CHAPTER - IV

COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
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The Wood’s Despatch of 1854 signified the commencement of a new epoch in the sphere of collegiate education. As mentioned earlier, it envisaged the setting up of a well-organised university in order to foster higher education. Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations pertaining to higher education, put forth in the Wood’s Despatch, the University of Madras came into existence in 1857. The genesis of the Madras University heralded a decisive progress in the collegiate and university education. The process of systematization of collegiate education could be attributed to the setting up of the University of Madras.

The University of Madras was duly incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of India dated 5 September, 1857. At first it was not distinct from the Presidency College; in fact, till 1874, when the Senate House was built, the University office was located at the Presidency College. The Madras University like its sister institutions at Calcutta and Bombay, was constituted on the model of the University of London and was little more than a Board for holding examination for Degrees and honours in the several faculties or branches of knowledge which came within its scope. The faculties were four in number, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.1

In short, the University had a Senate which originally consisted of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and thirty fellows. It was divided into four faculties mentioned and had power subject to the approval of Government

to make bye-laws and regulations. The power of conferring degrees was
g grated to the University in 1860.

Candidates for the Degree of B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) were required
to show a competent knowledge in five of the following branches of
Philosophy and (v) one of the following: (A) Natural Philosophy,
(B) Physical Sciences or (C) Logic and Mental Philosophy. Under the
head of the languages were included English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew,
Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and four principal vernacular language
of Southern India, namely, Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam.
Each candidate for a degree was required to take up English and any one
of the other languages specified above. Before being admitted to the
examination for the B.A. degree, each candidate was required to have
passed the University entrance examination in Languages, History and
Geography, Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra and Geometry.
It was provided that after three years of the establishment of the University,
no person could be admitted to the B.A. degree examination if the person
had not prosecuted a regular course of study in one or other of the
colleges or schools affiliated to the University for three years after having
passed the entrance examination.²

The Degree of M.A. (Master of Arts) was conferred on any graduate
of the Madras University, who had to pass a further examination according
to a prescribed standard in any one of the five branches, namely,
(i) Languages, (ii) History, (iii) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,
(iv) Physical Sciences and (v) Natural Sciences.³

2. *ibid.*

The number of colleges and schools which were affiliated to the University of Madras at the time of its inception were twelve, of which six were situated in Madras city. These six institutions in the city were (i) the Presidency College, (ii) the Government Normal School, (iii) the Medical College, (iv) the Free Church Mission Institution, (v) the London Mission Institution and (vi) the Wesleyan Mission Institution.

The first entrance examination was held in September, 1857 itself. Forty one candidates presented themselves of whom six passed. Of the successful candidates, twenty nine were educated at the Presidency College, Madras, one at the Doveton College, Madras, and one at the Free Church Mission Institution in Madras.

The second entrance examination was held in February, 1858. On this occasion, seventy nine candidates were examined, of whom only eighteen passed; of these, nine were students of the Presidency College, two of the Government Normal School, Madras, one of the Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, one of Pachaiyappa's Central School, Madras, and one of the Wesleyan School at Madras. It is thus apparent that the institutions in the city played a predominant role in the infant stage of the growth of the University of Madras.

Examinations were conducted by the University for Matriculation, B.A., and B.L.(Bachelor of Law) degrees. In 1851-62, the regulations regarding the examinations in the faculties of Law and Civil Engineering were carefully revised. The alterations made in the scheme of examination prescribed for the Law Degrees were made rather with the view of more clearly defining, than of changing the course of examination previously prescribed. In the faculty of Civil Engineering, the new regulations laid

*ibid.*
down in 1861-62, like the old, provided for only one Degree namely the Degree of the Bachelor of Civil Engineering. In the faculty of Arts, the plan of ranking the passed candidates at the Matriculation examination, and for the Degree of B.A. in the order of proficiency and not alphabetically, had been adopted by the Senate in 1861-62.⁵

In 1862-63, the Senate of the University of Madras, following the course taken at Calcutta and Bombay had instituted a First examination in Arts (F.A,) which was the inter-mediate between the Matriculation and Degree Examinations. All candidates for Degrees were expected to pass in the F.A. The regulations of the Degree of M.A. were also revised in 1862-63. The most important change was in the rules as to the languages to be taken up for study by candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages. Under the previous rules, candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages, were required to take up either Latin and Greek or English and Arabic or English and Sanskrit. Under the revised rules introduced in 1862-63, English was to be one of the two languages to be taken up.⁶

In 1874, a suggestion was made in the Senate that the examination for the M.A. Degree could be held only once in two years, but the Senate did not approve of the change.⁷

In 1875-76, the scheme of examination for the M.A. Degree was entirely remodelled. The most important change made in the M.A. Degree


examination was the abolition of the Viva Voce portion of the examination in language. During the year 1882-83, several important changes were made in the bye-laws of the University of Madras, the foremost being those relating to the new curriculum of studies in Arts. For the M.A. Degree Examination the number of branches was increased from five to six or including the optional courses and Physical and Natural Sciences to eight. The B.A., F.A., and Matriculation curriculum were also modified, and certain bye-laws with respect to the appointment and duties of examiners were sanctioned and brought into force.

