

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION).

G.O. No. 285, 1st March 1917

Scholarships

Approving, in partial modification of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the ten Khandani scholarships available for the Primary department should in future be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the Model school attached to the Government Muhammadan Training school, Triplicane.



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ORIGINAL.

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READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remarks, a scheme of scholarships to the children of Muhammadan Political pensioners.

G.O. No. 88, Political, dated the 4th March 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders regarding the procedure to be observed in future in the distribution of perpetual Carnatic stipends.

II

Memorandum No. 1273-1, Educational, dated the 4th April 1916.

Government Order No. 88, Political, dated the 4th March 1916, is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will offer his remarks on suggestion VI relating to the improvement of education of the children of the Carnatic stipendiaries.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

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

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 17th May 1916.

No.—Dis. 3197.

With reference to Government memorandum No. 1273-1, Educational, dated the 4th April 1916, I have the honour to refer to G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, in which Government were pleased to sanction 40 special scholarships tenable in the Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, for the benefit of the children of poor Muhammadans, preferably Political pensioners, and to state that there appears to be no need at present to consider the question of instituting any new scholarships of this kind or of an increase in the number of the scholarships already sanctioned, as the latter have not been taken full advantage of. Of the applicants for these scholarships during 1915-16 only ten were Carnatic stipendiaries, and all of these were granted scholarships, the remaining scholarships available being awarded to other poor and deserving Muhammadans in the Madrasa in accordance with the terms of the Government Order referred to.

As for the grant of free education to the poorer stipendiaries, I have the honour to state that I am not in favour of such a proposal, as scholarships seem to be preferable. I would, however, at the same time, suggest that some enquiry may be made as to why so few scholarships are being applied for by Carnatic stipendiaries and as to the reason for the view expressed at the conference that free admissions are better than scholarships.

2. As regards the question of making education compulsory among the richer stipendiaries, this seems to be a matter for the decision of Government.

3. With reference to the concluding paragraph of section VI of the Proceedings of the Conference, I have the honour to state that no concessions seem to be necessary. If it can be arranged to supply me occasionally with a list of the qualified members of the Carnatic family in need of employment in the Government Educational department due consideration can be given to their claims.

IV

Memorandum No. 941-2, Political, dated the 18th July 1916.

A copy of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction Dis. No. 3197, dated the 17th May 1916, is communicated to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, with the remark that the Government concur in the views expressed by the Director in paragraphs 1 and 3 of his letter in regard to the provision of free education to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries and the grant of special concessions to enable the members of the Carnatic family to enter the public service.

2. With reference to the remark of the Director that the scholarships now available have not been taken full advantage of by Carnatic stipendiaries, the Paymaster is requested to examine and report the reasons why so few scholarships are being applied for by them.

3. The Paymaster is also requested to furnish the Director from time to time with lists of qualified members of the Carnatic family in need of employment in the Government Educational department.

4. The Government do not consider that it is necessary to make education compulsory among the richer stipendiaries.

(By Order)

R. H. COURIENAY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, with copy of Director's letter.

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction (through the Educational Department).

V

Letter—from M. YOUNG, Esq., I.C.S., Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.
Dated—the 11th October 1916.
No.—R.C. 257.

With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Government Memorandum No. 941-2, dated the 18th July 1916, I have the honour to report that I have consulted in the matter the members of the Conference referred to in G.O. No. 88, dated the 4th March 1916. The general opinion seems to be that full advantage has not been taken of the 40 Government scholarships tenable in the Madras-i-Azam by Carnatic stipendiaries as the school is far away from the Muhammadan quarter and as it is difficult and expensive for young children to go a long distance to school. A request is also made that the number of scholarships may be increased as there are more than 100 sons of poor Carnatic stipendiaries, that the scholarships may be granted for any recognised school in Madras, and that the Government may be pleased to give scholarships also to those who go in for higher education. The members also submit that there are very few Muhammadans at present who are qualified for Government appointments and that applications will be submitted, if there are any.

2. I am of opinion that there is considerable force in the argument that the Madras-i-Azam is at a distance from the quarter of the City where the majority of Muhammadans reside, and I recommend that the question of allowing the scholarships to be held at the Harris High school by descendants of Carnatic stipendiaries may be re-opened. There are now said to be over 60 descendants of the Carnatic family, who are students in the Harris High school, of whom 19 are sons of Carnatic stipendiaries. The proportion of Muhammadans reading in the school is said to be about 90 per cent. It seems to me that, in order to encourage the education of these boys, it is desirable that the order in G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, may be modified.

VI

Memorandum No. 3821-1, Home (Education), dated the 14th November 1916.

With reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 3197, dated the 17th May 1916, a copy of a letter R.C. No. 257, dated the 11th October 1916, from the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to offer his remarks thereon.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (memorandum with a copy of letter No. 257, dated the 11th October 1916, from the Paymaster).

VII

Letter—from M. YOUNG, Esq., I.C.S., Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.
Dated—the 17th October 1916.
No.—R.C. 292.

In submitting herewith a petition from Muhammad Misbah-ul-lah Sahib praying that a scholarship may be granted to his eldest son Muhammad Rashid-ul-lah, I have the honour to report that the petitioner is a Carnatic stipendiary (No. 30 I/1) in receipt of a pension of Rs. 17 per mensem. The boy is one of the 19 sons of Carnatic stipendiaries referred to in paragraph 2 of my letter R.C. No. 257, dated 11th October 1916.

VIII

Letter—from MUHAMMAD MISBAH-UL-LAH KHAN, Grandson of His Highness the late Prince Zahirud Dowlah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the 2nd Prince of Arcot.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras).
Dated—Alandoor, the 19th August 1916.

I most humbly beg to bring to your kind notice that I am in the enjoyment of a small monthly stipend of Rs. 17 a month and with which I have to provide a large family in these hard days. My eldest son Muhammad Rashid-ul-lah Khan who is of 14 years of age is studying in the IV Form, Harris High school, Royappettah, and to provide him with books, school-fees, Railway season ticket, etc., costs me Rs. 12 a month. I am staying since two years in St. Thomas' Mount owing to the cheapness of the place. I want to give my boy a good and sound education and for which I am quite helpless. I therefore request you to kindly grant my boy a Government scholarship in order that he may receive good education by the aid of Government and by which I will also be relieved by his burden. Considering the past and present loyal services of my house to the British Empire, I trust that the Government will take this my case into favourable consideration.

