CHAPTER - V

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
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In addition to the progress of education at primary, secondary, collegiate and university levels, the city of Madras witnessed striking progress in the sphere of technical and professional education. The School of Arts at Madras amply testifies to the Governmental concern to foster technical education in the city. The school owes its origin to the effort of Dr.A. Hunter, a British Surgeon. He established a private institution known as the School of Industrial Arts in the Black Town on 1 May 1850 with the liberal and enlightened design of creating among the native population a taste for the humanizing culture of the fine arts.¹ In June 1851, he started another institution called the School of Industry. The main objectives of starting this school were: (1) to afford to the rising generation of the country the opportunity and means of acquiring useful handicrafts; (2) to improve the manufacture of various articles of domestic and daily use; (3) to create a local supply of several articles in general demand, which were so far almost entirely imported; (4) to improve the taste of the native public and make them familiar with the beauty of form and finish in the articles daily in their hands and before their eyes.² These two schools were amalgamated into one under the name of School of Industrial Arts. It was supported by fees from the pupils, by payments for drawings, engravings and other works turned out in the school, and by small contributions from the public. In March 1855, the school was taken over by the Government and was later named as the Madras Government School of Arts.³


2. ibid.

Shortly after the commencement of the year 1857-58, a detailed report on the working of the school was laid before the Government by the Director of Public Instruction. It appeared from that report, that there had been a want of method in the management of the institution, and that it had been worked too much as a manufactory for producing large supplies of articles and too little as a school of instruction. A code of rules, prepared by the Director of Public Instruction with the view of remedying these defects, was approved and sanctioned.⁴

Subsequently, a committee was appointed to examine into the working of the School of Arts, Madras, and to report upon the expendiency of continuing to maintain that institution. This committee presented its report to the Government on 23 October 1861. It recommended that the school should be kept up and that a few alterations should be introduced to add to its efficiency.⁵

In 1874, another committee was appointed to report on the question of reorganizing the School of Arts. In conformity with the recommendations made by this committee, the institution was placed under the charge of a Military officer on a salary of rupees five hundred per month and the Secretary of State was requested to send out instructors for the Artistic and Industrial Departments of the school.⁶

Gradually the School of Arts was able to make some initial progress. In 1879-80, there were eighty two students in the Artistic Branch and thirteen


students in the Industrial Branch. Different kinds of artistic, metal, wood and stone work were executed in the school. In 1882-83 both the Artistic and Industrial Branches of the Madras School of Arts continued to make progress and the total number of students in the school rose to one hundred and six. The improvement in the number of students attending the school and the increased number of examinations held testified to the satisfactory working of the school. In that year, for the first time in the history of the school, one student by name E. declosets obtained an Art Master's Certificate and proceeded to Europe with a view to complete his training as an artist.

In 1883-84, there were one hundred and forty seven pupils on the rolls of the school. By that year, the school was divided into two branches, namely an Industrial School and a Drawing and Painting Academy, the latter being lately instituted. In the Industrial School, all students had to undergo a course of free hand and model drawing, and then to process to special work which included goldsmith's work, wood-carving, pottery, wood and copperplate engraving, etching, modelling, glass-painting and house-decoration. In the pottery section of this branch, ornamental ware and terracotta work for buildings were made. In the Drawing and Painting Academy, instruction was given to students in elementary and advanced drawing, and painting.

There was a reorganisation of the classes in the School of Arts during the year 1884-85. Small classes were arranged for practical instruction in


wood carving and metal work. The wood engraving class made considerable advance. The manufacturing branch of the school was fully engaged in supplying the demands of the Commissariat, Medical and Stationery Departments and in the manufacture of miscellaneous articles of pottery. In that year, the number of students on the rolls of the school rose to one hundred and sixty two.\textsuperscript{10}

In 1885-86, there was an increase in the total number of students of the school from one hundred and sixty two to one hundred and seventy six. In the next year, the number of students on the rolls of the institution increased considerably and it reached two hundred and sixty five.\textsuperscript{11} This increase could be attributed to the growing popularity of the school. In 1897-98, the number of students in the school increased to five hundred and forty six.\textsuperscript{12}

By 1901-02, the Madras School of Arts was divided into four Departments. In the Arts Department, instruction was given in drawing, painting, designing, modelling and engraving. The second and third Departments were the Metal-work and Wood-work Departments. Instruction in cotton and carpet-weaving was given in the Textile-fabrics Department.\textsuperscript{13}

There was diminution in the number of students attending the school. While there were four hundred and ninety one students on the rolls of the


school on 31 March 1901, their number fell to three hundred and twenty one on 31 March 1902. This decrease was mainly due to the enhancement of the fees according to the new scale which came into force on 1 January 1902.

Students belonging to different communities studied in the institution. Out of three hundred and twenty one students on the rolls of the school in 1901-02, two hundred and twenty eight were non-Brahmin Hindus, thirty three were native Christians, twenty eight were Europeans, nineteen were Brahmins, ten were Muslims and three were Panchamas. It is therefore evident that there was a preponderance of non-Brahmin students in the institution.

In 1904-05, the Carpentry, Metal work, Lacquer work, Jeweller's work, Carpet weaving and Modelling Departments continued to work satisfactorily. Chrome-tanning was given special attention.

In 1915 the school had seven classes. In each class a particular subject was taught. The subjects taught in these classes were: (1) Drawing and Painting, (2) Metal work, including silversmith's work, gold work and jewellery and enamelling on metals, (3) Wood work including cabinet making and carving, (4) Engraving both on wood and metal, (5) Modelling, (6) Lacquer-work and (7) Carpet-weaving. In 1934, all these classes were conducted

14. ibid., p.272.

15. ibid., p.273.


efficiently in four departments, namely (1) Drawing and Painting Department, (2) Metal work Department, (3) Goldsmith Department, and (4) Wood work Department. In 1940-41, the Picture Frame Manufacturing Section of the Government Industrial School, Calicut was transferred to the Madras School of Arts.

No doubt, the Madras School of Arts administered by the Government promoted minute arts like painting, drawing, metal and wood work, and enabled the artisans to bring out their latent talents by the acquisition of knowledge in these fields.

The Governmental effort to foster engineering studies resulted in the emergence of the College of Engineering in the city. This institution has a long history behind it. The origin of the College of Engineering may be traced from 1834 when the Government of Madras established a Survey School in the city of Madras. The primary object of the school was to train men as Surveyors for service in the Revenue Department. It became the nucleus of the College of Engineering.