In 1883-84, some minor changes in the bye-laws relating to the holding of convocations for conferring Degrees were sanctioned. The scheme of studies and examinations for the proposed Bachelor of Science Degree was discussed by the Senate but not fully adopted.

In that year, however, bye-laws regulating the constitution of meetings of the Senate, the order of business to be followed at such meetings, the conduct of debate, the appointment of committees and the conduct of election for University offices were drawn by a committee appointed by the Senate, adopted by that body, and were sanctioned by the Government.

During the year 1884-85, the Board of studies consisting solely of Fellows of the Madras University possessing special qualification in the respective branches of knowledge, were instituted in place of the


committees annually appointed to select text-books for the various examinations conducted by the University. Bye-laws and regulations relating to the examinations in Medicine were revised after full discussion by the Senate. In that year, at the request of a large number of gentlemen connected with higher education, the Senate resolved to institute a Degree in teaching.\textsuperscript{11}

In 1886-87, several changes were made in the bye-laws of the University of Madras relating to the examinations in Arts and Medicine. The sanction of Government was accorded to Hebrew being added to the list of optional languages, prescribed for the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations.\textsuperscript{12}

In the next year, the course of study for the B.L. degree examination was extended from two to three years and considerable changes were made in the curricula of study as well as in the rules and regulations of the B.L. and M.L. (Master of Law) degree examinations. The extension of the B.L. course to three years was intended to improve the general standard of proficiency among the candidates who appeared for law examinations of the University of Madras.\textsuperscript{13}

Significant changes were made in the bye-laws of the University of Madras in 1897-98. Bye-laws relating to the examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering were amended so as to clearly set forth the


powers vested in the Syndicate to accept an examination, certificate or
degree of any university as equivalent to an examination, certificate, or
degree of the Madras University for the purpose of admitting candidates
to the examinations of the University. The subject of Criminal Law was
omitted from the curriculum for the First examination in Law, while that of
Contracts, including Negotiable Instrument, was to be tested by two
papers instead of one. Criminal Law was added to the B.L. curriculum,
and Procedure, Civil and Criminal, was removed from it. The Madras
High Court undertook to conduct a special and searching examination in
the procedure of all candidates desirous of entering the legal profession.
A special Board of Studies was constituted in teaching as it was considered
expedient in the interests of candidates for the Licentiate in Teaching
(L.T.) Diploma.

The committee appointed in March 1897 to revise the rules of
affiliation so as to bring the university and its affiliated colleges in closer
relationship with one another, held several meetings during the year
1897-98, after consulting the Principals of colleges. During that year, the
University of Madras was affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and
the privileges of affiliation were extended to students of the Madras
University satisfying certain conditions.  

During the year 1900-01, the revision of the Matriculation examination
syllabus was completed. The bye-laws relating to the M.L. degree
examination were revised during the year with a view of making some of
the subjects optional.


15. Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during
By 1901-02, the organization of the University of Madras became more elaborate catering to the growing needs of the University and the expansion of its activities. In that year, the number of Fellows of the University was about two hundred. The executive authority of the University of Madras was vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows; the faculty of Arts was represented by five members and the other three faculties by one member each. The syndicate appointed examiners, regulated examinations, kept the accounts and carried on the correspondence of the University with the aid of a Registrar who was an officer appointed once in five years by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate. The bye-laws provided also for the appointment of an Assistant Registrar. The Syndicate had power to recognize examination of other universities as equivalent to examinations held by the Madras University with a view to enable candidates to appear for the examinations of the Madras University.16

In 1901-02, there were fourteen Boards of Studies in the several branches of learning; no Board consisted of less than three or more than twelve members; the Boards were empowered to submit for the consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners and assistant examiners in their respective branches, to recommend the text books from year to year, to recommend persons to selections from writings in vernacular languages to be prescribed for the Matriculation examination, and to consult specialists who were not Fellows of the Syndicate. Principals of affiliated colleges, members of the Board of Studies and Fellows of the University were competent to recommend persons to be appointed examiners, and the syndicate finally sanctioned their appointment. Each of the Board of Examiners suggested to the Syndicate

the names of such assistant examiners and chief assistant examiners as it considered to be specially qualified in its particular subject.\textsuperscript{17}

Till 1904, the function of the Madras University was limited to affiliation and examination. As a result of the commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902, the Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904 was passed in order to strengthen the educated element in the Senate, to increase the proportion of elected Fellow, to extend the powers of the University in respect of the control, inspection and affiliation of colleges, and to enable the University to undertake the work of teaching and research.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904 came into force during the year 1904-05. The Senate of the University of Madras was reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Little progress was made before the close of the year 1904-05 towards the preparation of a new body of regulations. The territorial jurisdiction of the University of Madras was extended to Ceylon. The number of candidates for most of the University examinations increased.\textsuperscript{18}

In March 1906, a committee of the Senate prepared a report embodying proposals for the reconstitution of the course of study and examinations in the faculty of Arts, and the same was accepted with certain modifications by the Senate.\textsuperscript{19} In 1907-08, the

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., p.231.

