increased the strength of the College. B.Sc. in Botany was started in 1947. In 1948, the B.Sc. (Hons.) Course was started in Chemistry. It was a State institution, managed directly by the Cochin Government.

Consequent on the integration of the Travancore and Cochin States, in 1949, the College became affiliated to the University of Travancore.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE

THIS was founded in 1833 by the Maharaja of Mysore as a free English School. In 1868 it was taken over by Government and in 1875 it became a High School. It was affiliated as a Second Grade College of the University in 1879 and later was raised to the First Grade in 1894 (B.A. Groups V and VI). In 1914 further affiliation was sanctioned in Branch V (History and Economics) of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course. The College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University when the Mysore University was established in 1916.

NIZAM COLLEGE, HYDERABAD

NIZAM College came into existence in 1887 as a result of the amalgamation of two Institutions, viz., the Hyderabad College and the Madrasa-i-Aliya.

The Hyderabad College was affiliated to the University in First Arts, as a Second Grade College in 1880-81. This College ceased to exist under that name due to its amalgamation with Madrasa-i-Aliya in 1887 and the new Institution was called Nizam College. It was raised to the First Grade from 1887-88 as qualified to impart instruction in the B.A. Degree Course. In 1920, the Science building was constructed and this College was the first

institution to be affiliated to the University in the B.Sc. Degree Course in Physics and Chemistry. In 1924 the College was granted further affiliation in the B.A. (Hons.) Courses in History, Economics and Politics.

In 1947, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the H.E.H. the Nizam announced that the College would be associated with the Osmania University and would cease to be affiliated to the Madras University from 1948-49.

SRI MINAKSHI COLLEGE, CHIDAMBARAM

THIS College owes its existence to the munificence of the late Honourable Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Raja of Chettinad. It was opened in June 1920 as a Second Grade College. It was raised to a First Grade College in 1922 (History and Economics). Further affiliation in Group I of the Intermediate and in Groups I and IV of the B.A. Degree Course was sanctioned in 1924. Affiliation in the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course in History and English Language and Literature was granted in 1925. Affiliation in Groups II-A and II-B was sanctioned with effect from the year 1926-27.

Consequent on the passing of the Annamalai University Act in 1928 for establishing a residential University at Annamalainagar (Chidambaram), this College came under the jurisdiction of that University in July 1929.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TRIVANDRUM

THE History of the Institution from 1834 to 1924 is the same as the History of Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum. The subjects comprising the Arts Department were moved to a new building and the Science Departments continued in the old buildings under the name of H.H. The Maharaja's College of Science.

The College provided instruction in Mathematics, for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Course, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology

for the B.A. Degree Course and in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science for the Intermediate Course.

With the starting of the University of Travancore, the College was transferred to that University, from 1938-39. The B.A. Courses in Science subjects for Pass and Honours were designated B.Sc. Courses.

The Maharaja's College of Arts and the Maharaja's College of Science have, however, been amalgamated to one institution with effect from the academic year 1942-43.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, TANJORE (First Grade)

THIS institution was maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was originally one of the first provincial schools for the teaching of English, opened by Rev. C. F. Swartz in 1784, on the recommendation of Mr. Sullivan, Resident at Tanjore. An annual grant was sanctioned by the Directors of the East India Company for its support in 1787. In 1863 candidates were first sent up for the Matriculation examination. In 1864 it was raised to a second grade college and in 1874 a B.A. class was opened. It was affiliated in Branches IV and V of the B.A. Degree course. The institution was closed down owing to financial difficulties in 1908.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY

THIS College was originally instituted as a Zillah School in 1853. In 1868 it was raised to the rank of a Provincial School. It was affiliated to the Madras University in First Arts in 1873 and became a First Grade College in 1877.

This is a Government Institution and imparted instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Histories and Logic of the Intermediate Course and in Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy, History, Economics and

Languages as optional subjects for the B.A. Degree Course. With the establishment of the Andhra University in 1926, the College was transferred to that University in 1926.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE, BANGALORE

THESSE Schools were opened in 1865 for boys and girls, European and Eurasian. The whole institution was placed under the charge of the Rev. G. V. Pope, D.D. in 1871 and was managed by a Committee. The Lord Bishop of Madras was 'Visitor'. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a First Grade College in November 1877. In 1890 affiliation beyond the standard of the First Arts examination was withdrawn. The College ceased to be affiliated to the University in 1900.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS

THIS College was opened as a High School on the 1st March, 1855 to offer to the youth of the Christian Community a liberal and sound Christian education. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a First Grade College in November 1877 to the B.A. standard; but owing to the classes for preparing candidates for the degree being closed, affiliation beyond the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was withdrawn. The College was closed in 1912.