By 1842 the Survey School was found to be insufficient to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department. Hence, the first proposal for the opening of an engineering class in connection with the High School was submitted to the Government in 1842. But it was disallowed by the court of


Directors’ Despatch dated 18 October 1843.\textsuperscript{21} Several attempts were made afterwards, the last being in 1853, to establish this class which did not, however, come into existence until after the constitution of the University of Madras in 1857.

In 1855, A.J. Arputhnot, the then Director of Public Instruction was asked to make proposals for establishing an Engineering School or College. The proposal of Arputhnot was approved by the Madras Government in August 1855 and by the Government at India on 12 January 1856. It was decided to enlarge the Survey School to provide instruction for the various grades of the Public Works Department. In 1858, the site of the Palace of the Nawab of Carnatic at Chepauk was occupied and the Survey School was designated as the Civil Engineering College. Thus, the Survey School evolved into the Civil Engineering College.

The Civil Engineering College began to function in 1858-59. The plan upon which it was originally proposed to be established, viz., that it should provide instruction for all grades of the Public Works Department except officers of the Corps of Engineers and Civil Engineers educated in England, was abandoned; and it was determined to confine the Civil Engineering College to training candidates for the grades of Sub-Overseers and of Assistant Engineers.\textsuperscript{22}

To begin with, the Civil Engineering College had Second or Lower Department only. In 1861-62, the college continued to comprise the same Department which was intended to educate candidates for subordinate appointments in the Public Works Department. Special classes for surveying, drawing and estimating were also started. Further, during that year, a course

\textsuperscript{21} J.A. Richey, \textit{op.cit.}, p.343.

\textsuperscript{22} \textit{ibid.}, p.344.
of Lectures on Geology with special reference to India and the Madras Presidency, was delivered at the college by Bruce Foote of the Geological Survey. Although the students did not have advantage of text books, their answering the subject when examined by the Lecturer after the conclusion of the course, indicated that they had derived considerable benefit from the lectures.  

At the close of the session in 1861-62, nineteen students obtained certificates as Assistant Overseers; five students got certificates as Sub-Overseers (First Class) and two students secured certificates as Supervisors (Second Class). Further, five students obtained certificates as Draughtsmen and Estimate Makers; and four students got certificates as Surveyors. In the course of the same year, the Government sanctioned the establishment of a First Department to train Engineers. Thus, the college had three Departments; namely, the First Department, the Second Department and the Special Department. The Special Department was intended to train the candidates in surveying, drawing and estimating.

During the year 1874-75, the number of students studying in the Civil Engineering College rose to one hundred and ninety four. In the First Department, two candidates passed the Bachelor of Civil Engineering (B.C.E.) degree and one candidate obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer. In the Second Department, one candidate obtained a certificate as Supervisor and 26 candidates secured certificates as Taluq Overseers. In the Special Department, seventeen candidates secured certificates in Surveying and Estimating.


24. Ibid.

In 1875-76, the number of students in the college increased up to two hundred and eight. Among these students, nine were in the First Department, one hundred and seven in the Second Department, fifty four in the Special Drawing class and thirty eight in the Special Survey class.\footnote{26}

The college was affiliated to the Madras University in 1877.\footnote{27} There was a fall in the total number of students studying in the institution from one hundred and ninety one in 1876-77 to one hundred and eighty four in 1877-78.\footnote{28} The session of 1879-80 opened with eight students in the First Department and closed with four students.\footnote{29} The diminution in the total number of students of the college and the dropping out of the students from the institution may be attributed to the apprehension that the college was about to be closed.

Subsequently, the admission of natives to the grade of Apprentice Supervisor and the prospect of employment afforded by Local Fund Boards, and Municipalities, were helpful for the First Department of the College in improving its strength and in admitting candidates for the B.C.E. Degree.\footnote{30}


In 1886, the designation of the Civil Engineering College was changed to the College of Engineering. During 1887-88, the number of applicants to the College of Engineering decreased by about 40 per cent. This decrease could be attributed to mere ordinary fluctuations.

The College of Engineering followed certain specific rules and regulations. The college provided theoretical and practical instruction in subjects, a knowledge of which was necessary to fit persons for employment as Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsmen. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college was vested in the Principal, under the control of the Director.

In 1901-02, the entire staff of the College consisted of a Principal, three Professors, three Instructors and eight Assistants. There were also a Workshop Instructor and an Instructor in Gymnastics. The college comprised four classes, viz., (1) the Engineer class, (ii) the Engineer Subordinate class, (iii) the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class and (iv) the Draughtsmen class. Admissions to these classes were regulated by competitive examinations held at several centres. The courses of instruction in these four classes extended over four, three and a half, two and two years respectively. Casual students were also admitted to the Engineer class. The students in the higher course of engineering were prepared for the Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) Degree examination of the Madras University.


In 1901-02, students in the Engineer class were given subsistence allowance of rupees 50 per month in the case of Europeans and rupees 25 per month in the case of natives during the year of practical training. Similar allowances were granted to the students in the Engineer Subordinate class, but their values were rupees 30 and rupees 20 per month respectively. In each class three scholarships were awarded annually on the results of the entrance examination. In 1901-02 their monthly values were rupees fifteen, rupees ten, rupees eight and rupees seven respectively. One of these scholarships in each class was awarded annually to a Muslim or a native Christian or a European or Eurasian. These scholarships were renewable on the results of the examinations held at the end of each term. Prizes and medals were awarded on the basis of results of the college examinations. On his successful completion of a course in either of the first two classes, a student was granted a diploma; a student who completed successfully a course in either of the last two classes was granted a certificate. Persons holding such diplomas and certificates had prior claims to certain appointments in the Public Works Department and under Local Boards.\textsuperscript{34} The scholarships granted, the job opportunities provided, and the prizes and medals awarded were very much helpful to the students who joined the College of Engineering. During the period from 1902 to 1907, the College of Engineering at Madras continued to be the only institution in the Madras Presidency to provide course of training for the profession of Engineer. Tours for the inspection of irrigation and other important engineering works by the students under the charge of the staff were initiated in 1902-03 and were repeated each year. The second chair of Engineering, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1900, was filled for the first time in 1905 and the teaching staff of the college consisted of the Principal, two Professors of