IX

Endorsement No. 3822-1, Home (Education), dated 17th November 1916.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks in continuation of endorsement No. 3821, dated the 14th November 1916.

(By Order)

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
Registrar.

To the Director of Public Instruction (letter, enclosure in original to be returned with reply).

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

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 16th December 1916.

No.—Dis. 8289.

With reference to Government memoranda No. 3821-1, dated the 14th November 1916 and No. 3822-1, dated the 17th idem on the subject of the grant of scholarships to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries reading in the Harris High school, I have the honour to state that I consider that there is some ground for the complaint regarding the distance of the Madrasa-i-Azam, and for this reason would suggest that the ten scholarships for the Primary department sanctioned in G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, may be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the Model school attached to the Government Muhammadan Training school, Triplicane, at the choice of the parents and that the headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Azam may continue to award all the scholarships himself. I see no necessity, however, for the scholarships for the Secondary department being made tenable in institutions other than the Madrasa-i-Azam.

2. The enclosure to Government memorandum No. 3822-1, dated the 17th November 1916, is herewith returned. The Madrasa-i-Azam is as accessible from the Mount as the Harris High school.

Order—No. 285, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1917.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the ten scholarships for the Primary department sanctioned in G.O. No. 530, dated the 5th August 1905, should be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the model school attached to the Government Muhammadan Training school, Triplicane, at the choice of the parents of the pupils. The headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Azam will continue to award the scholarships.

2. The Government also accept the Director's view that there is no necessity for the scholarships for the Secondary department being made tenable in institutions other than the Madrasa-i-Azam.

3. The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, will be requested to inform Muhammad Misbah-ul-lah Sahib that the Government are unable to accede to his request for the grant of a scholarship to his son who is studying in the Harris High school, Royappettah.

(True Extract)

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Public (Political) Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 285, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 1st MARCH 1917

[SUBJECT.—Education of poor Carnatic stipendiaries.]

Extract from the notes to G.O. No. 88, Political, dated the 4th March 1916.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft memorandum calling for the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval.

S.A.—1-4-16.

V.S.—1-4-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-4-16.

[Memorandum No. 1273-1, Educational, dated the 4th April 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction No. 3197, dated the 17th May 1916.

The Director points out that no additional scholarships are necessary at present as even the existing scholarships have not been taken full advantage of. He is not in favour of the proposal to grant free education to poorer stipendiaries instead of scholarships. He suggests that an enquiry may be made as to why so few scholarships are being applied for by Carnatic stipendiaries and as to the reason for the view expressed at the conference that free admissions are better than scholarships. The

P.R.—25-5-16.

Political Department may be requested to make the necessary enquiries.

2. The question of making education compulsory among the richer stipendiaries

P.R.—25-5-16.

on the lines suggested at the conference is one for consideration in the Political Department.

3. The attention of Political may be drawn to the Director's suggestion in regard to the employment in the Educational Department of qualified members of the Carnatic family.

P.R.—25-5-16.

S.A.—23-5-16.

C.R.—24-5-16.

P.R.—25-5-16.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following were the suggestions made at the conference for the improvement of the education of the children of the Carnatic stipendiaries:—

(1) That in the case of poorer stipendiaries special scholarships might be granted, preferably free education.

(2) That the Carnatic stipendiaries should be compelled to educate their children and that this object might be attained in the case of richer stipendiaries by authorizing the Paymaster to deduct from their stipends such sums as are necessary for the education of their children.

2. *Grant of scholarships or free education—Free education.*—The subject of affording facilities for education to the children of political pensioners generally and to those of Carnatic pensioners in particular has been considered by Government in the past. In 1911 certain members of the Carnatic family submitted a memorial to the Government of India in which among other requests made the memorialists prayed that their children might be given *free education* under any circumstances in all the recognised institutions as the majority of them were in a precariously bad state of finances. The note written in that connection, giving a summary of the past correspondence on the subject will be found on pages 6 and 7 of the notes to G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911. A perusal of that note is respectfully invited. It will be seen therefrom that the question of granting free education to the children of political pensioners generally and to those of Carnatic pensioners in particular was thoroughly gone into by Government in the past and that both this Government and the Government of India have consistently maintained the principle that it is inadvisable "to arrest by the grant of special favours and concessions the process whereby the families of extinct Royalties and Rulers in India become gradually absorbed in the general population." Attention is also invited to the letter to the Government of India No. 277, Political, dated 1st June 1911, and India's reply to it, No. 1165 G., dated 16th June 1911, printed as papers VII and VIII on pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911. It will be sufficiently clear from the correspondence and notes referred to above that there are no valid grounds now to deviate from a policy which has hitherto been consistently followed by Government in the matter of free education to the children of political pensioners generally.

In all the educational institutions in the Presidency under public management only half the standard rates of fees are levied from Muhammadans and private schools commonly allow this concession (paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912). It does not, it is submitted, seem desirable to exempt this class of the Indian community alone from payment of fees. It may be open to Government to admit pupils of a particular class into Government institutions without fees, but the Government cannot apparently force other institutions to show these people a similar concession. It is doubtful whether the grant of free education will induce these pensioners more than at present to send their children to schools in view of the fact that even the special facilities afforded to their children in the way of scholarships, etc., are not taken advantage of.

If the Government decline to reopen the question of giving free education to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries it seems to be unnecessary to institute the enquiry suggested by the Director of Public Instruction as to the reason for the view expressed at the conference that free admissions are better than scholarships.

I presume the reason is that the scholarship system means scrutiny of individual case and rejection of some claims,—whereas under free admission there will be no scrutiny at all!

L.D.—26-6-16.

(ii) *Scholarships.*—There are at present 40 scholarships tenable in the Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, for the benefit of the children of poor Muhammadans, preferably Political pensioners. The rules governing the payment of these scholarships are printed on page 14 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated 5th August 1905. The Director of Public Instruction states that "there appears to be no need at present to consider the question of instituting any new scholarships of this kind or of an increase to the number of the scholarships already sanctioned as the latter have not been taken full advantage of." The Director's view may, it is submitted, be concurred in. Attention is in this connection invited to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's remarks on the subject of granting scholarships to Political pensioners in his note, dated 6th August 1913 (written as Chief Secretary) on page 15 of notes to G.O. No. 458, Political, dated 25th August 1913.