\textsuperscript{18} Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904-05 (Madras : Government Press, 1905), p.XXII.

Government contributed rupees one lakh for the establishment of a university library.\textsuperscript{20}

But in spite of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the University of Madras continued to be almost entirely an examining body. The resolution of the Government of India on its general education policy issued in 1913 and the special imperial grants that were made available for expanding the activities of the universities rendered it possible to make a beginning in developing its teaching functions. Three University chairs, one for Indian History and Archaeology, a second for Comparative Philology, and a third for Indian Economics were founded in 1914.

By 1921-22, the organization of the University of Madras became further elaborate and more detailed in tune with the increasing functions of the University. The Senate of the University then consisted of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a certain number of ex-officio Fellows, and hundred ordinary Fellows. Of the Fellows, a certain number were elected in accordance with the terms of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, and the rest were nominated by the Chancellor. There were five faculties and they were Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering. The composition of the Syndicate also underwent some changes. The Syndicate, then, began to consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction as ex-officio member and twelve other members elected by the faculties and the Senate. There were nineteen Boards of studies in several branches of learning.\textsuperscript{21}


With the object of establishing a teaching and residential University of Madras and with a view to organise and develop the teaching resources existing in the city, to promote co-operation and reciprocity among the colleges in Madras and to develop inter-collegiate activities and amenities, a bill remodeling the University of Madras was passed. This Act was known as the Madras University Act of 1923. The Act came into force on 19 May 1923. The constitution of the University of Madras was remodelled and the University began to have the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges. As a result of this Act, the University of Madras assumed the function of teaching especially in the higher ranges of study and encouraged research activities.

Since 1923, Departments in Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Arabic, Persian and Urdu, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Politics and Public Administration, Geography, and Indian Music were established in the University of Madras. These Departments were engaged chiefly in research work and they also carried on the function of teaching.

In 1928-29, the courses in Medicine were improved and revised and a course for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce was instituted in the University of Madras. Part-time teachers in French and German were appointed in the University.

During the year 1933-34, a Degree in Veterinary Science was instituted in Madras University and regulations for the course of study and


examinations were framed. A Board of Studies in the subject was constituted.

In September 1936, the University of Madras completed a building scheme at a cost of rupees twenty lakhs and the University came to be housed in an imposing structure, known as the University Buildings on the Marina, which contained accommodation for not only the large administrative office but also for the various teaching and research Departments of the University and the Library. Gradually three research laboratories, one for Zoology, one for Botany and one for Biochemistry, were established in the University. An Examination Hall was also erected in the University. The University continued to offer courses of study and conduct examinations in the University Departments and affiliated colleges.

In short, at every stage in the history of the University of Madras, there was a qualitative and quantitative improvement of curriculum with the introduction of diversification of courses of study in Arts, Science, Law and Medicine. This bears testimony to the rapid strides the University was making at collegiate and University level of education. The evolution of elaborate and comprehensive organization of the University greatly facilitated its functioning. Besides serving the cause of conducting examinations and conferring Degrees, the University of Madras also assumed teaching functions in its Departments. The teaching and research activities carried on in the University Departments indicated the contribution of the University to higher education in Madras city. No doubt, the University had won a reputation as one of the pioneering and outstanding universities in India.

The Presidency College at Madras was the outcome of the efforts of the Government to foster collegiate education in Madras City. As stated in the previous chapter, the institution was first established in 1841 and was under the name of the High School of the Madras University. The
High School progressed rapidly and collegiate classes were opened in 1853. In 1855, when the control of the institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the college was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors, and received the present name. Eyre Burton Powell who was the Headmaster of the High School became the first Principal of the College. The college was divided into the Junior Department and the Senior Department. English literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy were taught in the Senior Department, while Vernacular languages were taught in both. Law course was started even from the commencement of the college; it extended over three years.

E.B. Powell was the Principal of the Presidency College from its inception till 1862, when he was promoted as the Director of Public Instruction. He was succeeded by Edmund Thompson who discharged his duties as Principal with distinction for thirteen years. These two Principals were responsible for the remarkable progress, which the college witnessed during the early period of its growth. From its inception, the college functioned in a rented building in Egmore. It was shifted to a new building on the Marina at Chepauk in 1870. New groups of study were added as the years rolled by.

Since the foundation of the University of Madras in 1857, the University office was housed in the Presidency College. In 1874, when the Senate House was built, the University office was moved there.