\textsuperscript{34} \textit{ibid.}, p.236.
Engineering, a Professor of Mathematics, four Instructors and seven Assistants.\textsuperscript{35}

An important event in the history of the college was the appointment in 1904 of a committee to consider the needs of the college. After a prolonged deliberation, the committee submitted a report containing recommendations which, with slight modifications were accepted by the Government and which were embodied in the new rules for the constitution of the college published in March 1907. The classes in the college were reconstituted and were made four in number. They were (1) class for Civil Engineers; (2) class for Mechanical Engineers; (3) class for Upper Subordinates; and (4) the class for Lower Subordinates. The course was intended for three years for each of the four classes. The first two classes corresponded to the old Engineer class; they began to have a common curriculum till the end of the first year only, after which the course bifurcated. The qualifications for admission to these two classes had been revised. Under the old rules, the minimum general qualification for admission was the F.A. examination certificate; but under the new regulations, only graduates were eligible for admission and further these graduates seeking admission into these two classes in the College of Engineering were required to have been graduated either in Mathematics or Physics. The Upper Subordinate class corresponded to the old Engineer Subordinate class; the qualification for admission was raised from the Matriculation examination to the F.A. examination certificate. The Lower Subordinate class comprised of the old Sub-Overseers and Surveyors and Draughtsmen classes.

In addition to the period of three years spent by the students of all the four classes in the college, there was a practical course of one year for the students of the first three classes who had successfully completed the college

\textsuperscript{35} H.W. Orange, \textit{op. cit.}, p.171.
course. In this extra year, Civil Engineer and Upper Subordinate students were attached to Public Works Divisions, where large works were in progress, and Mechanical Engineer students proceeded to the Public Works Workshops or the Madras Railway locomotive shops, and in their case the practical courses sometimes extended to two years.

The new rules also provided for a Board of visitors to advise the Director of Public Instruction and the Government in matters relating to the college, and for the addition of two members of the college staff to the Board of Examiners as advisory body. Another noteworthy change made in the new regulations, pertained to the matter of admission of candidates into the college. The admissions which were previously made on the result of an entrance examination came to be replaced by selection by the Principal. Selection of candidates for admission into the college was henceforth made by a committee nominated by the Government, with the Principal as its President.

In 1920, owing to the reorganization of the Public Works Department, the Upper and Lower Subordinate classes ceased to exist and were replaced by a single Subordinate class. Later, the Government decided to revert to the previous system of training Upper and Lower Subordinate classes in preference to returning the new Subordinate class and the former classes were reconstituted in 1923. The college was shifted to the new spacious premises at Guindy in 1923 and was made a residential institution.


38. G.O.No.1694, Law (Education) Department, 12 November 1923.

In 1924, the Government transferred the training of Lower and Probationary Subordinate students of the college to the two Schools of Engineering at Trichinopoly and vizagapatam. In July 1928, the Government School of Engineering at Trichinopoly was abolished and the classes in that school were transferred to and amalgamated with the College of Engineering at Guindy.

The college witnessed further expansion with the introduction of new courses of study in the subsequent years. In 1930, the Degree course in Electrical Engineering was started in the college. In July 1932, the School of Engineering at Vizagapatam was abolished and was amalgamated with the College of Engineering. In 1945, Degree courses in Telecommunication Engineering and Highway Engineering were started in the College. In order to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department, a new course in Civil Engineering lasting for two years were introduced in the college in 1947.

In short, from a humble origin as a Government Survey School, the College of Engineering developed into a renowned institution. With the development of curriculum and the introduction of courses in the field of Engineering, the progress of the College of Engineering at Guindy was phenomenal. The college served as a reputed institution imparting instruction and training in the sphere of Engineering in the metropolitan city of Madras.

The Government bestowed attention on the progress of medical education in Madras city. The Madras Medical College bears ample testimony

40. *ibid.*

to the Governmental effort to foster medical studies. It was originally established as a medical school in 1835 by Sir Frederick Adam, the then Governor of Madras. It was known as the Madras Medical School. The school began to function from 1 July 1835. In the beginning, the classes were conducted in the rooms adjoining the quarters of the surgeon of the Madras General Hospital.

The Madras Medical School was founded with the object of affording better means of instruction in Medicine and Surgery than those then existing, to those entering the subordinate branch of the medical service. The course of instruction comprised Materia Media, Elementary Pharmacy, Anatomy and Physiology with Dissection, Surgery, and Practice of Medicine. The instruction was given through English. The accommodation in the school was insufficient and hence the Government of India on the representation of the Governor of Madras, sanctioned the construction of a separate building. The Medical School was accordingly built and opened in July 1836. The school building consisted of four apartments. They were a theatre or lecture room, a library, a museum and a laboratory. Private students were first admitted in 1838.

The Madras Medical School was under the charge of the surgeon of the General Hospital. The general direction of the school was vested in a council composed of the professors acting under the supervision of the Medical Board. The staff was strengthened in 1846 by Professorship of


Chemistry, and the next year by the addition of posts of Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery, and Diseases of the eye. In 1850, a Professor of Botany was appointed.\textsuperscript{45}

In 1851, the school was raised to the status of a college and its designation was changed to that of Madras Medical College. The college continued to be under the immediate control of the Medical Board, but the general superintendence of the institution, the arrangement for the course of study and delivery of lectures were vested in the college council which consisted of a President who was the Senior Medical Officer among the Professors and of all the Professors as members, one of whom was appointed to act as Secretary.\textsuperscript{46}

In 1854 the college had six Professors and the Departments assigned to each were:- (1) Medicine and Chemical Medicine, (2) Chemistry, (3) Midwifery and Diseases of the eye, (4) Surgery and Clinical Surgery, (5) Botany and Materia Medica, and (6) Anatomy and Physiology.\textsuperscript{47} In that year, application was made for the recognition of the institution by the Royal College of Surgeons of London as one of the Colonial Schools of Medicine and Surgery. This recognition was granted in 1855.\textsuperscript{48}

In 1855, the control of the college was transferred from the Medical Board to the Director of Public Instruction, and in 1857, the college was

\textsuperscript{45} J.A. Richey, \textit{op.cit.}, p.330.

\textsuperscript{46} \textit{Gazetteer of South India with the Tenasserim Provinces and Singapore} (Madras : Pharaoh and Co., 1865), p.219.