3. *Compulsion of Carnatic stipendiaries to educate their children, especially richer stipendiaries.*—The question of compelling the Carnatic stipendiaries to educate their children is not a new one. It was suggested to Government as early as 1888, but the Government thought then that it was inadvisable to make any stipulation with Carnatic stipendiaries regarding the education of their children—please see paragraph 2 of Dr. Duncan's letter on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd

May 1896. It is submitted that unless the stipendiaries themselves feel the responsibility of educating their children no amount of external pressure can bring about the desired result. It is not clear by what practicable measures these people can be compelled to educate their children. It is therefore for consideration whether the suggestion of the conference may not be rejected.

In regard to richer stipendiaries the conference suggests that the Paymaster may be authorized to deduct from their stipends such sums as are necessary for the education of their children. As noted above the question of compelling the stipendiaries to send their children to school by stopping from their pensions certain fixed sums for boys that did not attend a school was considered by Government in 1888 and was given up as a measure not calculated to be advantageous to the Muhammadan community (paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896). The conference does not fix the money qualification of a stipendiary to entitle him (or her) to be called rich. If Rs. 600 per annum is to be taken as the limit there are now 55 stipendiaries drawing Rs. 600 per mensem and upwards (excluding Prince of Arcot and including females). If on the other hand Rs. 1,200 per annum is to be the limit there are only 34 stipendiaries receiving Rs. 1,200 per annum and above (excluding Prince of Arcot and including female stipendiaries). If it is considered necessary that steps should be taken to compel this class of stipendiaries to educate their children the Paymaster may be asked to furnish a statement as to how many of these stipendiaries have children of school-going age and how many of them neglected their children's education.

4. The other suggestion of the conference which has now to be considered is that regarding the grant of special concessions to the educated members of the Carnatic family so as to enable them to enter the public service. What the conference really wants seems to be that the educated members of the family should be given encouragement in the public service in preference to all others. This was one of the requests made by certain members of the Carnatic family in their petition submitted to Government of India in 1911. A perusal is solicited of paragraphs 21 and 22 of office-note written in that connection on pages 7 and 8 of notes to G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911.

The Director of Public Instruction considers that no concessions are necessary in the matter of entertainment of Muhammadans in the public service and states that if it can be arranged to supply him with a list of the *qualified* members of the Carnatic family in need of employment in the Educational Department due consideration will be shown to their claims. It is for consideration whether the Paymaster may be asked to furnish the Director of Public Instruction with such a list and also whether any other heads of departments should be supplied with similar lists from time to time.

V.P.E.M.—14-6-16.

A.J.J.—15-6-16.

I think the proposal to compel the richer stipendiaries to educate their children may be dismissed as impracticable. If the members of the Carnatic family who attended the conference really represented the feelings of the majority, there would obviously be no need for such a step. I suppose that what the stipendiaries object to in the scholarship system is that the scholarships can only be earned and retained by industry and some measure of ability. But that is hardly a valid ground for departing from the system. By giving political pensioners a preferential claim to the scholarships in the Madrasa-i-Azam, the Government have gone as far as they can, consistently with the principles enunciated in the past, in the direction of encouraging a special class. There is clearly no need to increase the number of scholarships at present; and I think that the suggestion to give free education may also be vetoed. It is hardly necessary for the Paymaster to furnish the Director of Public Instruction or any other heads of departments with lists of Carnatic pensioners qualified for entertainment in Government service. Any such that there may be are unlikely to be backward in applying themselves.

R. H. COURTENAY—23-6-16.

So far as note-writing goes this seems to be a case of "*montes parturiunt*"!

285 Home (Edn.)—2

I must confess I do not think any case has been made out for special concession or further inquiry. But there would be no harm—and possibly some good—done by accepting the two suggestions made in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter and telling the Paymaster to examine the reasons for the paucity of applications for scholarships and to furnish the Director of Public Instruction from time to time with lists of qualified applicants for employment in the Educational Department.

L. DAVIDSON—26-6-16.

So. These suggestions may be adopted.

P[ENTLAND]—27-6-16.

Draft official memorandum to the Paymaster is submitted for approval. The Educational Department may see the draft before issue.

V.P.E.M.—8-7-16.

A.J.J.—8-7-16.

R. H. COURTENAY—10-7-16.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft memorandum may be accepted in this department and the file returned to Political.

S.K.—14-7-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—15-7-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-7-16.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may now issue?

V.P.E.M.—17-7-16.

A.J.J.—17-7-16.

Yes.

R.H.C.—18-7-16.

[Memorandum No. 941-2, dated 18th July 1916.]

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, R.C. No. 257, dated 11th October 1916.

The question of amending G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated 5th August 1905, as proposed by the Paymaster may, it is submitted, be remitted to Home (Education) for consideration. Attention is, however, invited to the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 21st July 1905, printed as paper IX on pages 15 and 16 of the Government Order.

V.P.E.M.—24-10-16.

A.J.J.—24-10-16.

R.H.C.—26-10-16.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 15-16 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, and the notes thereon. The proposals sanctioned in that Government Order originated mainly in the irregularities at that time of the Harris High School in the disbursement of the scholarships. Since the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends now recommends that the question of allowing the scholarships to be held at that school may be reopened, his proposals may in the first instance be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks. A draft memorandum is submitted below for approval.

A.S.—6-11-16.

N.K.—11-11-16.

C.R.—13-11-16.

P.R.—14-11-16.

[Memorandum No. 3821-1, dated the 14th November 1916.]

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, R.C. No. 257, dated the 11th October 1916.

[Endorsement No. 3822-1, dated the 17th November 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8289/16, dated the 16th December 1916.

The number of khandani scholarships now available in the Madrasa-i-Azam is as follows:—

Primary department	10	scholarships
Lower secondary department	20	"
Upper do.	10	"
Total	40	

These scholarships which were originally tenable for the children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries at any institution, were in G.O. No. 530, dated the 5th August 1905, confined to Madrasa-i-Azam. The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, recommend that in the circumstances stated in paragraph 2 of his letter the question of allowing these scholarships to be held at the Harris High school may be reopened. The Director of Public Instruction while admitting that there is reason for complaint regarding the distance of the Madrasa-i-Azam from the quarter where the majority of the Muhammadans reside, suggests that the 10 scholarships for the primary department may now be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the model school attached to the Government Muhammadan training school, Triplicane. Submitted there seems to be no objection to this proposal. The Director is however against throwing open the scholarships for the secondary department to pupils in institutions other than the Madrasa-i-Azam. This is apparently because of the reasons mentioned in the Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 15-16 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, but the Director has not specifically reported whether the supervision of students in the Harris High school is still lax or whether there has been any improvement in the internal management of the institution. It is therefore for consideration whether his view may be accepted.

