

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 729, 3rd July 1915.

Muhammadian education.

Approving generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of —.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Approving generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., C.I.E., F.R.H.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 11th February 1915.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 8419 of 1914.

I have the honour to submit below the proposals called for in G.O. No. 1053, Educational, dated 10th September 1914, for the utilization of the annual recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of Muhammadan education in this Presidency.

2. There are several objects on which money can be usefully spent towards the improvement of Muhammadan education; but in the following paragraphs I have, with reference to the funds available and the claims of important Muhammadan centres, confined myself to such of them as in my opinion deserve early consideration. I may also observe that in the case of some of the matters dealt with herein proposals have been made only in outline and that detailed estimates will be worked out and submitted to Government for sanction, in the event of the proposals so outlined commending themselves to Government.

3. *Opening of Government incomplete Muhammadan secondary schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly*—(1) (a) *Vellore*.—In paragraph 8 (e) of the Administration Report of the Vellore Municipality for the last official year, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, in inviting the attention of Government to his report for the previous year reiterated the desirability of opening a separate secondary school for the benefit of the Muhammadan boys of the town, and Government, while reviewing the report, remarked in paragraph 5 of their Order No. 1557 M., dated 17th August 1914, that the council's proposals in this regard were awaited. These have now been received and are submitted herewith for the orders of Government. Since the receipt of G.O. Mis. No. 17, Educational, dated 6th January 1913, the question of the improvement of Muhammadan secondary education in this municipality has been engaging the attention of the department. In view of the Muhammadan male school-going population of the place, viz., 878, and the number of Muhammadan children in attendance at the eight Muhammadan elementary schools and in the non-Muhammadan schools including the Voorhee's College, viz., 675, I agree with the municipal council that there is room for a secondary school exclusively for Muhammadans. This school should, I think, work as an incomplete secondary school in the first instance and be placed under departmental management, the question of raising its status gradually to a complete secondary school being deferred until the demand for such an institution becomes more pronounced. I "say under departmental management" because I think that for a school intended for a special section of the population this is likely to be most successful. In any case Government would have to pay the net cost. The initial cost of the proposal may on the analogy of the incomplete secondary school, Georgetown, be roughly estimated at Rs. 4,700 per annum.

(b) *Trichinopoly*.—This municipality ranks next to Madras and Calicut, in point of Muhammadan population, its school-going male population being 1,242. The present educational needs of the Muhammadan community in it are met by the six elementary schools maintained by the municipal council and by the only incomplete Muhammadan secondary school under private management, viz., the Islamiah secondary school. I may observe in this connection that in the early eighties there was at Trichinopoly a Muhammadan middle school managed by Government. When this was abolished in 1884 a few Muhammadan inhabitants of the place started a primary school, but their efforts to open higher standards were confronted with difficulties, until at last in 1897 the present incomplete secondary school was started. Even at a time when the rules regarding recognition were less stringent the school appears to have struggled for existence. When it had to be recognized under the revised educational rules promulgated in 1906 the management changed hands as the former teacher-manager found it beyond his means to maintain the school any longer. It is nearly six years since the Muhammadan Educational Committee of Trichinopoly assumed the management of the school and as will be

	31st March.			
1909	98	1912	101	
1910	76	1913	143	
1911	93	1914	112	

seen from the marginally-noted figures representing its strength during this period, the school can hardly be said to be flourishing. Moreover, the managing committee have not been registered under the Indian Companies Act, the financial

position of the school has been far from encouraging, and the staff has not been what it ought to be: these defects in organization which have formed the subject of several reports from the inspecting officers have yet to be remedied notwithstanding the fact that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the present management. Under ordinary circumstances the withdrawal of recognition enjoyed would result from the continued failure on the part of the management to comply with the requirements of the department: but I have naturally been loath to take this step and so to deprive the Muhammadans of Trichinopoly of every prospect of a secondary school. It is certainly desirable that they should have one in view of the fact that Muhammadans reading in non-Muhammadan secondary schools are placed at a disadvantage, in that instruction in non-language subjects in the lower forms and preparatory classes is not given in Urdu, and there is no probability of their being able to maintain a satisfactory school themselves. I beg accordingly to propose that the management of the Islamiah secondary school be taken over by Government in view to its ultimate development into a complete secondary school. No objection to this course on the part of the management need be anticipated. As in the case of the school at Vellore, the cost of the proposal may be approximately estimated at Rs. 4,700 per annum.

