

Edl (19 13) Department.

Mis SERIES.

G.O., No. 977 Edl

DATED 25-10-1913.

DESPATCH

Miscellaneous [Despatch Abstract.]
Address to H.E. the Viceroy.

Recording notes on the address to be presented
to H.E. the Viceroy by the Anjuman. The
Muhammadian Educational Association of
Southern India and the Madras Presidency
Muslim League.

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EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO HIS
 EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
 INDIA BY THE ANJUMAN, THE MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL
 ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA AND THE MADRAS PRESI-
 DENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Extract from the Address to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India by the Anjuman, the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India and the Madras Presidency Muslim League.

Subject.—The Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam, Madras.

"1. On the occasion of the first visit of your Excellency and Lady Hardinge to our historic town and Presidency, we venture to welcome your Excellencies on behalf of all the Mussalmans of Southern India: we trust we may claim to do so representing as we do three institutions which watch over Mussalman interests in this Presidency. The Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam is the oldest Muslim institution in this Presidency: when it was first started, its aim was to better the conditions of the Mussalmans in regard to all matters, social, educational and political. It has, since then, however, been mainly restricting itself to an effort to impart technical education to the young men of our community; it provides training in such arts as carpentering and carpet-making to poor boys and at the same time supports the boys who are being trained; we feel therefore that it was never productive of more good than at the present moment. In this institution we receive the co-operation and support of gentlemen who do not belong to our own religion, but who generously work with us in furthering the objects which are primarily concerned with the advancement of technical education among the Mussalmans."

* * *

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Page 921 of the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanack for 1913.

The Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam was established in 1884 to ameliorate the condition of poor Muhammadans. Other aims of the Anjuman are to further the

interests of the Muslim community by stimulating interest in useful arts, sciences and industries; to educate public opinion; to approach Government on all matters affecting the rights and privileges of Muhammadans; to advocate reasonable progress and reforms; and to promote Muslim loyalty and attachment to the Government and the Throne. The Anjuman has a technical school and workshop. The school provides for the general education of its pupils up to the primary standard and for instruction in drawing. In the workshop, the pupils are taught cabinet-making, carpentry and carpet-weaving. Orders for furniture are also executed. The school had 130 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1913. The Anjuman is in receipt of a fixed grant of Rs. 5,000 *per annum* from Government, which was first sanctioned in 1903 for three years on the following conditions, namely:—

(1) that the amount of the subscriptions raised in support of the institution did not fall below Rs. 3,000 *per annum*;

(2) that the Superintendent was approved by the Director of Public Instruction; and

(3) that the school was properly managed and was favourably reported on by the Inspector of Technical Schools (Superintendent of Industrial Education). The grant has since been continued on the same conditions. A new building for the Anjuman Technical and Industrial school at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,489 is under construction, towards which Government have contributed Rs. 15,694. From the special recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 set apart for industrial schools out of the Darbar grant of eight lakhs, the Anjuman was given a sum of Rs. 4,660 for the purchase of tools during the last and current years.

Subject.—The Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India and higher education among Muhammadans.

* * *

"2. The next institution which we have the honour to represent before Your Excellency on this occasion is the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India which concerns itself mainly with the higher educational

G.O. No. 77, Educational, dated 12th February 1903.

G.O. No. 485, Educational, dated 14th July	1905.
" " 300 " " 25th April	1908.
" " 642 " " 14th September	1911.
" " 848 " " 23rd "	1912.
" " 803 " " 28th August	1913.
" " 814 " " 20th November	1911.
" " 368 " " 25th April	1913.

G.O. No. 941, Educational, dated 28th October 1912.

G.O. No. 631, Educational, dated 5th July 1913.

"questions amongst the Mussalmans. It was established in 1902, after the sessions in Madras of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference and it can now claim to have no less than 22 branches in the various districts of the Madras Presidency."

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Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Page 953 of the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanack for 1913.

The Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India was established in 1902. Its aims and objects are—

(1) to devise means for disseminating western sciences and literature among Muhammadans and to promote the study of Urdu, Persian and Arabic;

(2) to arrange for imparting religious instruction side by side with secular education;

(3) to help poor but intelligent and deserving students with scholarships, books, school-fees, etc.; and

(4) to impress on the minds of the Muhammadan public by means of lectures, tracts and social gatherings the necessity for imparting western education to their children.

Subject.—The Madras Presidency Muslim League.

* * *

"3. Finally, we represent before Your Excellency also the Madras Presidency Muslim League which includes in its activities the advancement and safeguarding of the political, social and religious interests of the Mussalmans."