\textsuperscript{47} \textit{ibid.}

\textsuperscript{48} R.A. Richy, \textit{op.cit.}, p.330.
affiliated to the University Madras. In 1857, a Primary Medical School was established for the purpose of preparing native candidates for admission into Madras Medical College. The establishment of this school was deemed necessary in consequence of the pressing demand for native Medical Subordinates in the Army and the difficulty which had been all along experienced in inducing natives to enter the college. The Primary Medical School was set up near a Government Dispensary at Vepery. While the pupils were instructed in the English language, Arithmetic and Geography were taught at the dispensary. The were also taught to perform the various duties which devolved upon Dressers. Further they received instruction in Materia Medica and Anatomy which could enable them to understand the medical terms figuring in the the college lectures. 49

In 1857-58 an arrangement suggested by the Director of Public Instruction for altering the governing body of the Madras Medical College by the abolition of the Executive Council and the appointment of a paid Principal, who was aided by a consultive council, and was responsible for the management of the college, was approved by the Government. 50 In the next year, this reorganisation of the governing body of the college, involving the appointment of a Principal and consultative council, composed of all the Professors and of any other members who might be appointed by the Government, subject to the general Control of the Director of Public Instruction, was carried out. 51 Dr. James Shaw was appointed as the first


Principal of the Madras Medical College. He held the post of the Principal from 18 November 1858 to 28 February 1863.

By then, the Madras Medical College had three Departments. They were the Senior Department, the Second Department and the Third or Junior Department. The Senior Department was intended for the instruction of candidates for a Medical Degree, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the Second Department provided for the education of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary; the Third Department prepared the candidates for Hospital Assistantships. In 1861-62, there were eleven students in the Senior Department, nineteen in the Second Department and eighty seven in the Third or Junior Department.\(^{52}\)

In 1863, the University of Madras claimed absolute right for the award of Medical Degrees and diplomas. The Government categorically announced that diplomas in Medicine would no longer be granted by the college and that those candidates who were desirous of securing academic Degrees in Medicine, should get through the examination in Medicine.

The number of students studying in the Madras Medical College fluctuated from year to year. In 1871-72, nine students were studying in the college in the Senior Department, fifty six in the Second Department and forty four in the Junior Department.\(^{53}\) In 1874-75, there were five students in the Senior Department, twenty six in the Second Department and fifty seven in the Junior Department.\(^{54}\)

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In the early history of the Madras Medical College, the College could send out very few Medical Practitioners. A student had to pass the First Examination in Arts before he could enter the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College; and five years further study was required to take a Degree in Medicine; but as there was no career open to the successful candidate at all, commensurate with the sacrifice of time and money involved in the long preparation, the Degree was rarely sought. Most of the students who entered the Senior Department of the Medical College did so with the intention of taking their Degrees in Europe.\textsuperscript{55}

A significant event in the history of the Madras Medical College was the admission of female students for the first time in the college. In July 1874, the Surgeon General proposed that three female students who had asked for permission to study in the Medical College should be admitted. But the Principal of the college considered that it was not expedient that female students of Medicine should prosecute their studies in classes attended by young men. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that female students could be admitted in the college and that with exception of Midwifery, Surgery and a few lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, they should be taught in the same classes along with the male students. Accordingly, the three female students who sought admission in the college were admitted during the academic year 1874-75 itself.\textsuperscript{56} The female students were exempted from the payment of fees.

A proposition for the introduction of the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine was brought before the Senate of the University of Madras by the Surgeon General in March 1874, but was not carried out immediately. The scheme was again submitted to the Senate in somewhat modified form in November 1874, and was approved. Hence, the course for the Degree of Licentiate in

\textsuperscript{55} ibid., p.177.

\textsuperscript{56} ibid.
Medicine and Surgery (I.M. & S), was introduced in the Madras Medical College in September 1875.

During 1875-76, there were seven students in the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College, thirty six in the Second Department and sixty eight in the Junior Department. There was increase in the number of students studying in the institution. At the commencement of the next year, there were twenty eight students in the Senior Department, thirty seven in the Second Department and eighty two in the Junior Department. There was further increase in the number of students studying in the college, while the aggregate number of students in the institution was two hundred and twenty eight in 1879-80 as against one hundred and eighty three in 1878-79.

In the year 1882, the Hospital Assistant Department of the College was abolished and was shifted to an Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram. This Department continued to function there till August 1887, when it was again sent back to the college. It was re-transferred


60. The Auxiliary Medical School was originally established at Royapuram in 1877 in order to meet a deficiency in the strength of the subordinate medical service during the Madras famine of that year. **Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883-84** (Madras : Government Press, 1884), p.188.
to Royapuram in 1903. The Department functioned there till it closure in 1939.

The number of female students studying in the Madras Medical College gradually increased. In 1882-83, there were eight female students out of whom three were in the Senior Department and five in the Second Department. In the next year, the number of girl students of the college increased to ten. In 1884-85, their number increased to twelve. There was further increase in the number of female students studying in the college. In 1885-86, their number rose to fourteen. They were able to make progress in their studies. Mrs. Vaningen, a student of the Madras Medical College had the honour of being the first female graduate of the University of Madras. She was awarded the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery in a convocation held on 25 March 1886. In 1886-87, the number of female students studying in the college increased to twenty. Their number further increased to thirty three in 1897-98.

It is worthy to observe here, that students belonging to different communities studied in the Madras Medical College. In 1884-85, out of the two hundred and fifteen students studying in this college, there were


eighty two Europeans and Eurasians, forty native Christians, eight Muslims, thirty three Brahmans, forty nine Sudras and three Parsees.\textsuperscript{66}

In 1895, a Department for the training of Sanitary Inspectors was opened in the college.\textsuperscript{67} In 1897-98, the aggregate number of students studying in the college swelled to four hundred and seventy eight. Out of this total number, there were one hundred and twelve Europeans and Eurasians, seventy three native Christians, one hundred and eleven Brahmans, one hundred and thirty six non-Brahmins, thirty six Muslims and nine Burmese. In that year, there were Five Departments in the college. They were: (1) the College Department which consisted of students preparing for the M.B. & C.M. Degree and L.M. & S Degree of the University of Madras; (2) the Apothecary Department which included students preparing for the Military Assistant Surgeon's qualification and also for the Women Apothecaries' grade; (3) the Chemist and Druggist Department; (4) Hospital Assistant Department and (5) Sanitary Inspector Department.\textsuperscript{68}