2 With regard to the application of Muhammad Misbah Ullah Sahib for a scholarship for his son, it is submitted that since he is reading in the fourth form in the Harris High school none of the khandani scholarships could be awarded to him. The Director of Public Instruction also points out that the Madrasa-i-Azam is as readily accessible from Mount (whence the pupil has to come every day) as the Harris High school, and it is therefore for consideration whether the Paymaster may be informed that the petitioner's request cannot be acceded to.

Subject to orders a draft is submitted below which if approved may issue with the concurrence of Political.

A.S.—21-12-16.

N.K.—31-12-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-1-17.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—9-1-17.

PUBLIC (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT.

The draft order may be accepted in Political.

V.P.E.M.—11-1-17.

A.S.M.—11-1-17.

R. H. COURTENAY—15-1-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation to His Excellency the Governor for approval of the draft. Please see His Excellency's note on page 4 supra.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-1-17.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—19-1-17.

Stronger reasons than those stated in the Director of Public Instruction's letter seem to be desirable for the course proposed, which continues to penalise the Harris academy in respect of this Carnatic Stipendiary boy? Will the Director of Public Instruction please elaborate—or perhaps better speak to me? or to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor?

P[ENTLAND]—21-1-17.

P.R.—22-1-17.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In recommending that the Carnatic scholarships should only be held in Government institutions, I had in mind the fact that they were taken away from the Harris school because they had not been satisfactorily dealt with there, but also more general considerations. The Madrasa maintained at considerable expense by Government, is splendidly accommodated and well staffed and is a better school than Harris school. It is quite near enough to Triplicane for older boys, and I have suggested that younger scholarship-holders can go to the other Government institution, the Muhammadan Training school model school which is also well staffed. I do not see that stipendiaries are subject to any real hardship by being offered scholarships in these two institutions, and I think that there is much to be said for the view that Government scholarships should be for Government institutions when these have been established for the benefit of the class to which the scholarships have been offered. If a Carnatic Stipendiary prefers to send his boy to the Harris High School without a scholarship rather than to the Madrasa with one I may presume that he can afford to do so.

J. H. STONE—16-11-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction in his note above has elaborated the reasons why the Carnatic scholarships should be held only in Government institutions. The file may now be circulated to His Excellency the Governor with reference to the remarks above.

A.S.—19-2-17.

N.K.—22-2-17.

C.R.—26-2-17.

E. A. HARVEY—27-2-17.

P[ENTLAND]—28-2-17.

Issue.

C.R.—1-3-17.

[G.O. No. 285, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1917.]

Scholarships

Approving, in partial modification of G.O. No. 530 Edl., dated the 5th August 1905, the proposal of the D.P.I. that the ten Khandani scholarships available for the Primary department should in future be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the model school attached to the Govt. Muhammadan training school, Triplicane.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 530 Edl., dated the 5th August 1905.

" " " " " Abstract Approving, with remarks, a scheme of scholarships to the children of Muhammadan Political prisoners.

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1273, From the Political Dept. G.O. No. 88 Pol., dated the 4-3-1916.

1780 " D.P.I. No. 3197/16, " 17-5-16

" 3821, " Paymaster, Carnatic No. 257/16, " 11-10-16

" 3822, " Stipends, Madras, do. No. 292/16, " 17-10-16

" " " " D.P.I. No. 8289/16, " 16-12-16.

ORDER.

Press.

No. 285, Home (Edl.), dated the 1.3.1917.

The Government approve the proposal of the D.P.I. that the ten scholarships for the Primary department sanctioned in G.O. No. 530, dated the 5th August 1905, should be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the model school attached to the Government Muhammadan training school, Triplicane, at the choice of the parents of the pupils. The headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Azam will continue to award the scholarships.

2. The Government also accept the Director's view that there is no necessity for the scholarships for the Secondary department being made tenable in institutions other than the Madrasa-i-Azam.

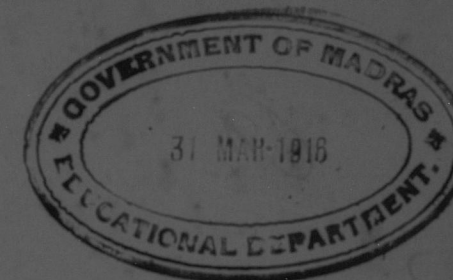
3. The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, will be requested to inform Muhammad

Misbahulla

12
Misbahulla Sahib that the Govt. are
unable to accede to his request for
the grant of a scholarship to his son
who is studying in the Harris High
School, Royappettah.

Government of Madras. 2

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.



Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1916.

Spare copies

G.O. No. 88, 4th March 1916.

To

The D.P.I.

" Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends. X

" A.G. X

Copy to Public (Political) Dept. X

Perpetual Carnatic Stipends.

Passing orders regarding the procedure to be observed in future in the distribution of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 658, Political, dated 8th November 1905.

ABSTRACT.—Cancelling G.O. No. 678, Political, dated 3rd October 1893 and laying down the procedure to be followed in future with regard to the payment of perpetual stipends under the Arcot schedule that have by the process of sub-division been so reduced that any of the shares to be continued on the occasion of a lapse will amount to Rs. 15 or less.

II

Petition—from RAOF AHMAD KHAN Bahadur and others.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Madras, the 7th January 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Regarding the distribution of perpetual Carnatic stipends.

III

Abstract Proceedings of a Conference held in the Secretariat at 12-15 p.m. on Saturday the 8th January 1916 on the subject of the perpetual Carnatic pensions.