25. Eyre Burton Powell took his B.A. Degree from Cambridge University with the highest grade of honour. As Headmaster of the Madras High School, he was admired by his students like T. Madava Rao.
1874-75, the number of students studying in the Presidency College was one hundred and twenty nine.\textsuperscript{26}

During 1875-76, the attendance in the College rose from one hundred and twenty nine to one hundred and sixty five.\textsuperscript{27} This institution greatly distinguished itself in the B.A. examination, did well in the F.A. examination and fairly in the Matriculation examination.

The Law classes continued to be conducted at the Presidency College, till the proposal of Grigg for the creation of a separate Law College, made in 1888, was approved by the Government and sanctioned finally by the Secretary of State in 1891. Since 1891-92, the Law classes were taught in the newly erected Law College at Esplanade, Madras.

The number of students on the rolls of the Presidency College during 1900-01, the first and second terms of 1900-01 were three hundred and forty nine, and three hundred and fifty six respectively. In 1901-02, the strength of the students increased to three hundred and ninety eight in the first term and four hundred and three in the second term.\textsuperscript{28} Subsequently, there was further expansion and growth of the institution.

A landmark in the history of the Presidency College was the admission of women students into the institution. It is true, that the college was, from the beginning, conceived as an institution open to young men and women. But it was only in 1908 that the first women students joined the

\textsuperscript{26} Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1874-75 (Madras : Government Press, 1876), p.44.

\textsuperscript{27} Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1875-76 (Madras : Government Press, 1877), p.103.

institution. The admission of women students into the college provided opportunity for the women in the city of Madras to acquire the unique advantage of pursuing their studies at the collegiate level.

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 the 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 at the postgraduate level in all these subjects, leading to the Degree of Master of Arts.29

As a means of promoting a sense of corporate fellowship and academic co-operation, benefiting a true university life, the Presidency College arranged with the Madras Christian College for inter-collegiate lectures in the subjects of English Language and Literature and Philosophy. Subsequently when the Honours course in philosophy was abolished in the Presidency College, the inter-collegiate lectures in Philosophy were cancelled but these classes were continued for English Language and Literature till 1937 when the Madras Christian College was shifted from the city to Tambaram.

In 1931, the University of Madras split the faculty of Arts into two, one consisting of the Humanities and the other of the Natural and Physical Sciences. As a result of this, the Presidency College dropped the B.A.

course in the science subjects and adopted the new courses in B.Sc., both degree and Honours, in all the science subjects and in all the various combinations prescribed by the University of Madras. Facilities were provided in the laboratories of the college for the students to carry on research in all grades in the subjects of study leading to M.Sc., and Ph.D., Degree of the University of Madras.

The courses of study started separately for Botany, Zoology and Geology led to the construction of a new Natural Science Block in the College and it was opened in 1938 by Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras. Significant changes were made in the working of the Social Science Section of the College. The Department of History was reconstituted into the two departments of History and Economics.

In short, the Presidency College did play a vital role in the sphere of collegiate education in the city of Madras. The starting of courses of study in different subjects in the college enabled the students to flock to the institution with a view to derive the benefit of collegiate education and the college grew into a prestigious institution.

Protestant Christian endeavour in the city in the realm of collegiate education resulted in the genesis of the Madras Christian College. The college had a hoary past. It had its origin in a school, which was opened on 3 April 1837 in Armenian Street in George Town. The school was established by Rev. John Anderson, who was a Protestant missionary belonging to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. As pointed out in the previous chapter, in 1838, the school was shifted to Errabalu Chetty Street from where it was moved to a new spacious building in Esplanade in 1846. The college department was opened in the school in 1865. Rev. Dr. William Miller played a significant role in the initial phase of the existence of the college.
The institution was known as the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland. In 1874, it was the largest college in Southern India with a school department of eight hundred boys. The number of students studying in the college department rose from one hundred and eight in 1873-74 to one hundred and fifty three in 1874-75.\textsuperscript{30} In the year 1875-76, the number of students in the collegiate section of the institution rose to one hundred and seventy nine.\textsuperscript{31}

In 1876-77, some important changes were made in the constitution of the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland. The college which was regarded as one representing more or less directly all the churches of the Reformation was henceforth known as the Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.\textsuperscript{32} The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society came forward to give pecuniary help to the institution. The funds which were made available were utilised to secure the teaching staff of the collegiate department. During the year 1876-77, the collegiate department witnessed progress and the number of students in the college rose to two hundred and forty five.\textsuperscript{33}

In 1879-80, of the one hundred and ninety seven students studying in the college, thirty one were Christians, three were Muslims and the rest


\textsuperscript{33} ibid.
were Hindus.³⁴ This shows that the college served the cause of collegiate education to the three major communities without much distinction.