(2) *Opening of a Government lower elementary training school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly*.—One of the resolutions of the Conference of Inspectors held in June last was that more Muhammadan training schools were necessary in view of the increasing demand for qualified Muhammadan teachers, and to this end, it was suggested that one such school be maintained at Trichinopoly to satisfy the needs of the southern districts, one in Madras for the benefit of the central districts and one in the north for that of the Muhammadans of the Telugu districts.

The introduction of the scheme for the reorganization of the training schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 424, Educational, dated 1st July 1911, involved, among other things, the conversion of the Government Muhammadan higher elementary training school, Madras, into a lower elementary one and when it was recently pointed out that the need for qualified higher elementary school teachers was keenly felt because of the opening of a large number of Muhammadan elementary schools out of the Provincial and Imperial subventions, Government in their Order Mis. No. 703, Educational, dated 12th June 1914, were pleased to restore the school to its former status though as a temporary measure. About the same time the question of opening a Muhammadan lower elementary training school at Guntūr for the Muhammadan teachers in the Telugu districts was brought to the notice of Government and the proposals formulated in this regard were approved by them in their Order No. 736, Educational, dated 23rd June 1914. There thus remains the question as to whether there is need for the institution of a third school at Trichinopoly. I propose to examine this matter in consultation with the inspecting officers concerned and, if a

case for the establishment of such a school is made out, I shall address Government on the subject. In the meanwhile, I would suggest the desirability of allotting provisionally for the purpose Rs. 6,200 being approximately the expenditure sanctioned in connection with the Government Muhammadan lower elementary training school at Guntūr.

(3) *Strengthening of the Muhammadan inspecting agency by the appointment of additional sub-assistant inspectors.*—In this connection I would invite the attention of Government to the proposals for the strengthening of the inspecting agency for non-Muhammadan schools submitted with my letter R.C. No. 5087 of 1912, dated 26th October 1914, and the extracts from the resolutions of the Ootacamund Conference forming an enclosure to it, and would point out that the recommendation of the conference in regard to the abolition of the agency of supervisors and the allotment of between 80 and 100 schools to each sub-assistant inspector apply with equal and perhaps with even greater force to Muhammadan education. In fact the institution of supervisors of Muhammadan schools seems to me to involve an anomaly since the work of supervisors should necessarily be confined to small areas and be carried on in immediate subordination to sub-assistant inspectors to whose offices they are attached. I therefore propose to utilize the present opportunity for abolishing the Muhammadan supervisors altogether with a view to increasing the number of sub-assistant inspectors. I may remark that what follows has no reference to the Mappilla inspecting agency which is included in the larger scheme.

Name of range.	Extent.	is designated a range is very extensive and extends over a number of districts as will be seen from the particulars given on the margin, and consequently the inspection of Muhammadan schools cannot be as thorough as is desirable. On the appointment of two additional Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors in 1912 the inspection of
1. Vizagapatam	Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts.	
2. Guntūr	Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore districts	
3. Bellary	Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	
4. Vellore	Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.	
5. Madras	Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Bangalore.	
6. Trichinopoly	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnaḍ, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris.	

the Muhammadan schools in which Urdu is not the vernacular was removed from Hindu sub-assistant inspectors and assigned to the Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors; but the administrative control of all Muhammadan schools irrespective of language still remains in the hands of the former, the Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors' ranges being too large to admit of their effective administration of these schools. In the arrangements I am proposing I aim at the complete control of all Muhammadan elementary schools by Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors which the Director declared to be desirable in his letter R.C. No. 1440, dated 4th November 1911, the reduction of the number of schools that each sub-assistant inspector has to deal with and consequently of the area he has to cover, and increased possibilities of inducing Muktab and Koran schools to take up secular instruction, another point dealt with in the letter referred to above. In the larger scheme already referred to 80 schools have been fixed as the minimum number for a sub-assistant inspector without the help of supervisors. To reduce each sub-assistant inspector's charge to about that number and to an average area of two districts an addition of five officers to their number making 11 in all would be necessary and that is what I now propose.