PRESENT :

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I., I.C.S.
- (2) Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot.
- (3) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice 'ABD-UR-RAHIM.
- (4) The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S.
- (5) Mr. P. S. P. RICE, I.C.S.
- (6) MUHAMMAD 'ABD-UL-QADIR SAHIB.
- (7) MUHAMMAD 'ABD-UL-HAQ SAHIB.
- (8) RAUF AHMAD SAHIB KHAN BAHADUR.
- (9) 'ABD-UL-WAHAB SAHIB KHAN BAHADUR.
- (10) MUHAMMAD GHAIYAS-UD-DIN SAHIB.
- (11) RAHMAT-UL-LAH SAHIB KHAN BAHADUR.
- (12) MUHAMMAD ANWARUDDIN SAHIB KHAN SAHIB.
- (13) MUHAMMAD 'ABD-UL-SALAM SAHIB.
- (14) MUHAMMAD 'ABD-UR-RAHMAN SAHIB SHATIR.

(NOTE.—Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan Bahadur, who was also invited, did not attend the conference owing to illness.)

Suggestion I—Commutation of pensions and compensation to the Prince of Arcot for reversionary claims.—The Prince of Arcot would object to any system whereby his reversionary rights were commuted and discussion on this subject was not further pursued.

Suggestion II—Grant of inam lands for money payments.—In 1867 the question of granting pensions in the form of inam was considered, and the then Prince of Arcot in a letter sent under cover of a letter from the Government Agent, dated the 7th December 1867, No. 300, was not inclined to accept this proposal.

The question was raised whether, if the money pensions were converted into the form of land, it would be necessary to apply the strict letter of the Muhammadan

law to succession to such land. Mr. Justice 'Abd-ur-rahim was inclined to think that a pension so converted could be dealt with in exactly the same way as the present pensions can be dealt with.

It was found that three members of the conference, viz., Muhammad 'Abd-ul-qadir Sahib, Muhammad 'Abd-ul-haq Sahib and Rauf Ahmad Sahib Khan Bahadur, were in favour of substituting landed inams for money pensions, but the other members were not in favour of this proposal. One objection that was raised, and a very strong objection, is that the present members of the Carnatic family are not qualified to take up agriculture as a profession.

Mr. Rice noted also that the scheme would not tend to the support of the family of the actual pension holder any better than the present system does.

The general opinion of the meeting was that the system of conversion into land would have no particular advantages over the present system and that it might result in litigation, resumption of inams and other difficulties which are not at present met with.

Mr. Justice 'Abd-ur-rahim suggested that it might be a useful experiment, in individual cases where a member of a family is obviously fitted to carry out the duties of an inamdar, to convert the pension granted to that family into a landed inam. It was, however, objected that under this system in the next generation there might be no person fit to undertake the management of the inam and then the question would arise whether the inam should be reconverted into a cash pension.

Suggestion III—System of sub-division of pensions down to a fixed minimum.—All the Carnatic members are in favour of retaining the present minimum limit of Rs. 15 and they are opposed to raising the limit. They all agree that it is desirable to have some limit.

Suggestion IV—To give up the principle of distribution altogether and to continue the pension to the most suitable male member, making it incumbent on him to support the other members of the family.—All the Carnatic members objected to the proposal that the whole pension should be made to a person selected by the Government and made nominally responsible for the maintenance of the other members of the family. The objection is based on the ground that the member to whom pension is granted will in many cases not exercise his discretion properly and will not maintain the other members of the family, whereas the other members of the family would object to being placed in a position of such dependence upon a single member.

The suggestion that members of a family who consider that they have not been properly maintained should be enabled by means of a certificate under the Pensions Act to sue in a court of law for a fair share or for maintenance, did not meet with acceptance, all the Carnatic members of the conference being of opinion that this would merely involve persons in expensive litigation.

Suggestion V—Methods of calculating shares.—Mr. Rice suggested that measures might be taken to give larger proportionate shares to the female members of the family, as they are the persons who are most in need of support. The opinion of the meeting was adverse on the ground that the female members would, in the ordinary course of affairs, be supported by their husbands. In the particular case where the adoption of the distinction between shadi and nikahi members would result in one of the shares falling below Rs. 15, the Carnatic members generally considered that the distinction between shadi and nikahi might be disregarded but they were of opinion that the distinction should be maintained as a general rule.

A suggestion by Mr. Rice, that the widow should be placed in the same position as a son in distributing pensions, did not meet with the approval of the conference generally, in fact did not receive any adherence.

The question was raised as to which was the most equitable division of, say, Rs. 50 among four persons, i.e.—

(1) whether the whole sum of Rs. 50 should be allotted to a single individual because it does not admit of equal division by Rs. 15, or

(2) whether three shares of Rs. 15 each should be given and the balance distributed among the three holders, one person being left out, or

(3) whether in spite of the minimum of Rs. 15, each person should get one-fourth of Rs. 50.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Carnatic members of the conference that this last method of giving equal shares, notwithstanding the Rs. 15 limit, is the fairest and ought to be adopted, further sub-division in the subsequent generation not, of course, taking place. On its being pointed out that, in the case of a large family, this might result in the individual shares being extremely small, the majority of the Carnatic members revised their views and expressed the opinion that the best course would be to divide into so many shares as are possible having regard to the fixed minimum, to distribute any surplus among the recipients of shares and to ignore the claims of any other members of the family.

Suggestion VI—Improvement of education.—Ra'uf Ahmad Sahib Khan Bahadur suggested that the Government should take steps to compel the stipendiaries to educate their children. He remarked that, in the case of poorer stipendiaries, special scholarships for Carnatic pensioners might be granted and that some measures might be taken to compel the richer ones to educate their children. Mr. Justice 'Abd-ur-rahim suggested that it might be possible to deal with the richer stipendiaries by authorising the Paymaster to deduct from their stipends such sums as are necessary for the education of their children. This met with the general approval of the Carnatic members of the Conference. Muhammad Abd-ul-salam Sahib suggested that, in the case of the poorer stipendiaries, free education should be provided instead of giving scholarships.

It was suggested by the Prince of Arcot that, in the case of the members of the Carnatic family who have received a reasonably good education in English, special concessions might be granted to them to enable them to enter into the public service and that efforts may be made to provide employment in the public service for those who are now qualified for such service but who have not yet been employed.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Order—No. 88, Political, dated 4th March 1916.