'The rapid growth of the institution was a remarkable feature in higher education in the city of Madras.' In 1882-83, the Government was pleased to grant full aid to the college, in view of the very efficient staff of European professors whom it employed, the large number of students whom it educated, and the high and liberal tone of the education imparted.³⁶

As a result of the striking progress which the college was able to make in the succeeding years, the number of students on the rolls of the college in 1886-87 rose up to six hundred and thirty five.³⁶ The progress which the college witnessed could also be attributed to the substantial aid which the college received from the Government in addition to the funds which it could get from the Protestant missions as referred to earlier.

Until 1918 when the Government Mohamedan College was established to cater to the educational needs of the Muslims at the collegiate level, the Muslims in the city of Madras were left with no other choice except to join the Presidency college or the Madras Christian College. The number of Muslim students who joined the Madras Christian College in 1901-02 was twenty three.³⁷ In 1902-03, the number of

Muslim students studying in Madras Christian College was thirty one while their number in Presidency college that year was only eight.\textsuperscript{38} Again in the year 1904-05, when only six Muslim students were studying in the Presidency College, thirty six Muslim students were studying in the Madras Christian College.\textsuperscript{39} It is therefore evident that the Muslim students preferred to study in Madras Christian College to Presidency College.

The Honours courses were started in the Madras Christian College in 1911 and the college continued to make progress. The year 1937 was a significant year in the history of the institution. It was in that year that the college was shifted to a new site at Tambaram where it was housed in spacious buildings in a vast campus.\textsuperscript{40} In that year the affiliation for the Intermediate, Bachelor's Degree and Honours Courses was renewed.

The college continued to impart instruction in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Sanskrit, and French for the Intermediate and the Bachelor's Degree. It secured affiliation in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Logic for the Intermediate examination.


\textsuperscript{40} Mohamed Usman, the then acting Governor of Madras carved a niche for himself in the annals of the history of the Madras Christian College. It was he who urged the Government to make a free grant of 350 acres of land for the college campus and 40 acres for the college staff colony. The staff paid a nominal amount of rupees four hundred and fifty per acre to acquire the land. C.Rajagopalachari, the then Prime Minister of Madras Presidency was opposed to the grant. In spite of his opposition, the Government sanctioned the grant of land to the institution.
In the same year, the college got its reaffiliation in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Economics, Statistics, Philosophy and Politics for the Pass Degree courses. It also continued to offer instruction for the Honours Degree examinations in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Botany, Zoology and Physics. In this way, the Madras Christian College played a vital role for the progress of collegiate education in the city of Madras.

The first non-Christian and non-Governmental collegiate institution under private agency to come into existence in the city of Madras was the Pachaiyappa's college. It was started by a board of Hindu trustees administering the charitable endowments left by Pachaiyappa Mudaliar. As pointed out earlier, it had its genesis in 1842 as a sort of feeder school to the Government High School and imparted free education to the poor classes of the Hindu community. The school was called Pachaiyappa Preparatory School. It originally functioned at Esplanade. In 1858, it was upgraded as a High School. In 1880, college classes were first opened. In that year the institution became a second grade college of the University of Madras.

When John Adam became the Principal in 1884, he began to play a vital role for the early progress of the college. In 1887-88, the college was a graduate of Cambridge. He was considered as "the father of commercial education" in South India. He attempted to stimulate commercial training both within the Pachaiyappa's College and elsewhere. In 1891 he relinquished the principalship of the college to study law and later he became a barrister at the Madras High Court. He actively associated himself with the Indian National Congress. He was indeed its spokesman on commercial and technical education.

R. Suntharalingam, op.cit., p.131.
received the Government grant to the tune of rupees one thousand nine hundred and seventy nine. On account of the relentless efforts of John Adam, the institution became a first grade college in 1889. The B.A. classes were started with History, Philosophy and Biology as optional subjects. But in 1891, Biology as an optional subject was given up.

The college witnessed striking progress during the period from 1892 to 1903. During this period, the Library was reorganised. In 1899, a small hostel was opened, in a rented building owing to the initiative made by R.S. Lepper who served as Principal of the college. In 1912 Physical Sciences were added to the B.A. course, when J.C. Rollo was the Principal.

As the number of students studying in Pachaiyappa's college increased, the small hostel housed in a rented building was found to be insufficient to accommodate the students. It was also realized that a true academic spirit could develop when majority of the students could stay in the hostel. So a dire necessity was felt to construct a spacious hostel. The Trustees of the charities were able to secure a site at Chetput for the construction of a hostel. The Government also made a liberal grant to the tune of rupees ninety nine thousand. Voluntary donations were also collected by the Trustees. In 1914, the construction of the hostel was begun and it was completed in 1921. The hostel was occupied by the students in the same year. It was in that year that the first Indian


Principal M. Ruthnaswami, was appointed. In 1923, a further stage in the steady development of the institution was reached when Honours classes were opened. In 1924-25 affiliation was granted in History, Economics and Politics in the B.A. Honours Degree Courses.