At present, the average cost of each of the six Muhammadan officers is Rupees 238.37 per mensem, while that of the 14 supervisors of Muhammadan schools excluding the five connected with Mappilla schools is Rs. 53.14. The savings that would accrue from the abolition of the latter agency will, it will be observed, be sufficient to meet the cost of three of the five additional posts of sub-assistants proposed above. Consequently provision will have to be made out of the Imperial recurring grant for the appointment of only two more Muhammadan sub-assistants at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 476 per mensem or Rs. 5,712 per annum, say Rs. 5,700 in round numbers.

It may seem at first sight that the adoption of these proposals will result in the removal from service of the existing Muhammadan supervisors. But the revision will be effected without prejudice to their interests. Four of the fourteen posts are at present vacant and the incumbents of two other posts will be retiring shortly; and as regards the remaining eight officers, steps will be taken to provide them with suitable posts in the new incomplete Muhammadan secondary schools proposed to be established at Trichinopoly and Vellore and in the existing Government Muhammadan secondary and training schools. It might also be possible to appoint a few of the deserving supervisors who are qualified to the proposed extra sub-assistant inspectorships.

(4) *Compensation to managers of aided secondary schools on account of the fee income foregone by them by allowing Muhammadan pupils to pay fees at half the ordinary rates.*—In paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, Government have already directed that half the fee income foregone in accordance with rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules shall be added to the grant ordinarily admissible to aided secondary schools, this order being now incorporated in article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. I now propose to raise this compensation to the full amount of fee income foregone by school managers on account of the admission of Muhammadan pupils at half the ordinary rates of fees, but to limit this concession to those schools and colleges whose general fee collecting policy meets with the approval of the department. The annual expenditure on account of this alteration is roughly estimated to be about Rs. 1,000.

(5) *Encouragement of Hindustani teachers in secondary schools.*—In paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, Government requested me to instruct inspectors to press local bodies and other agencies maintaining secondary schools to make special arrangements for the teaching of Hindustani in all secondary schools which are attended by any considerable number of Muhammadan pupils. Little has so far been done in this direction and I have lately had brought to my notice several cases in which it would be desirable to give a grant to an aided school or a subsidy to a local body equal to the whole pay of such an appointment. I estimate that a sum of Rs. 1,700 might well be spent annually in this way and consequently propose a lump provision of this amount.

(6) *Raising the Municipal Muhammadan lower elementary school at Nellore to a higher grade elementary school.*—On a representation made by the Muhammadan Literary Society, Nellore, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Nellore, in a letter, dated 23rd April 1914, applied for sanction for a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 for raising the standard of the Municipal Muhammadan elementary school in Nellore West to that of a first or higher grade one and for the purpose of opening a new Muhammadan elementary school in the municipality. When the matter was remitted by the President, District Board, Nellore, to the consideration of the council, the latter agreed with the former of the Chairman's proposals but did not approve of the idea of starting a new Muhammadan elementary school in the town. As the allotment under subsidies had already been distributed among the various district boards and municipalities and as savings were not available for further allotment, the Chairman was informed by me that his proposal to raise the status of the Municipal Muhammadan elementary school to that of a first-grade one would be considered when funds became available.

According to the last Census Report, the total number of Muhammadans of school-going age in the municipality is 456, of whom 141 are attending secondary schools and 262 are pupils in elementary schools. Of these 262 pupils, 130 are attending the only Muhammadan Municipal elementary school in Nellore West which has standards I to III. As these pupils after completing their course in the third standard have to seek admission in non-Muhammadan schools for their further education, I consider that the proposal of the Chairman to raise the standard of the present Muhammadan elementary school to that of a first-grade one would prove to be to the best interests of Muhammadan education in the town and I accordingly propose that a subsidy of Rs. 672 per annum be awarded to the municipality to meet the extra cost involved by the adoption of the above proposal.