* * *

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Page 948 of the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac for 1913.

The objects of the League are—

(1) to promote among Indian Mussalmans feelings of loyalty towards the British Government and to remove any

misconception that may arise as to the intentions of the Government with regard to any of its measures;

(2) to protect the political and other rights and interests of Indian Mussalmans and place their needs and aspirations before the Government; and

(3) to promote as far as possible concert and harmony between the Mussalmans and other communities of India.

Subject.—The position of Muhammadan education in the Presidency.

* * *

"5. Any address of the nature that we are now taking the liberty to present to Your Excellency would be defective if it did not allude to the gratification with which the Mussalmans all over the country have read the circular letter dated the 3rd April 1913 issued by the Government of India to all the Provincial Governments. It is a source of satisfaction to us that the Government have realized the difficulties in the way of our educational progress and development and that the necessity has been recognized for making special efforts to raise the member of Muslim community to a higher level of efficiency as useful citizens. Nor can it be said that efforts are wanting on the part of ourselves to raise the standard of education and advancement of our people"

* * *

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In this Presidency special privileges are given to the Muhammadan community with the object of promoting the spread of education among them. In all institutions of all grades under public management, the Muhammadan student pays fees at only half the rates charged in the case of other students, and institutions under private management almost invariably grant the same concession. In nearly all branches of education above the elementary grade, there are scholarships to which Muhammadans as constituting a class in need of aid may aspire. In the

G.O. No. 557, Educational, dated 12th June 1913.

Paragraphs 133 to 137 on pages 55 and 56 of the Public Instruction Report for the quinquennium 1906-07 to 1911-12.

Rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules, 5th edition.

Vide preamble to the scholarship notification.

Rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules, 5th edition.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912.

Paragraph 5 *ibid.*

Page 86 of Volume II of the Public Instruction Report for the quinquennium 1906-07 to 1911-12.

* 580 out of 1,195.

† 501 out of 615.

Page 87 of Volume II of the Public Instruction Report for the quinquennium 1906-07 to 1911-12.

Ibid.

Page 36 *ibid.*

Paragraph 133, of volume I *ibid.*

Page 3 of G.O. No. 557, Educational, dated 12th June 1913.

case of the Mappillas, a specially backward class of Muhammadans on the West Coast, special scholarships tenable in elementary schools are also awarded. Muhammadan students under training as teachers receive a higher rate of stipends. As a result of a detailed scrutiny by Government of the whole position of Muhammadan education last year, permission was granted to the staff of Muhammadan schools under public management to teach the Quran and give religious instruction on the school premises subject to certain conditions, and instructions were issued to impress on local bodies and other agencies maintaining secondary schools in municipal towns with a large Muhammadan population the necessity of making special arrangements for the teaching of Hindustani and for the formation of Muhammadan sections in the lower classes with a view to the use of Hindustani as the medium of instruction.

On the 31st March 1912, there were 2,291 schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans, of which 1,195 were public institutions and the rest private. Nearly one-half of the total number* of the former were maintained directly from public funds and over 81† *per cent.* of the rest were aided. On 31st March 1912 the percentage of Muhammadan pupils under instruction to the total Muhammadan population of school age in the Presidency was 35.5, the percentage of Muhammadan boys and girls under instruction to their respective total population of school age being 57.8 and 13.9, respectively, against averages for the Presidency as a whole of 34.4 and 7.2.

In his quinquennial report submitted last year the Director of Public Instruction, while recognizing that rapid progress has occurred in the extension of education among the community, pointed out that the increase had been almost confined to the lower stages of instruction. Some of the reasons ascribed for this stagnation in respect of higher education were "apathy and intellectual indolence", "the postponement of secular to religious instruction", poverty, and the paucity of institutions in which Urdu is the medium of instruction. These conclusions coincide in some respects with those of the Government of India expressed in their recent letter No. 585-595, dated 3rd April 1913, on Muhammadan education, in paragraph 3 of which they stated that the reasons which have retarded the spread of secondary education among the Muhammadans

were the poverty of the community, the linguistic difficulty, the demand for religious instruction and want of Muhammadan representation on the governing bodies of educational institutions. The position will be further considered in connection with the Director of Public Instruction's report called for with reference to this letter.

W. FRANCIS—28-8-13.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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C. C. Stuart

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Notes on the address to be presented to H. E. the Viceroy by the
Anjuman, the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern
India & the Madras Presidency Muslim League. 19

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No. 97785^{me}, dated 25. 10. 1913.

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