The Adi Dravida pupils who were hitherto denied admission into the college were permitted to join the college in 1927. The number of students studying in the institution swelled in enormous proportions with the result that accommodation became extremely difficult. The University Inspection Commission which visited the college in 1928 recommended that the number of pupils on rolls should be reduced to eight hundred from one thousand and two hundred. This had caused great concern for the Trustees who were unwilling to refuse admission to those who aspired for higher learning. Also, the Esplanade area where the college was located, became a noisy and busy centre in the city of Madras. Hence the Trustees desired to shift the college to Chetput near the hostel in order to be away from the noise and din of Esplanade.

Kumarajan Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, the illustrious son of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, entered the Board of Trustees

45. M. Ruthnaswami succeeded C.L. Wrenn as the Principal of Pachaiyappa’s College, Madras. He served the college as Principal from 1921 to 1926. He was an educationist. He became Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. He was the first Indian Principal of the Madras Law College:


in 1929.\textsuperscript{48} Since then he identified himself with the ideals of the Pachaiyappa’s college. As soon as he became Minister for Education, Kumaranarajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar found the way to realize the long cherished object of constructing Residential college buildings at Chetput. He influenced his colleagues in the ministry and secured the approval of the Government for the plans of the residential college buildings.\textsuperscript{49}

In 1938, Sir, A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar became the President of the Pachaiyappa’s Trust Board.\textsuperscript{50} He led a deputation of the Trustees and made a plea to C. Rajagopalachari, the then Prime Minister of Madras Presidency to sanction grants-in-aid to the institution. C. Rajagopalachari conceded to the request of the Trustees and a sum of rupees three and a half lakhs was sanctioned by the Government as grants-in-aid to the residential scheme. The construction of the residential college buildings was started and Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras laid the foundation in March 1939. Through the unstinted efforts of the Trustees and the President, the buildings were constructed within the briefest time at Chetput adjoining the hostel. Due to the efforts of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami

\textsuperscript{48} Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad was a famous educational philanthropist of South India. He was born at Kanadukathan in the district of Ramnad on 30 September, 1881. He was responsible for the establishment of the Annamalai University in 1929. He distinguished himself as the founder Pro-Chancellor of the University. He died on 15 June 1948. \textit{Annamalai University — Golden Jubilee Souvenir 1929-1979}, Annamalainagar, 6 December 1979.

\textsuperscript{49} \textit{Pachaiyappa’s College, Madras Centenary Celebration Record 1842-1942}, (Madras : G.S. Press, March 1943), p.21.

\textsuperscript{50} Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was connected with the University of Madras for over 30 years, first as a member of the Syndicate and since 1942 as the Vice-Chancellor of the University. By his relentless service, he enhanced the glory and prestige of the University.
Mudaliar, the college in the new atmosphere got itself affiliated to the University of Madras in fresh course of studies. The beautiful and spacious new buildings were declared open by Sir Arthur Hope, the then Governor of Madras on 12 August 1940. This enabled the Pachaiyappa’s College to enter upon a wider sphere of usefulness, having become a residential college free from the inconveniences so long suffered in its cramped and congested habitation at George Town, Madras.

The college started functioning in the new buildings at Chetput during the academic year 1940-41. In addition to the new courses of study, co-education was also introduced in the college. Later, in pursuance of the orders of the University of Madras, co-education was abandoned in the Intermediate course.

In 1942, when Dr. B.V. Narayanaswami Naidu became the Principal of Pachaiyappa’s College, Madras, he was responsible for securing affiliation for the college in B.Com. Degree course. In 1944, Bachelor of Literature (B.O.L.) Honours courses in Tamil and Telugu were opened in the college. Affiliation in Botany and Zoology in B.Sc., specialized courses was secured. Malayalam and French were introduced under Part II of the Intermediate course. The college was able to achieve rapid strides till 1947. It earned reputation and it came to be ranked with the other two pioneering colleges in the city namely the Presidency College and the Madras Christian College. These three institutions definitely left a legacy to posterity in the sphere of collegiate education in the city of Madras.

The city witnessed the progress of women’s education at the collegiate level. The Governmental concern to foster the collegiate education of women resulted in the establishment of the Queen Mary’s College.

had the unique distinction of being the first Government College for women in the then Madras Presidency. It came into existence on 14 July 1914. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college. It was originally called as the Madras College for Women.

The college was first housed in a rented building known as the "Copper House", on the South Beach Road. In 1915 the Government bought the building and the surrounding compound. Subsequently, more buildings for the college were erected by the Government. In 1915, a building called "Pentland House" named after Lord Pentland who was the Governor of Madras was built and occupied. Another building called "Stone Block" named after Sir Henry Stone, the then Director of Public Instruction, was constructed and occupied in 1908.52

There were only thirty three students in the college at the time of its inception in 1914. The year 1916 was a significant year because it was in that year that affiliation to the Madras University was granted in History and Economics in the B.A. course and the college was converted into a first grade college. In 1917, the name of the college was changed from the Madras College for Women to Queen Mary's College for Women.