(7) *Scholarships for Muhammadan pupils.*—From the statistics furnished in the Census Report of 1911, it is observed that Muhammadans as a whole are not backward in point of vernacular literacy, their percentage being 16.6 as compared with 13.8 for the whole Presidency and that the only two divisions of Muhammadans who

are backward in this respect are the Mappillas and Dudekulas. As special scholarships are awarded annually to Mappillas in elementary schools in Malabar and as Dudekulas whose total male population is only about 36,000 enjoy the special fee concession allowable under rule 84 of the Madras Educational Rules, I do not consider that there is any need for additional special scholarships or other concessions to Muhammadans in elementary schools.

In secondary schools, however, where education is imparted in the higher forms through the medium of English, there is a case for the grant of scholarships to certain sections of Muhammadans, who are as a whole illiterate in English, although only four of the classes of Muhammadans mentioned in the Census Report Tables of 1911 are backward. There are Mappillas with a literacy in English of 0.09 per cent., Labbais 0.33 per cent., Dudekulas 0.01 per cent., and Jonagans 0.19 per cent., as compared with a literacy in English of 1.21 of all castes and tribes in the Presidency. Mappillas form the largest sub-caste of Muhammadans, Labbais are third and Dudekulas are sixth in importance while Jonagans are comparatively unimportant. I, therefore, propose to award seven scholarships every year in secondary schools tenable by members of the above four classes of Muhammadans in the Presidency. These scholarships will be of the same value as those that are now available for award to ordinary scholarship-holders in secondary schools (viz., Rs. 3 per mensem in Forms I to III, Rs. 6 per mensem in Forms IV to VI) and they be made tenable under similar conditions. The annual recurring cost of these scholarships will be Rs. 2,268. I would further propose the award of three collegiate scholarships in the junior intermediate class to be continued throughout the whole of the Intermediate and B.A. pass course. If a scholarship-holder wished to continue for the Honours course his scholarship could be continued for an additional year from the savings available from the ordinary allotment under scholarships. The value of these collegiate scholarships would be Rs. 9 per mensem while the holder was in the Intermediate classes and Rs. 14 per mensem while held in the B.A. classes and their total cost would be Rs. 1,656. They would be tenable by all classes of Muhammadans. Thus the total number of new scholarships proposed to be awarded annually for Muhammadans is ten, their estimated cost is Rs. 3,924 per annum, they would be of the same value as those now awarded to all classes of the community and would be given in addition to any now available for award.

(8) Sanction has been accorded in G.O. No. 43, Educational, dated 15th January 1915, to the appointment of an additional assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem—Item No. 9—in the Madrasa-i-Azam and Government have been addressed in my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 10419 of 1914, dated 3rd February 1915, in regard to the employment of a Tamil Pandit and a combined Drill and Drawing Master—Item No. 10—in the incomplete Muhammadan secondary school, Georgetown, Madras.

4. The expenditure involved by the acceptance of these proposals is estimated at about Rs. 29,916 as detailed below:—

	Per annum.
	RS.
(1) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Vellore	4,700
(2) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly	4,700
(3) Opening of a lower elementary training school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly	6,200
(4) Appointment of two additional sub-assistant inspectors and the abolition of Muhammadan supervisors	5,700
(5) Compensation to managers of aided secondary schools for the fee income foregone by them on account of fee concessions to Muhammadan pupils	1,000
(6) Subsidy and grants with a view to the employment of a capable Hindustani teacher in schools which have a considerable large number of Muhammadan pupils	1,700
(7) Subsidy to the Nellore Municipal Council to raise the grade of the Muhammadan elementary school	672
(8) Scholarships for Muhammadans	3,924
(9) Employment of an additional assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem in the Madrasa-i-Azam	600
(10) Employment of a combined drill and drawing master and a Tamil Pandit in the Georgetown incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans	720
	29,916

It will be noticed from the foregoing summary that there is a small balance of Rs. 84 out of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000, which I beg to state will be taken into account when submitting detailed estimates. I have also to add that suggestions have already been made unofficially for the utilization during the current year of this grant on objects of a non-recurring character since it is impossible to give effect at once to the above proposals and that I am addressing Government in a separate communication on the subject.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 1st October 1914.