The Government have had under consideration the question of the best method of dealing with perpetual Carnatic pensions with a view to avoiding the mischievous results of their unlimited sub-division. After consideration of the proceedings read above of a conference which was held on the subject, the Government have resolved to adhere to the rule that no pension shall be sub-divided in such a way that any share thereof shall be less than Rs. 15. It is to be understood that this sum of Rs. 15 is not the minimum pension which can be divided but is itself the minimum pension or share of a pension which may be allotted. As a rule, any surplus remaining after distributing shares in accordance with the above minimum will be distributed among the recipients of shares and non-recipients of shares will not be regarded as having any claim to such surplus.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 658, Political, dated 8th November 1905, which directs that existing shares of less than Rs. 15 will be continued but will not be sub-divided further will continue in force.

2. The suggestions of the conference with regard to the improvement of education will be considered in the Educational Department.

(True Extract.)

Ra'uf Ahmad
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Educational Department. ✓

*with relevant
extract from notes*



Re: 257/16
Public Department.
Political Branch.

REMINDER.

REPLY.

To

The Paymaster of
Carnatic Stipends

To

The Under-Secretary to Government,
Political Dept.

has the honour to invite
The undersigned is directed to invite
invites

attention to the communication noted in the
margin and to
memo. No. 941-2, dated 18.7.1916
request that
this reminder may be returned at once with
information as to—

- (1) the stage at which the matter now is,
- (2) the date by which a reply may be expected and
- (3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

2. It is requested that the reply to this
reminder may be sent not later than the 7th
October 1916.

The matter has been referred
to the Muhammadan gentlemen who at-
tended the Conference held in the
Secretariat on the 8th January 1916
and their replies are being received.
2. My reply may be expected by the
15th October 1916.

Office Chief Sect.

Station Ootacamund

Dated 27.9.16

Signature.
Under-Secretary to
Designation. Govt.

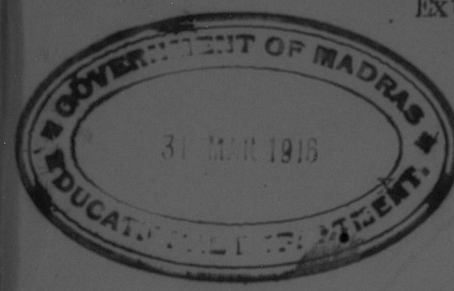
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends

SUBJECT.

The question of the improvement
of education of the children of
the Carnatic stipendiaries.

2/10/16

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and stamps on the left page. Some visible stamps include "GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS" and "EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT".]



Extract from notes to G.O. No. 88, Political, dated the 4th March 1916.

x

x

[Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'B' or '11']

It was encouraging to find that the conference showed a strong feeling among the Carnatic family of their deficiencies in education and the proposals which have been made on this subject and which will be found on page 13, current file, may be referred to the Educational Department where they will & doubtless be considered sympathetically.

A.B.
24-1-16.

x

x

x

I am disposed to accept, for the present, the proceedings of the conference, though some promise of greater progress would be welcome. Educational should now consider the suggestions under "Improvement of education" on page 13, current file.

P.
28-1-16.

x

x

x

His Excellency has directed that Educational should consider the suggestions under "Improvement of education" on page 13, c.f. A copy of the order may, it is submitted, go to that department with extracts of relevant notes.

C.K.
13-16.

x

x

x

I do not think that paragraph 2 of the draft is necessary. Extracts of the relevant portions of the notes may be sent to Educational for information.

R.H.C.
3-3-16.

x

x

x

A.B.
3-3-16.

For approval
ad 9.3.17
Please check
See 8/3/17
19

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 285, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 1st MARCH 1917

[SUBJECT.—Education of poor Carnatic stipendiaries.]

Extract from the notes to G.O. No. 88, Political, dated the 4th March 1916.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft memorandum calling for the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval.

S.A.—1-4-16.

V.S.—1-4-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-4-16.

[Memorandum No. 1273-1, Educational, dated the 4th April 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction No. 3197, dated the 17th May 1916.

The Director points out that no additional scholarships are necessary at present as even the existing scholarships have not been taken full advantage of. He is not in favour of the proposal to grant free education to poorer stipendiaries instead of scholarships. He suggests that an enquiry may be made as to why so few scholarships are being applied for by Carnatic stipendiaries and as to the reason for the view expressed at the conference that free admissions are better than scholarships. The

P.R.—25-5-16. | Political Department may be requested to make the necessary enquiries.

2. The question of making education compulsory among the richer stipendiaries on the lines suggested at the conference is one for consideration in the Political Department.

P.R.—25-5-16.

3. The attention of Political may be drawn to the Director's suggestion in regard to the employment in the Educational Department of qualified members of the Carnatic family.

P.R.—25-5-16.

S.A.—23-5-16.

C.R.—24-5-16.

P.R.—25-5-16.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following were the suggestions made at the conference for the improvement of the education of the children of the Carnatic stipendiaries :—

(1) That in the case of poorer stipendiaries special scholarships might be granted, preferably free education.

(2) That the Carnatic stipendiaries should be compelled to educate their children and that this object might be attained in the case of richer stipendiaries by authorizing the Paymaster to deduct from their stipends such sums as are necessary for the education of their children.

2. *Grant of scholarships or free education—Free education.*—The subject of affording facilities for education to the children of political pensioners generally and to those of Carnatic pensioners in particular has been considered by Government in the past. In 1911 certain members of the Carnatic family submitted a memorial to the Government of India in which among other requests made the memorialists prayed that their children might be given *free education* under any circumstances in all the recognised institutions as the majority of them were in a precariously bad state of finances. The note written in that connection, giving a summary of the past correspondence on the subject will be found on pages 6 and 7 of the notes to G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911. A perusal of that note is respectfully invited. It will be seen therefrom that the question of granting free education to the children of political pensioners generally and to those of Carnatic pensioners in particular was thoroughly gone into by Government in the past and that both this Government and the Government of India have consistently maintained the principle that it is inadvisable "to arrest by the grant of special favours and concessions the process whereby the families of extinct Royalties and Rulers in India become gradually absorbed in the general population." Attention is also invited to the letter to the Government of India No. 277, Political, dated 1st June 1911, and India's reply to it, No. 1165 G., dated 16th June 1911, printed as papers VII and VIII on pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911. It will be sufficiently clear from the correspondence and notes referred to above that there are no valid grounds now to deviate from a policy which has hitherto been consistently followed by Government in the matter of free education to the children of political pensioners generally.