NOBLE COLLEGE, MASULIPATAM

THE institution takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two missionaries sent to Masulipatam by the Church Missionary Society in 1841. The School was opened by him in 1843. The classes for the First Arts Course were opened in 1864 and it became a Second Grade College of the University in 1878-79. The institution became a First Grade College in 1892-93. Further affiliation in Group VI (Languages) and in Group IV

(Logic, Psychology and Ethics) were sanctioned to the College in 1909 and in 1923 respectively.

The College was transferred to the Andhra University when it was established in 1926. In 1937 the Noble College was amalgamated with the A.E.L.M. College, Guntur and the New College became known as the Andhra Christian College.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, VIZIANAGARAM

THE institution was founded in 1857 by Sir Viziamaraj, Maharaja of Vizianagaram. It was made a High School in 1868 and was affiliated as a Second Grade College for the F.A., in 1879. The standard of the College was raised to that of the B.A. in 1882-83. The teaching of Group (VI) (two Languages) of the B.A. Degree course was commenced in 1914-12 and Group (V) History and Economics was opened in 1913-14. Further affiliation in Group II of the Intermediate (Natural Science) was sanctioned in 1921-22. Then in 1925, instruction was offered in the College in all the three Groups of the Intermediate, and in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, and Ethics and in Languages for the B.A. Degree Examinations.

The College came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University, when it was established in 1926.

FINDLAY COLLEGE, MANNARGUDI

THIS College was at Nagapattinam from January 1883 to December 1895. It was transferred to Mannargudi in 1898. It was previously known as Wesleyan Mission College, and was affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College in 1882 for the F.A. The name of the Institution was changed as the Findlay College in 1900. It was raised to the First Grade in 1914-15 when it was granted further affiliation in Group (V) History of the B.A. Degree Course. The B.A. Classes were

closed in the College in 1932, and ceased to be a Second Grade College in 1934.

The College was financed by the Methodist Missionary Society in England.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BANGALORE (First Grade)

THIS institution was established in 1857 under the charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph's Society. The management was taken over by the Foreign Mission Society, Paris, in 1882. It was raised to a Second Grade College in that year. In 1924 the College was transferred to the new building in which it is at present housed. It was raised as a First Grade College in 1926 (in B.A. Degree Course) in Mathematics, History and Economics. The management was later taken over by the Society of Jesus.

In 1947, as a result of the integration of Mysore within the Indian Union and the retrocession of the Civil Station to the Government of Mysore, the College sought and obtained affiliation to the University of Mysore. The change over was effected gradually class by class and completed in four years.

THEOSOPHICAL COLLEGE, MADANAPALLI (First Grade)

IT was founded in 1888 by the late Mr. O. L. Sarma, a Theosophist and his friends and was known as Madanapalli High School. It was handed over to the Theosophical Educational Trust in 1913. It was affiliated to the University in the Intermediate Course in 1915 in Group III and further affiliation was granted later in Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry). With the establishment of the Andhra University in 1926, the College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University. The B.A. Classes were opened in 1926. As a consequence of an amendment to the Andhra

University Act in 1929, this College with other Colleges in the Rayalaseema Districts were re-affiliated to the Madras University in 1929. The Institution continued to be affiliated to the Madras University till the formation of Andhra State, when it was transferred to the Andhra University in 1954.

CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR

(First Grade)

THIS institution was opened by Government in July 1916. It was affiliated as a Second Grade College temporarily to offer instruction in the Intermediate Course. In 1918 it was made permanent and raised to the status of First Grade College. In 1925-26, the courses of study comprised Groups I, II and III of the Intermediate and Groups I, V and VI of the B.A. Degree Courses. After the passing of the Andhra University Act, the College became affiliated to that University in 1926, consequent on the amendment to the Act in 1929 the College was re-affiliated to the Madras University in 1930. The College was granted further affiliation in the B.Sc. Degree Course in 1936-37 in Physics and Chemistry and it continued to be affiliated to the Madras University till the formation of the Andhra State when it was transferred to Andhra University in 1954.

THE UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALWAYE

THIS College was founded in 1921 as the result of the desire amongst some of the Christian Churches in Travancore and Cochin for co-operation in Educational work. It was managed by a Council including members from the Malankara Syrian Church, the Mar Thoma Syrian Church and the Church of South India in the Dioceses of Central Travancore and North Kerala. Affiliation was granted for the Intermediate Course in Histories and Logic in 1921, in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in 1926, and in Natural Science in 1927

It was raised to the First Grade in 1923 in Mathematics, Philosophy and History and Economics of the B.A. Degree Course. Groups IV-B and III-B were opened in 1936.

The College continued to be affiliated to the University of Madras till March 1939, when it became affiliated to the Travancore University.

ST. BERCHMAN'S COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY (First Grade)

THIS Institution was started at first as a High School in 1891. In 1896 the local Fathers took over its management from the Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam. It was affiliated to the University in the Intermediate course in 1922. In 1927, the College was raised to the First Grade, as qualified to give instruction in Mathematics, and Botany and Zoology. Further affiliation was granted in 1934 in Group IV-B (Economics and History). With the establishment of the University of Travancore in April 1938 the College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University.