No.—D. Dis. 405.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1557 M., dated 17th August 1914, in regard to the submission of the council's proposals for a secondary school for Muhammadans and remarking that one elementary school had already been closed for want of funds, I beg to invite the attention of Government to paragraph 8 (e) of the administration report of this municipality for the year 1912-13 in which the council, while strongly advocating the starting of a separate secondary school for the Muhammadan lads of this town for reasons therein urged, had requested Government to be good enough to allot the necessary funds therefor in connection with the distribution of grants in aid of education. When it made this recommendation on behalf of the Muhammadan community, it was aware that its own finances will not admit of this additional expenditure, however laudable it was and it took the opportunity of making the suggestion not only because it felt encouraged by the pronouncement of the Government of India in regard to the establishment of separate Muhammadan schools of secondary grade wherever there was a demand for them, but also because it had credible information that Government contemplated opening three such institutions in different centres of the Presidency and in the estimation of the council, Vellore was regarded as a suitable field for this experiment.

2. On similar representation received from the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot district, the council put itself into correspondence with the officers of the Educational Department and in one of its resolutions on the subject, copy whereof is herewith submitted, it made its intention sufficiently clear.

3. I have the honour, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to sanction a Government Muhammadan secondary school for this town which at present seems to feel the absence of such an institution keenly. The school, if opened, may either be under the direct control of the Educational Department or that of the council. In either case the council will spare no pains to see that it thrives satisfactorily and meets the wants of the Muhammadan community which has been of late persistently clamouring for it.

(2)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Vellore, dated 6th July 1914.

PRESENT:

1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman.
2. Khan Sabib Mahdi Husain Sahib Bahadur.
3. F. W. Cornwell, Esq.
4. Captain Andrew Smith Leslie, M.A., M.B., I.M.S.
5. M.R.Ry. J. R. Sargunar Avargal, B.A.
6. " Thomas Harris Avargal, B.A., L.T.
7. " C. Rajagopal Chettiyar Avargal.
8. Mir "Arif" Ali Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R.Ry. T. Punniakoti Mudaliyar Avargal.
10. " S. C. Manikkam Mudaliyar Avargal.
11. " K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu.
12. " C. Subbarayalu Chetti Garu.

Read again council's resolution No. 3, dated 20th March 1914, forwarding to the Inspector of Schools, V Circle, for favour of necessary action the request of the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, in regard to the opening of an incomplete secondary school for the Muhammadan boys of the Vellore town.

Read also his letter No. 165-A., dated 4th June 1914, on the subject together with the remarks of the Chairman thereon.

Resolution No. IV.—The intention of the council was already clear from its letter D. Dis. No. 126, dated 24th March 1914. It requests the Government to locate one of the schools which they contemplate opening out of their funds in the town of Vellore which it is expected will be a proper field for such an institution.

II

Letter—from the President, Anjuman Islam, Chicacole, Ganjam district.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 5th September 1914.

Having been very much encouraged to know the recent benevolent Imperial recurring grant of some thousands of rupees towards the Muhammadan education of this Presidency, we beg to bring forward the humble case of Muhammadans of this Ganjam district who are admittedly backward in education. This fact was brought to the kind notice of His Excellency the Governor during His Excellency's recent visit to this district by the Muhammadan deputation and a very hopeful reply was received. A copy of the deputation address presented is also herein enclosed for kind perusal. The Muhammadans in view of their utter backwardness and poverty wanted special scholarships for higher education and a greater number of scholarships for secondary education. Now that the Imperial Government has been graciously pleased to make a grant of a pretty good sum towards the improvement of Muhammadan education we take this opportunity of humbly requesting your honour that an adequate allotment may kindly be made towards the grant of scholarships for higher and secondary education of Muhammadan youths of this district for the current year and thus earn the everlasting gratitude of the whole community.

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of the deputation address presented to His Excellency the Governor, Madras.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Muhammadans of the Ganjam district, crave leave to approach your Excellency with an expression of our deep-rooted loyalty and joy on this auspicious occasion of your visit to this district and offer your Excellency our warm and cordial welcome.

2. We feel grateful to the Almerciful God for the providential escape of our beloved Viceroy from the dastardly attempt made on his life. May the Almighty vouchsafe unto him the most worthy representative of our august sovereign the choicest gifts of heaven.