In all the educational institutions in the Presidency under public management only half the standard rates of fees are levied from Muhammadans and private schools commonly allow this concession (paragraph / of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912). It does not, it is submitted, seem desirable to exempt this class of the Indian community alone from payment of fees. It may be open to Government to admit pupils of a particular class into Government institutions without fees, but the Government cannot apparently force other institutions to show these people a similar concession. It is doubtful whether the grant of free education will induce these pensioners more than at present to send their children to schools in view of the fact that even the special facilities afforded to their children in the way of scholarships, etc., are not taken advantage of.

If the Government decline to reopen the question of giving free education to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries it seems to be unnecessary to institute the enquiry suggested by the Director of Public Instruction as to the reason for the view expressed at the conference that free admissions are better than scholarships.

(ii) *Scholarships.*—There are at present 40 scholarships tenable in the Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, for the benefit of the children of poor Muhammadans, preferably Political pensioners. The rules governing the payment of these scholarships are printed on page 14 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated 5th August 1905. The Director of Public Instruction states that "there appears to be no need at present to consider the question of instituting any new scholarships of this kind or of an increase to the number of the scholarships already sanctioned as the latter have not been taken full advantage of." The Director's view may, it is submitted, be concurred in. Attention is in this connection invited to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's remarks on the subject of granting scholarships to Political pensioners in his note, dated 6th August 1913 (written as Chief Secretary) on page 15 of notes to G.O. No. 458, Political, dated 25th August 1913.

3. *Compulsion of Carnatic stipendiaries to educate their children, especially richer stipendiaries.*—The question of compelling the Carnatic stipendiaries to educate their children is not a new one. It was suggested to Government as early as 1888, but

L.D.—26-6-16.

the Government thought then that it was inadvisable to make any stipulation with Carnatic stipendiaries regarding the education of their children—please see paragraph 2 of Dr. Duncan's letter on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896. It is submitted that unless the stipendiaries themselves feel the responsibility of educating their children no amount of external pressure can bring about the desired result. It is not clear by what practicable measures these people can be compelled to educate their children. It is therefore for consideration whether the suggestion of the conference may not be rejected.

In regard to richer stipendiaries the conference suggests that the Paymaster may be authorized to deduct from their stipends such sums as are necessary for the education of their children. As noted above the question of compelling the stipendiaries to send their children to school by stopping from their pensions certain fixed sums for boys that did not attend a school was considered by Government in 1888 and was given up as a measure not calculated to be advantageous to the Muhammadan community (paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896). The conference does not fix the money qualification of a stipendiary to entitle him (or her) to be called rich. If Rs. 600 per annum is to be taken as the limit there are now 55 stipendiaries drawing Rs. 600 per mensem and upwards (excluding Prince of Arcot and including females). If on the other hand Rs. 1,200 per annum is to be the limit there are only 34 stipendiaries receiving Rs. 1,200 per annum and above (excluding Prince of Arcot and including female stipendiaries). If it is considered necessary that steps should be taken to compel this class of stipendiaries to educate their children the Paymaster may be asked to furnish a statement as to how many of these stipendiaries have children of school-going age and how many of them neglected their children's education.

4. The other suggestion of the conference which has now to be considered is that regarding the grant of special concessions to the educated members of the Carnatic family so as to enable them to enter the public service. What the conference really wants seems to be that the educated members of the family should be given encouragement in the public service in preference to all others. This was one of the requests made by ~~the~~ certain members of the Carnatic family in their petition submitted to Government of India in 1911. A perusal is solicited of paragraphs 21 and 22 of office-note written in that connection on pages 7 and 8 of notes to G.O. No. 312, Political, dated 1st July 1911.

The Director of Public Instruction considers that no concessions are necessary in the matter of entertainment of Muhammadans in the public service and states that if it can be arranged to supply him with a list of the *qualified* members of the Carnatic family in need of employment in the Educational department due consideration will be shown to their claims. It is for consideration whether the Paymaster may be asked to furnish the Director of Public Instruction with such a list and also whether any other heads of departments should be supplied with similar lists from time to time.

V.P.E.M.—14-6-16.

A.J.J.—15-6-16.

I think the proposal to compel the richer stipendiaries to educate their children may be dismissed as impracticable. If the members of the Carnatic family who attended the conference really represented the feelings of the majority, there would obviously be no need for such a step. I suppose that what the stipendiaries object to in the scholarship system is that the scholarships can only be earned and retained by industry and some measure of ability. But that is hardly a valid ground for departing from the system. By giving political pensioners a preferential claim to the scholarships in the Madrasa-i-Azam, the Government have gone as far as they can, consistently with the principles enunciated in the past, in the direction of

4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 285, HOME (EDUCATION), 1st MARCH 1917
encouraging a special class. There is clearly no need to increase the number of scholarships at present; and I think that the suggestion to give free education may also be vetoed. It is hardly necessary for the Paymaster to furnish the Director of Public Instruction or any other heads of departments with lists of Carnatic pensioners qualified for entertainment in Government service. Any such that there may be are unlikely to be backward in applying themselves.

R. H. COURTENAY--23-6-16.

So far as note-writing goes this seems to be a case of "montes parturiunt"! I must confess I do not think any case has been made out for special concession or further inquiry. But there would be no harm—and possibly some good—done by accepting the two suggestions made in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter and telling the Paymaster to examine the reasons for the paucity of applications for scholarships and to furnish the Director of Public Instruction from time to time with lists of qualified applicants for employment in the Educational Department.

L. DAVIDSON--26-6-16.

So. These suggestions may be adopted.

P. ENTILAND--27-6-16.

Draft official memorandum to the Paymaster is submitted for approval. The Educational Department may see the draft before issue.

V.P.E.M.—8-7-16.

A.J.J.—8-7-16.

R.H.C.—10-7-16.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft memorandum may be accepted in this department and the file returned to Political.

S.K.—14-7-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—15-7-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-7-16.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may now issue?

V.P.E.M.—17-7-16.

A.J.J.—17-7-16.

Yes.

R.H.C.—18-7-16.

[Memorandum No. 941-2, dated 18th July 1916.]

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, R.C. No. 257, dated 11th October 1916.

The question of amending G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated 5th August 1905, as proposed by the Paymaster may, it is submitted, be remitted to Home (Education) for consideration. Attention is, however, invited to the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 21st July 1905, printed as paper IX on pages 15 and 16 of the Government Order.