Additional buildings were erected in the college. In 1921, a building called the Central Jeypore Block was built. In 1922 the Government purchased a building known as "Beach House". The Military Bungalow on Edward Elliot's Road was purchased by the Government for the use of the college.53


53. Ibid.
The recognition of the Queen Mary's College for Women in Groups I and II of the Intermediate courses was granted in July 1923.\textsuperscript{54} The construction of the Science Block in the college was completed during the year 1928-29. The laboratories in Physics and Chemistry were well-equipped for B.A. Degree course in these two subjects.

In 1936, the college offered instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, History, Logic, Indian Music and Geography for the Intermediate course in addition to the B.A. degree courses.\textsuperscript{55}

As a pioneering collegiate institution for the cause of women's education in the city, the Queen Mary's college had proved to be a great boon for women to take up higher education overcoming the hurdles which stood in their way for continuing studies.

The Protestant Christian missionary venture in the sphere of women's education at the collegiate level led to the genesis of Women's Christian College in Madras. It was founded in July 1915 by the joint effort of British American and Canadian missionary societies. Even at the time of the genesis of the college, it was recognised as a first grade college. To begin with, there were only forty one students on the rolls of the college. Gradually the number of students who joined the institution increased.


By 1936, the college was affiliated to all the three groups in the Intermediate class and the B.A. class. The first group in the Intermediate consisted of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry while the second comprised of Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry and the third group included Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.

On 31 December 1932, the number of students on the rolls of the Intermediate class was one hundred and eight, and the number of students on the rolls of the B.A. class were fifty five. A noteworthy progress in the history of Women's Christian College was the opening of the Department of Home Science in 1940. Since then the college diligently performed the task of promoting collegiate education of women in the city of Madras. It enabled the women students to derive the benefit of being educated at the collegiate level without discrimination in respect of religion or community.

The Government realized the dire necessity of imparting education at the collegiate level to the Muslims who were willing to come forward to undergo collegiate studies. It was not satisfied with imparting education to the students of Muslim community at the Presidency College which was run under its management in the city of Madras. Since very few Muslim students joined the Presidency College, the Government felt that it should start a college of its own, for the Muslims.

Under these circumstances the Government Mohamedan College was set up at Mount Road in Madras in 1918 in the campus of the Madrasa-i-Azam.

56. *ibid.*

57. *ibid.*, p.375.
As mentioned previously, the Madrasa-i-Azam was a school, originally established at Chepauk. It was taken over by the Government on 1 May 1856. The school was shifted to Mount Road in 1901. The collegiate classes were started on 8 July 1918. There were only six students in the F.A. class. C.W. Moss, the Headmaster of the School became the first Principal. The college came to be known as the Government Mohamedan College.

The college made steady progress. In July 1920, two students were admitted in the Junior B.A. class. The college had to pass through a period of uncertainty with fluctuating strength. While there were forty two students in the college in 1920-21, their number diminished to twenty two in 1921-22.

However, thanks to the efforts of E.W. Green who was appointed as Principal of the college, the college was able to achieve gradual progress. In July 1927, classes for the first group in the Intermediate course were started. That year also witnessed the opening of History section of the B.A. course.

Owing to the increasing need for accommodation in the college, new buildings had to be erected. The construction of the buildings was completed in February 1932. The buildings were declared open by Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras on 29 November 1934.58 The Economics section of B.A. course was started during the year 1935-36. There was further increase in the number of pupils. Consequently their number rose upto two hundred.

New subjects and courses were also introduced from 1935 to 1948. Malayalam was introduced under Part II of the Intermediate course.

Islamic History and Culture Section was introduced in B.A. course. In 1939, Tamil and Malayalam were introduced in Part II of the B.A. Degree course. In 1944, B.A. Honours course was started in Islamic History. In 1945, Telugu was introduced under Part II of both Intermediate and Degree courses. In the same year, Urdu was introduced in a special group of the Intermediate course. In 1946, the college secured affiliation for B.Sc., courses. The college continued to perform the task of imparting education at the collegiate level.

The Jesuits who had been rendering yeoman service in the field of education chose the city of Madras to start a first grade Catholic College. Lord Willingdon, the then Governor of Madras laid the foundation stone of the college at Nungambakkam on 10 March 1924. The College was named after Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus and was called the Loyola College.

The construction of the ground floor of the main building and two blocks of the hostel known as Willingdon and Allan Blocks was completed. The college was opened by Hon.A. Patro, Minister for Education in the Justice Party Government of Madras in July 1925. At the time of its inception, the Loyola college had two departments namely Mathematics, and Economics.