CARMEL COLLEGE, TRICHUR

THIS College was started by St. Teresa's Convent, Ernakulam at Trichur in 1944. It was affiliated to the University as a First Grade Arts College and was accommodated in a building of St. Joseph's Convent High School of the same Congregation until such time as its own building became available. The subjects taught were Histories, Logic and Indian Music for the Intermediate and History, Economics and Indian Music for the B.A. Degree. The strength of the institution increased each year until 1946, when another Women's College—St. Mary's College was started in Trichur by the authorities of the Syrian Catholic Community. The authorities of the College therefore accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Bangalore and the University of Mysore to shift the Carmel College to Bangalore. The College was accordingly transferred to Bangalore in April 1948, after the intimation to the Madras University.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE, TIRUPATI (First Grade)

THIS institution was founded by the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam Committee as a First Grade College and affiliated to the University of Madras. It started functioning in June 1945, as a temporary measure in the building of the Sanskrit College. The subjects in which affiliation was granted were—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Histories and Logic for the Intermediate and for Mathematics, Philosophy and Economics for the B.A. Degree course. Further affiliation in Physics and Chemistry for the B.A. Degree course was granted in subsequent years. The B.Sc. course in Mathematics, Physics and Zoology was started in 1951. The College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University with the establishment of Sri Venkateswara University in 1954.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, CHITTOOR (COCHIN)

THIS is an institution started by the Government of Cochin. It was established on the 11th August, 1947 with the Junior Intermediate and Junior B.A. Classes. The Senior Classes were opened in the second year. The University granted affiliation for a period of two years temporarily in the first instance from June 1947. The subjects taught for the Intermediate were Mathematics, Histories and Logic, Indian Music and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy and for B.A. Mathematics (with Astronomy and Statistics) Philosophy and History and Economics. The College became affiliated to the University of Travancore with the integration of the Travancore and Cochin States in 1949.

OSMANIA COLLEGE, KURNOOL (First Grade)

THIS institution was established for the benefit of the people of Kurnool district in 1947 and was affiliated to the University of Madras as a First Grade College, with effect from 1947-48 in the Intermediate, B.A. and B.O.L. Degree Courses. The subjects taught for the Intermediate were Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Histories (including

Islamic History) and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy. Instruction was given in Groups (IV-b) Economics and History and (IV-d) Islamic History and Culture. Further affiliation in Mathematics and Zoology for the B.A. Degree was sanctioned in 1948. The B.Com. Degree Course was started in 1950. The College came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University in 1954 consequent of the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University in that year by the Andhra State.

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, CUDDAPAH

THIS College was started in July 1948 as a Second Grade College with Histories and Psychology under Part III of the Intermediate Course for the benefit of the citizens of Cuddapah. A Committee consisting of Sri N. Ranga Reddi, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Sri T. M. Seshadri, B.A., B.L., and Sri Jahagirdar Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., and others collected over two lakhs of rupees with the co-operation of the officials for the construction of a hostel. The District Board offered to place their buildings temporarily for housing the College.

It is a Government Institution. In 1949 affiliation was accorded in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and in 1950 further affiliation in Natural Science was sanctioned.

The College was raised to the First Grade in 1951 with the affiliation in Group IV-b Economics and History. Teaching of Logic was taken up in July 1952.

In 1954 the College was shifted to the new premises and affiliation in Group I-b Mathematics under Part III of the B.A. Degree course was started. Consequent on the passing of the Sri Venkateswara University Act in 1954, the College became affiliated to the Andhra University from July, 1954.

C. M. S. COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM

(Second Grade)

A SEMINARY was opened in Kottayam in 1816 by English Missionaries working in conjunction with the authorities of the Syrian Church. It was endowed partly by gifts from England and partly by a generous endowment consisting of land as well as of funds bestowed by the then

Rani of Travancore. In 1837 the endowments were divided. About half of the total sum was given in trust to the 'Missionaries at Kottayam' for the education of Syrian Christian boys and a new Institution was built. In 1862 the institution began to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination. F.A. Classes were opened in 1892 and it began its career as a Second Grade College. In 1910, the College classes were transferred to a new block of buildings and instruction was provided on more subjects. The ultimate control of the College rested with the Church Missionary Society in London. The Society had entrusted the management of the College to a local Governing Board consisting of 14 members among whom were the Bishop of the Diocese, the Diocesan Treasurer, and the Principal. The College came under the jurisdiction of the University of Travancore when it was established in 1938.

SHIMOGA COLLEGE

(Second Grade)

THIS institution was established in 1854 as a Wesleyan Mission School. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School and in 1875 formed into a Second Grade College for the Malnad in the north-west of Mysore territory and was affiliated to the University in November 1877 for the First Arts course and it continued as such till 1906-07.