V.P.E.M.—24-10-16.

A.J.J.—24-10-16.

R.H.C.—26-10-16.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 15-16 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, and the notes thereon. The

proposals sanctioned in that Government Order originated mainly in the irregularities at that time of the Harris High School in the disbursement of the scholarships. Since the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends now recommends that the question of allowing the scholarships to be held at that school may be reopened, his proposals may in the first instance be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks. A draft memorandum is submitted below for approval.

A.S.—6-11-16.

N.K.—11-11-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—13-11-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—14-11-16.

[Memorandum No. 3821-1, dated the 14th November 1916.]

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, R.C. No. 257,
dated the 11th October 1916.

[Endorsement No. 3822-1, dated the 17th November 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8289/16,
dated the 16th December 1916.

The number of khandani scholarships now available in the Madrasa-i-Azam is as follows:—

Page 14 of G.O. 530, Educational, 5th August 1905.

Primary department	...	10	scholarships
Lower secondary department	...	20	"
Upper do.	...	10	"
Total	...	40	

These scholarships which were originally tenable for the children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries at any institution, were in G.O. No. 530, dated the 5th August 1905, confined to Madrasa-i-Azam. The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, recommend that in the circumstances stated in paragraph 2 of his letter the question of allowing these scholarships to be held at the Harris High school may be reopened. The Director of Public Instruction while admitting that there is reason for complaint regarding the distance of the Madrasa-i-Azam from the quarter where the majority of the Muhammadans reside, suggests that the 10 scholarships for the primary department may now be made tenable either in the Madrasa-i-Azam or in the model school attached to the Government Muhammadan training school, Triplicane. Submitted there seems to be no objection to this proposal. The Director is however against throwing open the scholarships for the secondary department to pupils in institutions other than the Madrasa-i-Azam. This is apparently because of the reasons mentioned in the Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 15-16 of G.O. No. 530, Educational, dated the 5th August 1905, but the Director has not specifically reported whether the supervision of students in the Harris High school is still lax or whether there has been any improvement in the internal management of the institution. It is therefore for consideration whether his view may be accepted.

2. With regard to the application of Muhammad Misbah Ullah Sahib for a scholarship for his son, it is submitted that since he is reading in the fourth form in the Harris High school none of the khandani scholarships could be awarded to him. The Director of Public Instruction also points out that the Madrasa-i-Azam is as readily accessible from Mount (whence the pupil has to come every day) as the Harris High school and it is therefore for consideration whether the Paymaster may be informed that the petitioner's request cannot be acceded to.

Subject to orders a draft is submitted below which if approved may issue with the concurrence of Political.

A.S.—21-12-16.

N.K.—31-12-16.

C.R.—8-1-17.
P.R.—9-1-17.
Rajagopala Achariyar

6 NOTES TO G.O. No. 285, HOME (EDUCATION), 1st MARCH 1917
PUBLIC (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT.

The draft order may be accepted in Political.

V.P.E.M.—11-1-17.

A.S.M.—11-1-17.

R. H. COURTENAY—15-1-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation to His Excellency the Governor for approval of the draft. Please see His Excellency's note on page 4 supra.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-1-17.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—19-1-17.

Stronger reasons than those stated in the Director of Public Instruction's letter seem to be desirable for the course proposed, which continues to penalise the Harris academy in respect of this Carnatic Stipendiary boy? Will the Director of Public Instruction please elaborate—or perhaps better speak to me? or to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor?

P. ENTLAND—21-1-17.

P.R.—22-1-17.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In recommending that the Carnatic scholarships should only be held in Government institutions, I had in mind the fact that they were taken away from the Harris school because they had not

been satisfactorily dealt with there, but also more general considerations. The Madrasa maintained at considerable expense by Government, is splendidly accommodated and well staffed and is a better school than Harris school. It is quite near enough to Triplicane for older boys and I have suggested that younger scholarship holders can go to the other Government institution, the Muhammadan Training school, model school which is also well staffed. I do not see that stipendiaries are subject to any real hardship by being offered scholarships in these two institutions, and I think that there is much to be said for the view that Government scholarships should be for Government institutions when these have been established for the benefit of the class to which the scholarships have been offered. If a Carnatic Stipendiary prefers to send his boy to the Harris High School without a scholarship rather than to the Madrasa I may presume that he can afford to do so.

J. H. STONE—16-11-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction in his note above has elaborated the reasons why the Carnatic scholarships should be held only in Government institutions. The file may now be circulated to His Excellency the Governor with reference to the remarks above.

A.S.—19-2-17.

N.K.—22-2-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-2-17.

E. A. HARVEY—27-2-17.

[PENTLAND]—28-2-17.

Issue.

C.R.—1-3-17.

[GO. No. 825, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1917.]

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. 38-2-15.

Houder/DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated..... 191 ..

G.O. No. 285, dated. 1. 3. 191 ..

(b)

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence.....

(b¹) Notes.....

Brief subject... Khaurani Scholarships

(e)

Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.

Complete correspondence and orders.

Notes.

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records	4	30	20
Ooty Records		5	5
For filing with original		1	1
Total		36	26

For Issue.†

Signature copies.....

India Office.....		4	
Govt. of India..... Dept.			
Revenue Department.....			
Public Works Department.....			
Local and Municipal Department.....			
Educational Department.....			
Public Dept. (Political)..... Dept.		5	
Judicial Dept.....			
Political.....			
Financial Dept.....	Total		
Marine Dept.....			
Ecclesiastical Dept.....			
Total			

Spare copies

The D.P.D.	10	
The A.C.	6	
The P. & J. to C.S.	4	
The Personal file	10	
The		
The		
The		
The		
The		
The		
The		
Total	39	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on..... ‡(Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on..... ‡(Press Despatcher).

‡ To be initialled and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

A

Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript has been carefully edited, (b) proof not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.

Initials of
Press official.

Received in Press on.....
First proof furnished on.....
Call for revised proof received on.....
Revised proof furnished on.....
Corrected proof received for striking on.....
Final copies supplied on.....

Account of copies.

Complete
copies.

Notes.

Issue
copies.

Special
E.T. edition

Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....
" " " Issue.....
" " " for Extra E.T.
copies to supply requisitions for sale to
the public.....
For Volumes.....
For supply to newspapers and institutions
admitted to the privileges of the E.T.....

Total ...