3. We beg your Excellency's permission to state that our fore-fathers have played an important part in the past history of the district. The community with its big jagirdars was very prosperous in those days. Chicacole, once the capital of the district, was renowned for its many mosques and we deplore to see today their ruins all over the town; the big Jama mosque of the town alone is preserved by the Government for its architectural beauty in the Northern Circars.

4. We, with much regret, humbly beg to state that the Muslim education in this district is in a deplorably backward state. Since the establishment of the Madras University sixty years ago, we could not produce even a single graduate from our community. The percentage of Muhammadan boys is very low in both the high and secondary schools. The general poverty and the extremely backwardness of the community account for this and emphasize the need for State aid. We therefore pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to feel sympathy with the real backwardness of our education and appeal to your Excellency's generosity to award special scholarships to a few deserving youths in the school final class to enable them to prosecute their studies for the degree examinations. We further beg to request that the concession of half fees may be again made general as before. We also request that the number of Muhammadan scholarships in the district may be increased.

5. As for the primary education, we beg leave to state that its need has no doubt been well recognized by the Government, but as the same is not for the present made free, the majority of the Muhammadans are unable to give their sons even this elementary education. Therefore we request that the generous Government will be pleased to make it free for all the Muhammadan boys in the district. Your Excellency, we are alive to the dangers of racial preference in matters of State aid, but we feel sure that our Hindu brethren will be one with us in their desire to uplift a backward portion of the body politic. These proposed boons of special concession may, we submit, be continued only so long as the Government deems it necessary.

6. Your Excellency, we beg to submit that our community is very inadequately represented in the public service of the district. May we request your Excellency's liberal Government to elevate a few of those Muhammadans of approved official capacity to the higher ranks of the Subordinate and Provincial services, though they may not have the distinction of University

degrees, that they may infuse new life into the community and raise them from the despondency? To mention only one Department—the Revenue Department—for the last forty years not a single Muhammadan rose to the position of even a Deputy Tahsildar. The total absence of the Muhammadans in the said services emboldens us to make this request.

Further we have no doubt your Excellency will pardon us if we request that the Government order authorizing the District officers to appoint unpassed candidates on Rs. 20 to 30 per month may be more freely applied in case of Muhammadans, inasmuch as not a single unpassed Muhammadan is so appointed permanently till now.

7. In conclusion, we beg to state that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not represent to your Excellency the inadequate representation of our community in municipal and local boards on account of our inability to compete successfully with our Hindu brethren and the fact is very rightly recognized by the Government of India. The Muhammadans of this district, being poor in both education and influence, are the worst sufferers in this respect. We therefore pray your Excellency's Government to fix two seats in the several bodies to be filled in by nomination from among the fit members of our community.

We heartily thank your Excellency for the patient hearing accorded to us and pray to the Almighty to bless your Excellency with long life and prosperity.

III

Endorsement No. 2867-1, Educational, dated 1st October 1914.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks with reference to the proposals called for in G.O. No. 1053, Educational, dated 10th September 1914.

(By Order.)

E. A. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 8419 of 1914, dated 27th February 1915.

Re-submitted to Government in continuation of this office letter R. C. No. 8419 of 1914, dated 11th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

V

Memorandum No. 538-2, Educational, dated 4th May 1915.

With reference to clause (4) of paragraph 3 of his letter R.O.C. No. 8419/14, dated the 11th February 1915, regarding the proposal to pay as compensation the whole of the fee income foregone by managers on account of Muhammadan pupils, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to state whether his estimate of Rs. 1,000 is not small, considering the number of Muhammadan pupils now under instruction in aided secondary schools and the probability of those managers that are now allowing the concession in fees refusing to do so hereafter in order to claim compensation. The Director is also requested to state how the estimate has been arrived at by him and whether the expenditure on this account is not likely to exceed that limit in future.

2. The Director is also requested to state whether it is intended to extend the concession of paying full compensation to the other classes mentioned in rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules and article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and, if not, on what ground the Government would be justified in refusing the concession to those other classes.

He should also state what the cost will be of extending the concession to the other classes also.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 14th June 1915.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 8419 of 1914.