MRS. A. V. NARASINGA RAO COLLEGE, VIZAGAPATAM

(Second Grade)

THIS institution which was founded in 1860 by Sir Alexander Grant, Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. Fane, Collector of Vizagapatam, the Maharaja G. N. Gajapathi Rao and Mr. Chendika Venkateswara Naidu, was originally called 'The Anglo-Vernacular School', but when it was raised to the status of a Second Grade College and affiliated to the University in 1878,

the name was changed to the Hindu College. In 1892 the late Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao of Vizagapatam bequeathed a lakh of rupees, besides a Building Fund of Rs. 15,000 for the College to be named 'The Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College, Vizagapatam'. The Managing Committee of the latter College took over the Hindu College in April 1899 as a basis on which to construct the new College. The funds of the College were administered by a Committee of seven members with the Collector of the District, as Chairman. It was affiliated in Groups I, II and III of the Intermediate Course. With the Establishment of the Andhra University in 1926, the College ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University.

CUDDALORE COLLEGE

THE Cuddalore College also known as the Town College, Cuddalore, has been regarded as a continuation and development of the former Government College at Cuddalore.

The Government College, Cuddalore was the first Provincial School established in the Presidency and was opened on the 1st July, 1853. It was constituted a Zillah School in 1855 and the College Department was opened in 1879. It ceased to exist as an affiliated College in 1887.

The Cuddalore College established by a Committee was affiliated to the University in February 1888 as a Second Grade College and it continued until 1906.

KALLIKOTTA COLLEGE, BERHAMPORE

(Second Grade)

THE Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856 and the College Department was opened in 1879. It was a Government Institution until the middle of 1888, when the management was transferred to a local committee. In 1893 the name of the College was changed from 'The Native College' to 'The Kallikotta College' in honour of the Raja of Kallikotta, who endowed it liberally. The management was vested in a Committee with the Raja Saheb as President. The College came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University in 1926 and has later been affiliated to the Utkal University in 1943.

JAFFNA CENTRAL COLLEGE

THE institution was established in the year 1834 by the Rev. Peter Percival of the Wesleyan Mission, Jaffna with a view to give instruction to the boys of the town in the branches of a liberal English education. It progressed and became popular rapidly and in 1853 an English Principal was appointed to take charge of the same. It was affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College in 1881 as qualified to prepare students for the examination in First Arts and continued as such until 1902.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MADRAS

(Second Grade)

THIS institution was founded by the Right Reverend Joseph Carew, D.D., in 1839. It was supported by the Madras Catholic Mission. It began to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1862, and was affiliated to the University of Madras in February 1883 with a view to bring within the reach of the Catholic Community of Madras the advantages of a University curriculum. All classes of pupils were admitted and provision was made later on for the study of Sanskrit and Telugu. It ceased to be affiliated to the University in 1907-08.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, CUDDALORE

THE institution was founded by the Right Reverend F. Laouenan, D.D., Archbishop of Pondicherry as a High School in 1868. It was supported by the Roman Catholic Mission, and was affiliated to the University of Madras as a Second Grade College in March 1884 for the First Arts Course until 1909.

PITTAPUR RAJA'S COLLEGE, COCANADA

(Second Grade)

THIS Institution was established in 1852. The Middle School gradually developed into a High School and sent up candidates for the Matriculation Examination for the first time in 1866. It was raised to the status of a Second Grade College in 1884 and was named as Pittapur Raja's College, in view of the very liberal grants made by him. The Raja became the sole trustee and manager of the College in 1909 and was assisted by a small committee. In 1926 it was raised to the First Grade and this synchronised with the inauguration of the Andhra University.

AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION COLLEGE, GUNTUR

(Second Grade)

THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION opened an A.V. School in 1853, but closed the same for several years. The Mission re-opened the High School in 1874 and was affiliated to the University of Madras as a Second Grade College in 1885. Instruction was offered in Groups I and III of the Intermediate. It came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University which was established in 1926. The B.A. class was opened the same year. The name of the College was changed to Andhra Christian College, in 1928.

MADRAS WESLEY COLLEGE, MADRAS

WESLEY COLLEGE was founded in 1851 by Rev. E. E. Jenkins. It continued as a High School until 1887 when the First Arts classes were opened. The College was supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Instruction was imparted in Groups I and III of the Intermediate Course. The College classes were closed in 1932.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION COLLEGE, MADRAS

THIS institution was founded by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1837 with a view to providing a Christian liberal education for the people of Madras. It developed gradually to a complete High School and prepared students for the Matriculation examination and was affiliated to the University in January 1887 for the First Arts Course. It ceased to be an affiliated institution in 1910.

WARDLAW COLLEGE, BELLARY

THIS institution was founded about the year 1845 by the Rev. R. S. Wardlaw, D.D., and was affiliated to the University of Madras, in January 1891 to give instruction for the examination in First Arts and continued as an affiliated College till 1906. The College was supported by the London Missionary Society assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government.