In 1900-01, the total number of students in the Madras Medical College reached five hundred and ten.\textsuperscript{69} Corresponding to the general increase in the total number of students of the Madras Medical College, the


College Department also witnessed expansion. The number of students in
the College Department rose from eighty one in 1897-98 to ninety three in
1899-1900 and to one hundred and fifteen in 1900-01.\textsuperscript{70}

During 1901-02, there were five hundred and twenty four students in
the Madras Medical College. In that year, the staff of the college consisted
of a Principal, thirteen Professors, four Lecturers, eight Assistant Professors
and a Gymnastic Instructor. The students had the advantage of attending
classes held in the General Hospital, the Government Ophthalmic Hospital,
the Government Maternity Hospital, the Native Infirmary and the Lunatic
Asylum.\textsuperscript{71}

Consequent upon the transfer of the Hospital Assistant Department of
the college to the Royapuram Auxiliary Medical School in 1903, there were
only four Departments in the college. They were (1) the College Department,
(2) the Apothecary Department, (3) the Chemist and Druggist Department,
and (4) the Sanitary Inspector Department.

From 1902 to 1907, the College Department of the Madras Medical
College continued to make unabated progress. The number of students in
that Department rose from 121 in 1902 to one hundred and ninety five in
1907.\textsuperscript{72} During this period, the changes which were introduced in the Medical
courses by the University of Madras were effected in the Madras Medical
College. The L.M.S. Course was retained in its old form, but, Bacteriology

70. \textit{Report on the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the}

71. \textit{Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during}

was added to the subjects of the final examination. In the M.B. & C.M. course the only change was, that the second examination was shifted back from the end of the fourth year to the end of the third year, thus leaving two final years for the students to study the strictly professional subjects. No change was made in the M.D. Course (Doctor of Medicine), for which any M.B. & C.M. was eligible on the production of a thesis in any branch of Medicine.  

The University of Madras abolished the L.M. & S. Degree in 1925. In July 1928, the M.B. & C.M. Course was replaced by the M.B.B.S., Degree course which was extended from five to five and a half years with the introduction of a Pre-Registration Course of six months. When the last batch of Lady Apothecary students passed out in 1928-29, the Madras Medical College imparted instruction to a single grade of Civil Medical students namely the M.B.B.S., students.

Additional buildings were erected in the college to meet the requirements of accommodation. There was further increase in the number of students studying the college from seven hundred and seventy four in 1933-34 to eight hundred and ninety in 1934-35 and to nine hundred and thirty seven in 1937-38.  

The college continued to impart instruction in the sphere of medical education and earned reputation as a renowned institution not only in the city of Madras, but also in the country.

Another institution which imparted medical education in the city was the Stanley Medical College. It had its origin in a Medical School at Royapuram established by the Government in 1877. It was called Auxiliary

73. *ibid.*, p.162.

Medical School for the purpose of training Hospital Assistants. As mentioned earlier, the Hospital Assistant Department of the Madras Medical College was shifted to this School in 1882. In 1887 the Royapuram Auxiliary Medical School was abolished and the students of the School were sent back to the Madras Medical College. In 1903, the Royapuram Auxiliary Medical School was revived, and hence the students were retransferred to Royapuram. The School offered instruction in Licensed Medical Practitioner (L.M.P.) Course. From 1915, a pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.) examination was insisted as the minimum qualification for admission into the L.M.P. Course in the school.

There had been a long felt need for a separate medical school for women. This prompted the Government to establish a school known as Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women at Madras in July 1923.

In 1933, the Auxiliary Royapuram Medical School was renamed as the Stanley Medical School in honour of Sir George Stanley, the then Governor of Madras. In that year, the Government introduced a five year medical course known as Diploma in Medicine and Surgery (D.M. & S).

In 1938, the Lady Willingdon Medical School was abolished by the Government. In that year, the D.M. & S. Course was also abolished and the Stanley Medical School was converted into Stanley Medical College, and the college was inaugurated on 2 July 1938. The Stanley Medical College was affiliated to the University of Madras in that year in M.B. B.S., Course.


77. C.S. Srinivasachari, op. cit., p.307.
In 1940-41, additional buildings for the college were constructed at a cost of rupees three lakhs and eighty thousand and they were occupied. The L.M.P. and M.B.B.S. Department continued to work satisfactorily in the college. In 1944-45, an additional block was constructed to provide for the Departments of Anatomy and Physiology. Thus, the Stanley Medical College which evolved out of the Stanley Medical School contributed its share towards the cause of medical education in the city of Madras.

The Government also turned its attention towards Veterinary education in Madras City. Prior to 1903, there was no regular institution for imparting veterinary instruction in the Madras Presidency; and Veterinary Science in Madras formed part of the Agricultural course. In that year, however, the Government inaugurated a Veterinary Institute in a rented building known as the Dobbin Hall in Veperry near the Veterinary Hospital which was run by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). The Institute came to be called as the Veterinary College. The Veterinary Hospital was handed over by the SPCA to the college for teaching purposes. To begin with, the college had a staff consisting of one Part-time Principal, an Assistant Principal and three Lecturers. Subsequently, the Government erected permanent buildings for the college and the new buildings were occupied in 1905. The Principal's post was made full-time in that year.


80. The SPCA was established in 1877 for the prevention of cruel and improper treatment of animals and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout the Presidency of Madras.


In 1936, the Veterinary college was affiliated to the University of Madras, and the college began to train students for Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) Degree of the University. The period of study in the B.V.Sc., degree course lasted for three years. In 1938, it was extended to four years. The number of students studying in this college increased, testifying to the progress of the institution. In 1940-41, forty students were admitted in the college. In 1944-45, the number of students who were admitted into the college increased to sixty seven. During the next year, the number of students admitted rose to seventy nine. Thus, the Madras Veterinary College amply illustrates the Governmental overtures towards the progress of Veterinary education in the city of Madras.

Agricultural education was not ignored by the Government. Hence, a School of Agriculture was set up by the Government at Saidapet in October 1876. The school had an experimental farm. In 1883-84, a library, a Veterinary hospital, a Chemical laboratory and botanical gardens were attached to the school.