With reference to Government memorandum No. 538-2, Educational, dated 4th May 1915, I have the honour to state that the amount of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost

of compensating the whole of the fee income foregone by some managers on account of Muhammadan pupils was fixed as a very rough estimate, since separate figures regarding the total fee remissions to Muhammadans alone were not available, though sufficient data was obtainable to allow a fairly accurate estimate of the fee income foregone from Muhammadans and pupils of all backward classes. This latter amount is approximately Rs. 40,000. The Director fixed Rs. 1,000 only since but very limited funds were to be placed at his disposal for utilization on the several items of proposed expenditure all of which appeared of importance, and because it was his intention to limit this grant to those schools with which he was satisfied as to their general fee collecting policy. The amount is admittedly small in relation to the total number of Muhammadans now under instruction in secondary schools and the probability of those managers that are now allowing the concessions in fees refusing to do so hereafter in order to claim compensation. The expenditure on this account would be liable to increase in view of the probability of all managers of schools refusing to admit Muhammadans unless they received the full fee remission on their behalf.

2. It was not the Director's intention to extend this concession to others than Muhammadans, but I think that Government would not be justified in refusing the concession of paying full compensation to the other classes mentioned in rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules and article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code if the concessions were once granted to Muhammadans. As already mentioned in paragraph 1 *supra*, the cost of extending the concession to the other classes also would amount to about Rs. 40,000 and such a large sum as this cannot be provided for.

3. This portion of the whole scheme might therefore be modified and additional scholarships provided in its stead. In paragraph 3 (7) of my letter to Government R.C. No. 8419/14, dated 11th February 1915, the award of seven new scholarships annually in secondary schools and of three collegiate scholarships was proposed. I would increase these to eight and four respectively. The total cost on account of these two additional scholarships to be awarded annually will be Rs. 324 *plus* Rs. 552 or Rs. 876. In addition to these I propose also the award of one scholarship at Rs. 14 per mensem for the Honours course, *i.e.*, the 5th year class of the collegiate course and to meet the expenditure on account of this scholarship, which comes to Rs. 168 a year, not from the savings available from the ordinary allotment under scholarships as stated in my letter to Government referred to above, but from the recurring grant of Rs. 30,000. The total amount required for all the additional scholarships proposed above will thus be Rs. 1,044 and this sum, I beg to submit, may be met from Rs. 1,000 referred to in paragraph 1 above and from the available balance of Rs. 84 mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter to Government R.C. No. 8419/14, dated 11th February 1915.

Order—No. 729, Educational, dated 3rd July 1915.

The Government approve generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction made in his letter, dated the 11th February 1915, as modified by his letter, dated the 14th June 1915, for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of Muhammadan education in this Presidency. The approval accorded to the proposals regarding the inspecting agency is provisional and is subject to the orders that may be passed on the general scheme of the reorganization of the inspecting agency.

2. The detailed proposals promised in paragraph 2 of the letter of the 11th February 1915 will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.

C.No.538, from the D.P.I. No.8419/14, dated the 11th February 1915.

C.No.2110, from the D.P.I. No.8419/14, dated the 14th June 1915.

ORDER:-
P.S.,

The Government approve generally

the proposals of the D.P.I. as modified by his letter dated the 14th June

1915, for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs.30,000

for the improvement of Muhammadan

education in this Presidency. The

approval accorded to the proposals

regarding the inspecting agency is provisional and is subject to the orders

that may be passed on the general

scheme of the reorganization of the

inspecting agency.

2. The detailed proposals promised in paragraph 2 of the letter of

the 11th February 1915 will be awaited.

To the D.P.I.
" A.G.
" Financial
" "

PP CR
24.6.15

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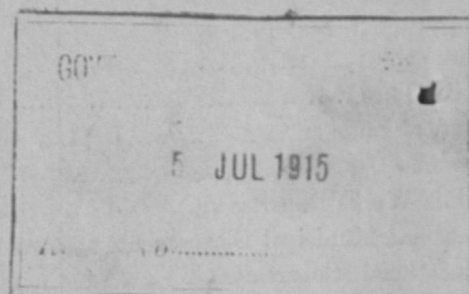
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