AURANGABAD COLLEGE

THIS institution was originally known as the Zillah School and consisting of three departments, English, Marathi and Persian. It was raised to the grade of a High School in July 1886 and was entirely maintained by H.H. the Nizam's Government. It was affiliated to the Madras University as a Second Grade College in January 1892 and it continued as such till it was closed in 1904.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, COIMBATORE

THIS institution is the result of the gradual growth of a small Anglo-Vernacular School established by the Fathers of the Foreign Mission Society, Paris, in 1860, for the education of children of the Catholic residents of Coimbatore. It began to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1887. The growing success of the institution led the authorities of the College to apply for its affiliation to the Madras University as a Second Grade College, which was sanctioned in January, 1892. It continued as such until 1907.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION COLLEGE, ONGOLE (Second Grade)

MR. Loughridge of the Baptist Mission began a Secondary School in Ongole about 1875. The work of the School was suspended from 1877-79; but in later years the high school classes were re-organised and the first batch of candidates were sent up for the Matriculation examination in 1881. It was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1893 and the Junior F.A. class was opened in February 1894. The primary object of the institution was to provide the means of higher education for the Christian Community of Nellore and the neighbouring districts but it was open to all classes and castes. It ceased to be affiliated to the University from 1911-12.

SCOTT CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, NAGERCOIL (Second Grade)

THIS institution was opened in 1819 as a school under the name of 'Nagarcoil Seminary'. It gradually developed and was affiliated to the Madras University for the First Examination in Arts in 1893. The college was managed and maintained by the London Missionary Society. Instruction was offered in Group I and III of the Intermediate Course. With the formation of the University of Travancore, the College came under the jurisdiction of that University in 1938.

SAN THOME COLLEGE, MADRAS (Second Grade)

THIS was originally a Primary School affording secular instruction to the Catholic children of San Thome and was known as St. Francis Xavier's School. In 1864 it was raised to the rank of a Middle School and was called the San Thome Seminary. In a few years the Very Reverend Father Amarante, then Vicar-General opened the high school classes. The institution was raised to the rank of a Second Grade College with effect from 1st January 1894 through the efforts of His Lordship, Dom Henry Jose Reed da Silva, D.D., Bishop of Mylapore. The College was supported by the Portuguese Mission of Mylapore. It ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University from 1907-08.

RAJA'S COLLEGE, PARLAKIMEDI

(Second Grade)

THIS institution was started as a Primary School in 1857 and it developed to a First Grade High School in 1884. In 1896 it was affiliated to the University and it became a Second Grade College offering instruction for First Examination in Arts. The College was under the management of the Raja of Parlakimedi. He was assisted by a College Council. The College imparted instruction in Groups I and III of the Intermediate Course. It was transferred to the Andhra University when it was established in 1926. Since November, 1943, the College has been affiliated to the Utkal University.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TRAVANCORE

(Second Grade)

THIS institution was originally the English High School for Christian girls founded in 1863. It was taken over, organised and opened to all castes by the Travancore Government in 1864 and was known as Sirkar Girls' School. The University recognised it as a High School in 1890. In 1895 the institution was reorganised under the name of H.H. the Maharajah's High School for Girls and became a Second Grade College of the University in 1897.

Training classes for Teachers were opened in 1904 and continued to be attached to the College till the end of 1920, when these classes were separated and accommodated in a building of their own. The High School Department was separated in 1921 and the College functioned under the new name of Maharaja's College for Women. It was affiliated in Groups I and III of the Intermediate.

The College was raised to the First Grade from the academic year 1928-29 with Group IV-A (History and Economics). Further affiliation was granted in 1929 in Indian Music of the Intermediate and in Group I-B, Mathematics of the B.A. Course.

Affiliation in the Degree Course was withdrawn in 1937 and it functioned as a Second Grade College till it came under the jurisdiction of Travancore University in 1938. It has since been raised as a First Grade College of that University in 1950.

ST. MARY'S PRESENTATION CONVENT COLLEGE,
MADRAS
(Second Grade)

THE Convent of the Nuns of the Presentation Order was established in Madras by the late Dr. John Fennelly in February 1842. There were four schools under the care of the Sisters. The Sisters began to prepare girls for the Matriculation examination in 1892. The growing success of the institution led the authorities to apply for its affiliation to the University of Madras and the Junior F.A. class was opened on 1st February 1899. The College ceased to be affiliated to the University from 1909-10.

HOLY ANGELS' CONVENT COLLEGE AND
HIGH SCHOOL, TRIVANDRUM
(Second Grade)

THIS School had been in existence since November 1880 and had presented candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University since 1895. It was recognised as a Second Grade College with effect from January 1899 and ceased to be affiliated to the University from 1906-07.