In 1887, the School of Agriculture assumed the name of the College of Agriculture. The students of the college were given instruction for the


Diploma course in Agriculture under the Government Technical examination scheme.\textsuperscript{87} In 1897-98, the Veterinary hospital and the college farm attached to the College of Agriculture, continued to work well.\textsuperscript{88} In 1901-02, the responsibility for the discipline and management of the college was vested in the Principal, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The Director of Agriculture was consulted on all important matters connected with its management. In that year, the staff consisted of a Principal, a Vice-Principal and five Assistants; the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras delivered lectures to the students. The full course of instruction in the College extended over three years. Half fee concession was granted to Muslim students. Special scholarships were also awarded to them on the recommendation of the Principal.\textsuperscript{89}

The most interesting feature of the farm work during 1904-05, was the experiment in irrigation by means of a pump worked with an oil engine.\textsuperscript{90} In 1904-05, a Committee was pointed to examine the course of training at the college. Its report was adverse and it strongly criticised the management then existing, pointing out the unsuitability of the curriculum, the inadequacy of the teaching staff, and the inefficiency of the practical work and of the management of the farm attached to the college. The Government of Madras accordingly abolished the College at Saidapet.\textsuperscript{91}


was shifted to Coimbatore in 1908. In short, the College of Agriculture at Saidapet can rightly be regarded as the precursor of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

The Government evinced interest in training teachers. The Teacher’s College at Saidapet in the city of Madras, illustrates the Government’s effort to provide training for those who were desirous of taking up teaching profession in schools. It is the oldest teacher training institution in India. It had its origin as the first Government Normal School and was opened in Vepery on 1 March 1856.\(^2\) At first, J.T. Fowler was appointed to be incharge of this Normal School. Immediately after the inception of the Normal School, the Primary section of the Government High School was shifted to its premises in order to serve as a practising school. With the genesis of the University of Madras in 1857, there was a reorganisation of the Normal School. In 1857-58, the primary school attached to the Normal School was divided into two sections, namely the Model Section and the Practising Section. The teaching in the Practising Section was carried on by the students of the Normal School under the supervision of the Principal. The students in the model section were taught by the assistant masters.\(^3\) In that year, two additional Normal classes have been organized. They were the Preparatory Normal Class and Vernacular Normal Class. The instruction in the Preparatory Normal Class was confined to elementary subjects as a prelude for admission into the Normal class proper. The students in the Preparatory class received stipends of rupees four per month. The Vernacular Normal Class was formed for training teachers to be appointed in Taluq schools. The students in this class were provided instruction in general subjects and in methods of teaching. To this class, a practising


school containing about forty pupils, in which the instruction was conducted entirely through the vernacular medium was attached.\textsuperscript{94}

The Normal class proper was intended to train students for employment as teachers in Zilla Schools. The period of study in this class extended for two years. The pupil teachers were given instruction in general subjects and professional subjects. They had to undergo teaching practice in the Practising Section. At the end of the course, the students of both the Normal School proper and the Vernacular Normal class had to appear for a written and practical examination. There were nine grades in the examination for the award of Teachers' certificate. The first five grade tests could be taken up by the Normal class students, and the rest by the Vernacular Normal class students. In 1860, it became obligatory on the part of the students of the Normal class to appear for the grade tests. In that year, separate class was organised for the purpose of training military personnel to become teachers in Army Schools.

In 1862, the Normal School was transferred to a spacious building on Mount Road, which was purchased for it by the Government.\textsuperscript{95} The curriculum was modified. The Vernacular Normal class was abolished. The Practising Section and Model Section were amalgamated. The examination so far conducted by the Normal School was substituted by the examinations of the University of Madras. The students in the Preparatory Normal Class were taught for the Matriculation Examination. There were now two sections in the Normal class proper. They were the lower division and the upper division. The students of the lower division were given instruction for the

\textsuperscript{94} ibid.

F.A., and those of the upper division for the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University. After passing the University examinations of their grade, the Students of the Normal School were required to appear for a test in teaching, and those who passed this test were awarded Teachers' Certificates.

Further changes were introduced in the working of the Madras Normal School in 1867. In that year, there was a division of the Normal Department into two sections namely the Junior Section and the Senior Sections. The Preparatory Class was abolished in that year. Further, the Normal School ceased to prepare students for the B.A. Degree examination. In 1873, it was thought desirable to limit the work in the Normal School to the training of teachers and only those who passed some university examination were admitted into the school. In 1881-82, the period of training was twelve months after which the students had to appear for examination in the theory and practice of teaching.  

In 1885-86, the Madras Normal School was reorganised and affiliated to the University of Madras for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching (L.T.) and came to be designated as the Teachers' College. In 1887, the College was shifted to Saidapet where it was housed in the upper storey of the Agricultural College. In 1889, the college was shifted to a new building in the same complex. In 1897, a hostel was constructed for the benefit of


the Smartha Brahmin students of the college. In 1899, two new hostels were opened, one for Vaishnava Brahmins and one for Christians. Candidates who passed the Matriculation or any higher examination of the University of Madras were admitted into the college. Graduate students were prepared for the L.T. degree examination of the Madras University and other students for departmental teachers' Certificate examination. A practising school of the upper secondary standard was attached to the school, and the classes in that school were chiefly taught by Normal School students under supervision.

In 1911, the college was reorganized and the new syllabus prescribed for the L.T. examination by the Madras University came into force. The students studying in the L.T. class were required to specialize in a subject. In 1914 a section was started in the college for the purpose of training Manual Training teachers. In 1923, a class for Arts and Crafts was attached to it. In 1936, there were three courses in the college. They were the Collegiate Course, the Secondary Course and the Manual Training Course. In 1944, L.T. course was restructured and came to be known as Bachelor of Training (B.T.) Course.


In short, the Teachers' College at Saidapet served as the pioneering institution to impart training to teachers and was reckoned as a reputed institution.

The Lady Willingdon Training College for Women is another teachers' training institution, established by the Government in the city of Madras. It comprised an L.T. section which was converted into B.T. section in 1944 and a Secondary and Elementary Grade Training class together with a Practising School. The Practising School dated back to the year 1890 when it originated as the Vizianagaram Maharajah's Girls' School at Triplicane. It was taken over by the Educational Department in 1913, and it developed into a Training School when it was known as the Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.\(^{103}\) The temporary L.T. class which was attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, was made permanent and it was called as the Lady Willingdon Training College from 1 April 1923. From that day, the college was affiliated to the University of Madras and was shifted and attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses at Triplicane. To begin with, the college did not have a separate building of its own. In May 1940, the construction of a building for the college was completed. Both the Training School and College continued to function and proved to be a successful Government institution.