Though there were only seventy five students at the time of commencement of the college, there was gradual increase in their number corresponding to the opening of new sections and courses. Fr.Betram was the first Principal of the college. He contributed for the substantial growth of the institution in its early history. In 1926-27, the number of

students studying in the college increased to two hundred and eighty
owing to the fact that Intermediate classes were opened during that year.
B.A. Honours and M.A. classes in Mathematics and Economics were
opened. In 1931-32, Physics laboratory was constructed for the
Intermediate class. By 1936, the Loyola college offered instruction in
Intermediate course, B.A. degree courses, and in Br.I (Mathematics), and
Branch IV (Economics) of the B.A. Honours Courses.60

Fr.L.D. Murphy who was the Principal of the college from 1937 to
1942 played a significant role in the growth of the college. The Chemistry
laboratory for B.A. Degree course and the new Science Lecture Halls
were constructed in 1938-39. New buildings of the college and hostel
were erected. By 1939, the number of students studying in this college
swelled to one thousand four hundred.

Rev. Fr. Jerome D'souza who succeeded Fr.Murphy as Rector and
Principal of the college in 1942 contributed for the further progress of the
institution. The college continued to function with efficiency and could
produce good results in the university examinations. Though this college
was of a comparatively later origin, it had certainly served the cause of
collegiate education in the city of Madras.

The last collegiate institution to come into existence in the city of
Madras during the period of the present study was the Vivekananda
College. It was established in Mylapore in 1946. It was founded by the
Ramakrishna Mission. Affiliation to the University of Madras was sought
and secured in Intermediate, B.A. Economics and Geography, B.Sc., with
Chemistry and Mathematics Main and B.Com courses. The college
started functioning from 1 July 1946. It was first housed in the Ramakrishna

60. ibid., p.374.
Mission Students' Residential Buildings. Gradually the college began to make progress and to contribute in the sphere of collegiate education in the city.

In addition to the colleges mentioned above, a few more collegiate institutions were established in the city of Madras. But they ceased to function after a brief period of their survival. Though they were ephemeral in their existence, they also contributed to the progress of collegiate education in the city of Madras to a limited extent. They were the Doveton Protestant College, St. Mary's College, Madras Wesley College, Church of Scotland Mission College, San Thome College and Presentation Convent College.

Doveton Protestant College had its origin as a high school on 1 March 1855. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a First Grade College in November 1877. The college ceased to function from 1912.61

St. Mary's College was supported by the Madras Catholic Mission. It started to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1862. It was affiliated to the University of Madras in February 1883. The affiliation of the college to the University was withdrawn in 1908.62

The Madras Wesley College which was founded as a high school in 1851 was upgraded as a college in 1887 when F.A. classes were started. The college was run by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It imparted instruction in the Intermediate course. It was closed in 1932.63


62. ibid., p.383.

63. ibid., p.384.
Founded by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1837 in the city of Madras, the Church of Scotland Mission College evolved from a high school. It was affiliated to the University of Madras in January 1887 for the F.A. course. Its affiliation was withdrawn in 1910.\footnote{ibid., p.385.}

San Thome College had its origin in San Thome as St. Francis Xavier's School. It was originally intended to provide secular instruction to Catholic children. In 1864 it was upgraded as a Middle school and was known the San Thome Seminary. It became a second grade college from 1 January 1894. It ceased to function from 1907-08.\footnote{ibid., p.386.}

The Presentation Convent College was established at Vepary in Madras in December 1884 as a high school. It was run by the Sisters of the Presentation order. It aimed at imparting education to girls. It was upgraded as a Second grade college in January 1900. The University of Madras canceled its affiliation in 1906-07.\footnote{ibid., p.388.}

The foregoing analysis makes it clear that the city of Madras certainly served as a leading centre of collegiate education. The genesis of the University of Madras ushered in a new era in the history of higher education in the city. With the origin and growth of the University, the collegiate and university education became systematised. Emanating as an examination conducting body with the powers to confer academic Degrees, the University slowly emerged as a teaching body with the establishment of Departments in various faculties. The University
prescribed syllabus for the courses of study to be offered in the colleges affiliated to it.

The three leading institutions which got affiliated to the university of Madras were the Presidency College, the Madras Christian College and the Pachaiyappa's College. They were the pioneering institutions which rose to eminence and played a significant role in the progress of collegiate education in the city of Madras. The education of women at the collegiate level was not ignored. The establishment of the Queen Mary's College by the Government and that of the Women's Christian College by the Protestant Christian missions evidently served the cause of female education at the collegiate level in the city. The Madras Government Mohamedan College founded in 1918 greatly helped the Muslim community in the metropolitan city to acquire collegiate education. The Loyola College established by the Jesuit Mission signified the contribution of the Catholic mission to collegiate education. The establishment of the Vivekananda College in the city in 1946 by the Ramakrishna Mission indicated the commencement of the effort of yet another non-Christian and non-Governmental organisation in the realm of collegiate education during the period of the present study.