PRESENTATION CONVENT COLLEGE,
VEPERY, MADRAS
(Second Grade)

THIS institution was first opened in December 1884 as a High School for girls and was under the supervision of the Sisters of the Presentation Order, to whose house it was attached. The pupils were chiefly Europeans and Eurasians and instruction was available for girls of all creeds and castes. It was raised to a Second Grade College in January 1900. Courses in Music and Drawing formed special curricula and French as well as Latin was taught as a second Language. It ceased to be affiliated to the University in 1906-07.

**SACRED HEART COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
BANGALORE
(Second Grade)**

THIS institution was founded in the year 1854 and originally was known as Good Shepherd Convent School. Students were taught for the Matriculation Examination from 1882 and the Institution was affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College from January, 1902. Instruction was offered in Histories and Logic under Part III.

**MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, MYSORE
(Second Grade)**

THIS institution was started in January 1881 as a school for high caste girls and was recognised as a High School in 1895. This was affiliated to the University in January, 1902, for First Examination in Arts. With the establishment of the University of Mysore in 1916, the College ceased, to be affiliated to the Madras University.

**VENKATAGIRI RAJAH'S COLLEGE, NELLORE
(Second Grade)**

THE institution was founded by the late Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti, B.A., Dewan of Venkatagiri, under the name of Hindu High School, in the year 1875. When it experienced financial stress, the late Maharaja of Venkatagiri came to its rescue with his munificence and since 1894 the institution had borne the name of its patron and progressed under his help. The School was raised to the status of a College, qualified to give instruction in Groups I, II, and III of the Intermediate Course in 1920 ; but Group II was not opened for want of sufficient accommodation. The College was managed by a Committee with two representatives of the Rajah. It ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University when the Andhra University was established in 1926.

THE NATIONAL THEOSOPHICAL COLLEGE, ADYAR

THE COLLEGE had grown out of the National High School started in 1918 at Teynampet and removed later to Adyar. It is a residential Institution and is under the Theosophical Educational Trust, represented by a local Governing Body.

It was recognised in Groups I and III of the Intermediate courses of study in 1924. It ceased to be affiliated to the University in 1929.

VEERASAIVA COLLEGE, BELLARY

THIS College was founded by the Madras Veerasaiva Vidya-
vardhaka Sangha, Bellary, an association established in 1916 for the uplift of the people of the District. The institution was affiliated to the University in July 1945 as a Second Grade College to impart instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Histories, Logic and Elements of Commerce and Accountancy under Part III of the Intermediate course. The institution ceased to be affiliated to the Madras University consequent on the formation of the Andhra State in 1953.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TIRUPATI (Second Grade)

THIS institution was affiliated to the University of Madras with effect from the academic year 1952-53 as a Second Grade College to impart instruction for the Intermediate in Arts Course. It was managed by the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam Committee. The subjects taught under Part III were Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Histories and Logic. Consequent on the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University in 1954, the College came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University in that year.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY

THE beginnings of this institution are to be traced with the Elementary Normal School—opened by the Godavari District Board in 1883. It was developed to the rank of a Secondary Grade institution by 1890 and was taken over by Government in 1892. In 1894 it was affiliated to the University for L.T. Degree Course and was placed under the supervision of the Principal of the Local Arts College. The outlay incurred on account of the College was, however, considered to far outstrip its usefulness and by an order of the Government dated 15th April 1909, the L.T. Classes were removed from Rajahmundry and amalgamated with the Teachers' College at Saidapet in July 1911. In 1916, the Government sanctioned the re-opening of the College at Rajahmundry and the new training college was opened in July 1917. The affiliation of the College was delayed by the University for want of buildings ; but the University agreed to grant exemption for the students to appear for L.T. examinations till the requirements were fulfilled. The College came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University in 1926.

TRAINING COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM

THE Government Normal School, Trivandrum, was founded in the year 1895 and teachers who had passed the Matriculation, F.A. or Vernacular Examinations were trained in this institution till May 1911. Due to the difficulty experienced by students of Travancore to get admission in the Training College, Saidapet, the Government raised the school into a Training College and affiliation was granted by the University in 1910-11 to the institution.

This College became affiliated to the University of Travancore from 1939.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, TRICHUR

THE steady expansion of education in Cochin State, the consequent increase in the number of educational institutions and the difficulty experienced by teachers to get admission into the Training Colleges of Madras, Trivandrum and Mysore, persuaded the Government of Cochin to start a Training College in the State, in their scheme of Post-War Educational

Reconstruction. On an application made by the Director of Public Instruction, Cochin, the University, after a local enquiry through a Commission, granted the affiliation of the College, in June, 1945, and it was opened in July 1945. The optional subjects taught were Mathematics, History, Natural Science, Physical Science, Music, English, Sanskrit and Malayalam and the College had the full strength of 80 students in the third year. The Government, however, decided to abolish the College from July, 1949 on the eve of the integration of Cochin and Travancore.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KURNOOL (Proposed Teaching)

THIS institution was started in 1952 by Government for the benefit of the people of Kurnool District and was affiliated to the University of Madras as qualified to prepare candidates for the B.T. Degree Course. It continued to be affiliated to the University till 1954, when the Sri Venkateswara University was established at Tirupati.