Protestant Christian missions also established teachers' training colleges at Madras. They were the St. Christopher's Training College for Women and the Meston Training College for Men. The St. Christopher's Training College was established in July 1923.\(^{104}\) It was affiliated to the Madras University in the same year. At the time of commencement of the college, it was housed in a building within the campus of the Women's

103. ibid., p.395.

Christian College. In 1927, it was moved to a rented building in Kilpauk. In the next year, it was merged with the Secondary Training School of the Free Church of Scotland. Consequently the college began to have two departments namely the L.T. department and the Secondary Training department. In 1931-32, the premises at Rundall's Road, Vepery, was purchased for the college. In 1936, the L.M.S. handed over the management of the Bentinck School to the college. The Bentick School served as model school of the college. The Principal of the college, functioned as Principal of both the college and the school. In 1941-42, a building for Home Science Department of the college was constructed. The college grew into a well known institution in Kilpauk.

The Meston Training College at Madras had a comparatively later origin. Intended for men, it was founded in 1937 in the premises of the Wesley High School, Royapettah, and was affiliated to the University of Madras in the L.T. Degree course. The Wesley High School served as practising school for the college. Within a decade of its existence, the college was able to emerge as a popular institution in the city.

The Governmental concern to foster legal studies resulted in the establishment of the Law College at Madras. The college originated in the Law class conducted in the Presidency College, Madras, ever since its inception in 1855. A Professor of Law was put incharge of the Law class. The number of students studying in the Law class in Presidency College was forty nine on 30 April 1857 and thirty six on 30 April 1858.\textsuperscript{105}

With the establishment of the University of Madras, the students in the Law class in Presidency College were imparted instruction to appear for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.). In 1861-62, a new scheme of examination

was prescribed by the Madras University for the B.L. Degree. The examination for the B.L. Degree, as then revised, included the Law of Evidence (Norton), the Law of Contracts and Torts, Equity Jurisprudence as treated in Smith's Manual, the Principles of Hindu Mohamedan Law, the Indian Penal Code and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure then enacted.  

In 1862-63, the number of students in the Law class in the Presidency College was forty four. But owing to thin attendance, the Law class was suspended in 1870, but it was resuscitated in 1873-74. In 1874-75, private candidates were not allowed to appear for the B.L. Degree Examination of the Madras University. As attendance at lectures was made obligatory for candidates to appear for the B.L. Degree examination, all the nine candidates who passed the examination in 1874-75 were the students in the Law Class in Presidency College.

During 1876-77, the number of students who attended the Law class of the Presidency College, Madras, was seventy one. Seven students of this class passed the B.L. Degree, three being placed in the second class and four in the third. The Professor of Law suggested that certificate of proficiency granted by him after examination to students attending his course of lectures should exempt the holders of them, from the necessity of passing


the special test examination prescribed for judicial appointments in the public service; but the Government declined to sanction the proposal.\textsuperscript{109}

There was an increase in the number of students of the Law class in Presidency College. In 1879-80, their number rose to ninety. The students assembled in a spacious hall which could accommodate this large number of students. In 1882-83, the number of students of the Law class in the college, increased to one hundred and fifteen.\textsuperscript{110}

In 1884, H.B. Grigg, the then Director of Public Instruction desired to improve the quality of teaching in the Law class in Presidency College and suggested that the lecture system could be supplemented by the tutorial system. Hence a Second Professor was appointed in that year and the system was tried for two years. As the system proved to be successful, its continuance for a further period of two years was sanctioned by the Government. Thus, there were only two Professors in charge of the Law Classes in Presidency College.\textsuperscript{111} The number of students in the Law classes rose from one hundred and twenty seven in 1884-85 to one hundred and forty one in 1885-86 and to one hundred and eighty two in 1886-87.\textsuperscript{112}


During 1887-88, the course of study for the B.L. Degree examination was extended from two to three years. In that year, there was an appreciable increase in the number of students attending the Law class attached to the Presidency College from one hundred and eighty two to two hundred and twenty two. In 1888, Grigg suggested that the Law classes should be separated off from the Presidency College and constituted as a separate institution, working not only in connection with the Law Faculty of the University of Madras, but also providing instruction in Law for candidates for the Pleader's examination conducted by the Madras High Court.¹¹³

Grigg's proposal 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. Reginald A. Nelson, Barrister-at Law was appointed as the first Principal of the Law College. The college began to function on 2 May 1891, but it continued to work in the Presidency College, till the construction of a separate building was completed. The Law College was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1891. The college was intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the First examination in Law (F.L.), B.L., and Master of Law (M.L.) Degree examinations, for the Pleadership examinations, for the Civil and Criminal Special test examinations and for such other examinations in law as might thereafter be instituted by the Government.¹¹⁴ As already indicated in Chapter IV, changes were

¹¹³ "Grigg remarked, "I fail to see, why there should be colleges and schools for Medicine, for Engineering, for Agriculture and for Art, and no special institution established for the special cultivation of the study of Law which expresses and regulates, and should develop all moral and social tendencies. Such an institution will also, if properly organised, be available auxiliary for the maintaining of a high tone of professional feeling".


introduced in the curriculum for the Law examinations by the University of Madras during 1897-98; and they were implemented in the Madras Law College. The subject of Criminal Law was omitted from the curriculum for the First Examination in Law, while that of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments 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 High Court undertook to conduct a special and searching examination in Procedure of all candidates desirous of entering the legal profession.\textsuperscript{115}

There was a diminution in the total number of students studying in the Law College, Madras. While there were six hundred students in the college in 1896-97, their number declined to six hundred and twelve in 1897-98.\textsuperscript{116} There was further decrease in the number of students on the rolls of the college. On 31 March 1899 there were four hundred and seventeen students; but on 31 March 1900 their number decreased to two hundred and sixty seven.\textsuperscript{117} This decrease could be attributed to the recent rule prohibiting students who failed in the First examination in Law from joining the B.L. classes until they passed that examination.

In the meanwhile, on 9 January, 1899, the Law College was shifted from the Presidency College to a spacious building which was designed by Henry Irwin, the Government Architect and constructed to the West


\textsuperscript{117} Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1899-1900 (Madras : Government Press, 1900), p.36.
of the new High, Small Cause and City Civil Courts on the Esplanade in George Town.