MAHARAJA'S LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM

THE Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore sanctioned in January, 1875, the organisation of a Law Class in connection with His Highness's College at Trivandrum to enable candidates from Travancore to present themselves for the Law Examination of the University of Madras and to encourage others to pursue the study of law systematically. The scheme was to be worked on the same lines as the class attached to the Presidency College.

In 1894 the institution was re-organised in conformity with the bye-laws of the University and the Law Classes with the Professors whereof were raised to the status of an independent College and was affiliated to the University from 1895-96.

In 1929 the University Commission inspected the College and according to its recommendations, the Government sanctioned the conversion of the College from a part-time institution into a whole-time institution.

The College has been transferred under the control of the University of Travancore when the University was established in 1937.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, VIZAGAPATAM

THE College was opened in July 1923 by the Government of Madras in response to the requests of the people of Telugu Districts, for providing facilities for study for the Degrees in Medicine. It was decided to utilise for the College the building originally built for a Medical School, until suitable buildings could be erected. Affiliation was sanctioned in the first instance for the course of study for the first year of the M.B. & B.S. Course (Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy and Physiology). Further affiliation for the Second M.B. course was granted in 1925.

With the establishment of the Andhra University, the College was transferred to that University from 1926. At present it is a fully developed Medical College with necessary buildings, laboratories and hospitals and it offers instruction for Post-Graduate Courses for M.D., M.S., D.G.O., D.L.O., D.O., D.V., T.D.D., and Pharmacy Degrees, besides the M.B. & B.S.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR

THE idea of opening a new Engineering College in the Rayalaseema was first envisaged in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme and Government decided to open a college at Anantapur. For want of buildings, the College functioned at the Engineering College, Guindy, for two years as an affiliated College of the Madras University (July 1946 to April 1948) and moved to its premises in July 1948. This is a Government Institute.

Due to the formation of the Andhra State in October 1953, the institution was affiliated to Andhra University, and on the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University, the College came under the control of that University from June 1954. Instruction was imparted in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, VIZIANAGARAM

THE institution was founded by H.H. Sir Viziarama Gajapati Raja, M.C.S.I., Maharaja of Vizianagaram about the year 1862 and was approved by the University in 1911 for the Siromani (Mimamsa and Sahitya)

and Vidwan Courses. Further approval was accorded in 1920 for the teaching of Indian Philosophy and Indo-European Philology. With the passing of the Andhra University Act the institution came under the control of that University in 1926.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE, TENALI

THE COLLEGE was established in 1911 by the Public of Tenali including Messrs. Pillutta Anjanaya Sastri (the then Dewan of Sanivara-peta Estate), M. Ragothamasastri and Chandiamouli Sastri and was approved by the University in Vedanta Siromani and Vidwan (Sanskrit and Telugu) Courses in 1912. The institution came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University when it was established in 1926.

THE RAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PARLAKIMEDI

THIS institution was founded by the Rajah of Parlakimedi in 1914 with two sections in it—Oriya and Telugu. In 1915, it was approved by the University to provide instruction for the Vidwan Title Examination in Sanskrit and Oriya. The College was transferred to the Andhra University when it was established in 1926.

NAVALAR'S TAMIL COLLEGE, CHIDAMBARAM

THIS institution was founded in the year 1864 under the name of 'Saiva Prakasa Vidyasala', by the famous Tamil Scholar and philanthropist of Jaffna, Arumukha Navalara, for giving instruction in Tamil Literature and Saiva Philosophy. It was recognised by the University in 1915 as qualified to offer instruction for the Vidwan Examination with Tamil and Sanskrit as co-ordinate languages. Tamil was later offered as the main language and Sanskrit as subsidiary language from 1923.

SRI VENKATESWARA SANSKRIT VIDYASALA, TIRUPATI

THIS institution was founded in 1884 by the late Sree Mahant Bhagavan Dossjee Varu and was known the Grant Duff's Sanskrit College. The name was changed later to Sree Venkateswara Vidyasala and was maintained out of Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam funds. It was placed on a permanent basis by an Act of Government in 1914 and was approved by the University in 1920 in Nyaya, Vyakarana, Sahitya and Vedanta of the Siromani Course. The College was under the Andhra University from 1926 and was later re-affiliated to the Madras University in July 1930 on account of an amendment to the Act. When the Sri Venkateswara University was started at Tirupati in 1954, this institution went under the control of the Andhra University, as provided in the Act.

THE VAIDIKA DHARMA SAMVARDHANI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, KALLIDAIKURUCHI

THE institution was opened in June 1917 by Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, I.C.S., the late Sub-Divisional Officer of Sermadevi. It was approved by the University in 1919 as qualified to give instruction in Mimamsa and Vyakarana branches of the Siromani Course. It was financed by the Managing Committee and the Government.

THE RAJA'S COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, PUDUKOTTAI

THE COLLEGE has grown out of the ' Vani Vilas Vedasastra Patasala ' maintained by the Pudukottah State for preparing students for the State Dasserah Examination, started about the year 1900. In 1920, the Patasala was abolished and a class was opened in 1921 to prepare students for the Government Entrance Examination. The new institution was approved by the University in September, 1922, to impart instruction in Vyakarana and Sahitya of the Siromani Course.

MADRASA ISLAMIAH ARABIC COLLEGE, KURNOOL

THIS was founded in 1887 by the local philanthropists for providing elementary education to the Muslim boys of the town. It was converted into an advanced Arabic Madrasa in 1893 through the efforts of the late Moulana Sultan Ahmad, Rawalpindi. The College was approved by the University in 1922 for the Munshi-i-Fazil Course. When the Andhra University was inaugurated in 1926, the institution was automatically transferred to that University ; but was re-affiliated to the Madras University from 1930 by means of an amendment to the Act. With the inauguration of Sri Venkateswara University Act in 1954, the College got transferred to the Andhra University in that year.

THE VEDA SASTIA PATASALA AND SANSKRIT COLLEGE (CHITTOOR, COCHIN)

THE institution was founded in December 1892, by the late Lakshmi Devi Ammal, a member of the family of the late Nanjappiah, the first Dewan of Cochin, for the purpose of teaching the Vedas and Sastras. The students were prepared to appear for the Mysore Vidwath and Pudukottah Dasserah Pandit's Examinations and the Kumbakonam and the Chidambaram Advaita Sabha examinations. The School was approved by the University in 1922 as qualified to give instruction for the Siromani Examinations in Vedanta and Vyakarana branches. After some years the college department was closed for want of students.

ANDHRA GIRVANA VIDYALAYA, KOVVUR

THE ANDHRA GIRVANA VIDYALAYA was started in October, 1912 by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, Pleader, Kovvur, with the object of resuscitating oriental culture and was placed under a Trust by the founder in 1914. It was approved by the University in 1920 to impart instruction in Vyakarana and Sahitya for the Siromani Course, and in Telugu and Sanskrit for the Vidwan Course. The institution came under the jurisdiction of Andhra University when it was established in 1926.

NARASIMHA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CHITTIGUDUR, MASULIPATAM

THE institution was founded in July, 1923 by Sri S. T. G. Varadachari, M.A., in memory of his father, the late Sriman S. T. G. Narasimhacharyulu Garu, and was maintained out of the personal resources of the founder himself. It was affiliated to the University in 1923 for Siromani (Vyakarana), Vidwan (Sanskrit and Telugu) and for the Proficiency course in Comparative philology. The College became affiliated to the Andhra University when it was established in 1926.

SRI JAGADGURU VIDYASTHANAM, JAMBUKESVARAM

THE institution was started by His Holiness the Sri Jagadguru San-
karacharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam of Kumbakonam soon after he visited the place in 1923. Instruction was given in the beginning in Vedanta and Vedadhyayana. It was affiliated to the University Advaita Vedanta and Jyotisha branches of the Siromani Course. The expenses of the College were borne by His Holiness.

SRI MINAKSHI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CHIDAMBARAM

THE institution owes its existence to the munificence of the late Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Rajah of Chettinad who established it in June 1924, and was recognised by the University as qualified to offer instruction in Vedanta Vyakarana and Sahitya branches of the Siromani Examination. The School also gave facilities for post Siromani examination. It came under the control of the Annamalai University when it was established in 1929.

SRI MINAKSHI TAMIL COLLEGE, CHIDAMBARAM

THIS College was founded by the late Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Rajah of Chettinad in July 1924 and was recognised by the University as qualified to give instruction for the Vidwan Examination with Tamil as the main and Sanskrit as the subsidiary languages. With the establishment of the Annamalai University, the College came under the jurisdiction of that University, in 1929.

THE KERALA ORIENTAL COLLEGE, KATAMPAZHIPURAM (MALABAR)

THIS institution was founded in March 1895 by Mr. C. K. Krishna Guptan, a well known astrologer. It was approved by the University to impart instruction for the Vidwan courses under Regulations 7-A and B (Sanskrit and Malayalam).

VEDA VEDANTA BODHINI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, SHOLINGHUR

THIS institution was founded in 1924 with the object of providing Sanskrit education, mainly due to the efforts of Prathivathi Bhayankaram Krishnamachariar. It was recognised by the University in April 1934 as qualified to impart instruction in Nyaya and Vyakarana branches of the Siromani Course. The management of the College was vested in a Committee consisting of nine members, most of whom had donated for its upkeep.