Students of different communities joined the Law College. Out of two hundred and sixty seven students studying in the college during 1899-1900, there were eight native Christians, one Muslim, two hundred and seven Brahmans and fifty one non-Brahmin caste Hindus. It is therefore evident that there was a preponderance of Brahmin students over other students in the institution. It may be observed here that the majority of the students of the Law College belonged to affluent and middle classes. This is evidenced by the fact that out of two hundred and sixty seven students studying in the college in 1899-1900, two hundred and fifty two belonged to the richer and middle classes, and two hundred and forty nine to the official, trading and land holding classes. In that year, proposals were submitted for the future working of the institution as a full-time college.

The results of the F.L. examinations held in May 1900 signified improvements over that of the previous year. Consequently the number of students on the rolls of the Law College rose from two hundred and sixty seven to three hundred and ten in 1900-01. By 1901-02, the staff of the college consisted of a Principal, a Junior Professor and two Assistant Professors. The general management of the college was vested in a council subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction; the Council consisted of two or more judges of the High Court, the Principal, the Junior Professor and such other members as might be appointed by the Government; the executive management of the college was vested

118. ibid.

in the Principal who was independent of the council in all matters of discipline.¹²⁰

The Government encouraged Muslim students to take up legal studies by granting half fee concessions to them. Further, scholarships were available to the best students in the Law College in order to induce keen competition among them in their studies. A scholarship known as the Moreland Scholarship which was worth rupees seventeen and annas eight per month and was tenable for one year, was awarded annually to the student of the Law College who stood highest in the list of successful candidates at the First Examination in Law held at the end of his study. Two College scholarships, each worth rupees two hundred per year and tenable for one year were awarded annually in the B.L. class on the results of the First Examination in Law. One of these scholarships was awarded to a Muslim and the other to a student who was not a Muslim.¹²¹

The Madras Law College, began to function as a full-time institution since the commencement of the year 1902-03.¹²² It started working full time on all working days. The number of students studying in the college remained fairly constant throughout the quinquennium from 1902 to 1907; the average number of students on the rolls of the college in each year during this period was three hundred and ninety two. During this period, the college had a permanent staff consisting of a Principal, a Junior Professor and two Assistant Professors. Special Lecturers were appointed by the Government, when necessary, to deliver special course of lectures. The


¹²¹ ibid.

strength of the Pleadership classes was comparatively small; during each year of the quinquennium, it ranged from fourteen to forty one, while that of the B.L. class ranged from two hundred and sixty two to three hundred and sixty one.\textsuperscript{123}

The preponderance of the Brahmin students in the college continued. Out of the total number of three hundred and fifty one students studying in the college during 1904-05, there were two hundred and eighty one Brahmins, fifty three non-Brahmin Hindus, eight Muslims, seven native Christians, one European and one Parsee.\textsuperscript{124} The great bulk of the students of the college continued to belong to the middle classes in point of wealth and to the official and land-holding classes in point of occupation.

The number of students studying in the college fluctuated slightly. In 1907-08, the number of students on rolls of the college decreased to three hundred and eleven.\textsuperscript{125} However, in the very next year 1908-09, there was a slight increase in their number from three hundred and eleven to three hundred and twenty three.\textsuperscript{126}

In 1924, the Government appointed a Committee to report on the working of the Law College. The committee in its report pointed out two main defects in the organization of the work of the college. It stated that no

\textsuperscript{123} H.W. Orange, \textit{op.cit.}, p.151.


\textsuperscript{125} \textit{Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907-08} (Madras: Government Press, 1908), p.88.

provision was made in the college to enable the leading members of the Bar to be in touch with, and to join in the work of instruction and that sufficient distinction was not made between tutorial and professional work. In this connection, the Committee made the following recommendations:

(1) the lecturing and tutorial work in the college should be correlated;
(2) students should have the benefit of special lectures delivered by the lawyers of eminence in particular branches of study; (3) the staff of Assistant Professors should be sufficiently strengthened in order to make the classes as small as possible and to render possible an approach to the tutorial system prevailing in English Universities; and (4) the Assistant Professors should in addition to lecturing work, help and guide the students in small batches during the hours allotted for library work.\(^\text{127}\)

The main recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government. The staff of the college was reorganised from 1 January 1925. From that date the staff consisted of a Principal, and twelve Assistant Lecturers, who were legal practitioners of not more than six years standing at the Bar. Six special Lecturers selected from among the Senior members of the legal profession were also appointed.\(^\text{126}\)

The total number of students studying in the Law College rose from six hundred and seventy two in 1921-22 to nine hundred and sixty seven in 1926-27. During the year 1926-27, a detailed enquiry was made to probe into the reason or reasons for the students seeking admission into the college; it was discovered that undoubtedly a very large portion of them


(perhaps 50%) had joined the college not by deliberate preference for the legal profession but, because they could find no other occupation after taking a Degree.\textsuperscript{129}

In 1936, the Law College was offering instruction to candidates for the F.L., B.L., and M.L., courses only.\textsuperscript{130} In 1942-43, the total number of students studying in the college was three hundred and fifty seven, out of which one hundred and seventy students were in the F.L.class, one hundred and eighty in the B.L. class and seven in the M.L. class. In 1943-44, the total number of students of the college rose to four hundred and seventeen with two hundred and sixty eight students in the F.L. class, one hundred and thirty nine in the B.L. class and sixteen in the M.L. class. The college witnessed further increase in the number of students in the succeeding years and in 1946-47, their total number rose to five hundred and eighty eight which included three hundred and twenty six students in F.L. class, two hundred and thirty one in the B.L. class and nine in the M.L. class. It is significant to note that no women student sought admission into the Law College, Madras till 1947-48. It was only in that year that eight women students were admitted into the college, out of which six were admitted in the F.L. class, and one each was admitted in B.L. class and M.L.class. During 1947-48, the total number of students in the college was five hundred and eighty one which included three hundred and sixty one students in the F.L. class, two hundred and thirty two in the B.L. class and six in the M.L. class.\textsuperscript{131}


Thus, the Madras Law College, which had its humble beginning in the Law classes attached to the Presidency College, evolved into a prominent institution and solely helped the progress of legal studies in the city of Madras.

It is indeed obvious from the foregoing account that there was significant progress of technical and professional education in the city during the period of the present study. The growth of the technical and professional institutions can be attributed to the ardent efforts of the Government, and it only reflected the Governmental desire to foster education in this sphere.