Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 632

Dated 8-10-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education of Muhammadans.

Passing orders on certain questions bearing upon the improvement of the ——

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.	1896.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 632, 8th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Education of Muhammadans.

Passing orders on certain questions bearing upon the improvement of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 86, Educational, dated 13th February 1896.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

Abstract.—Referring to the Director of Public Instruction, with remarks, for an early expression of opinion, certain proposals of the Muhammadan Education Committee.

G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th February 1895.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government, with special reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, the following Proceedings of an adjourned meeting (held on the 19th instant) of the Board of Muhammadan Education, the members of which have devoted considerable time and thought to the subjects dealt with :—

* * * * *

"Present.

"Hon'ble C. S. Crole.
"Hon'ble Hassan Ali Khan Bahadur.
"Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
"Lalji Walji Sait.
"Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
"Hyder Shareef Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
"Nizamuddin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
"Abdul Rahiman Sahib Sait.
"Mir Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.

"*Read*—G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

"*Resolution.*—Resolved that the thanks of the Board on behalf of the Muhammadan community of the Presidency be communicated to Government for their favourable consideration of the proposition of the Board and for kind appreciation of their services to the community, which they hope will, in the near future, bear beneficial results under the encouragement they receive from Government.

"(2) Resolved that the Government be requested to favour the Board with the report of the Director, called for in G.O., No. 860, dated 12th November 1894, for their remarks before final orders are passed thereon.

"(3) Considering the unsatisfactory results of the Madrasa in the recent public examinations, the Board apprehends that it will lose even its present strength, unless proper and immediate steps are taken to re-organize it, as already recommended by the Board in their Resolution No. 1, dated 23rd July 1894.

"(4) Resolved that Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Madras, be requested to become a member of the Board.

"(5) Resolved that, in view of the detailed discussions and considerations which have been devoted by the members of the Board to the subject on several occasions, Government be moved to consider the propriety of purchasing a building for the Madrasa, instead of erecting one. This will save much valuable time, and will enable the improved arrangements for the management of the institution, the proposals regarding which have been accepted by Government, to be introduced almost at once.

"The Board is inclined to indicate the premises known as the old Clothing Board premises Umdah Bagh) as admirably suited for the purpose.

"The Begum for whom it is rented, does not actually live there, and there will be no difficulty in providing her with a similar nominal residence. The building should be acquired under the Act. The meeting is unanimously of opinion that no site in Triplicane will command the approval of the community, the one mentioned above is in every way admirably adapted to the object in view.

"(6) Resolved that Government be requested to reconsider paragraph 6 of the Government Order on the following grounds :—

"The Board made the erection of the boarding-house an integral part of the scheme submitted to Government, mainly because it desired to give all parts of the Presidency a share in the advantage of improved Muhammadan education from the very commencement of the reformed Madrasa.

"The boys attending that institution will naturally be, many of them, of tender years. The Victoria hostels are, it is understood, intended for comparatively grown-up students attending colleges.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the care and discipline and supervision, which the Board contemplated in the Muhammadan boarding-house, will not be supplied in the hostels, which are, therefore, not adapted for the object in view.

"The Board considers this point so important, that it ventures to request Government to sanction this portion of the scheme as originally submitted and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction as a necessity in paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 5th December 1893, No. 13424.

"The history of the Aligarh College shows that the boarding system is the one best suited for Muhammadan boys."

* * * * *

2. I would specially commend, for the favourable orders of Government, the proposal to purchase a suitable building for the Madrasa-i-Azam, instead of incurring the delay, which must inevitably take place if a site is acquired and a new building for the school erected upon it. There can be no doubt about it. The Madrasa is in a very bad way, and its resuscitation, once for all, on a basis which promises permanence, is justly considered by the members to be a matter of very great urgency. Years have passed over their heads, while infructuous schemes have been mooted only to be dropped. The education of the community has, in the meanwhile, been going from bad to worse, and the hearts of all are sick from disappointed hope.

3. The property on the Mount Road, known as Maclean's Gardens or Umdah Bagh, is, I have reason to know, regarded by those who are best competent to be the mouth-pieces of the community, as in every respect, the best. Its position is central and imposing. This latter is a point of importance in dealing with a scheme affecting a class, which considers itself to have been neglected in the past. The site, besides being handy for the pupils, is convenient for supervising the work of the institution, and will keep the subject and its recognized importance before the public eye. These are justly regarded as no mean advantages.

4. The building is believed by those concerned to be sufficient for the purpose, or, at all events, easily improvable. The land attached to it is ample for play-grounds, gymnasia and the erection of a boarding-house. In point of fact, there is also quite sufficient room for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Anjuman-i-Mufid, and for other Anjumans also.

5. It appears to me that the proposal to amalgamate these institutions in one strong, central organization has everything to recommend it, and there seems to be an entire absence of objection to that policy being pursued. In point of fact, the conjunction with the Madrasa high school course, of Secondary education and Industrial school work, under the management of a strong committee, with a representative Board of education at its back, would very speedily solve the Muhammadan problem and place the community in an assured position of eventual prosperity.

6. In drawing attention to the last of the Resolutions, I have merely to observe that the disallowance by Government of the boarding-house was, no doubt, caused by an oversight of the circumstances brought to notice in the Resolution, and to express the hope that, now that the reasons which originally prompted the Board of Muhammadan Education to make the establishment of a boarding-house an integral portion of its scheme are before Government, this portion of the recommendations made will likewise be sanctioned.

No. 583.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for favour of early remarks.

(By order.)

Ootacamund, 16*th March* 1895. (Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH, *Under Secy. to Govt.*

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th March 1895, No. 3626.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks with reference to G.O. No. 860, Educational, of the 12th November 1894, and endorsement No. 583 of the 16th instant.

2. *The provision of a new building.*—The necessity of providing the Madrasa-i-Azam with a building of its own has long been felt, but nothing could be done in that direction for want of a suitable site in a locality where the school might be expected to command a good attendance. It has been suggested by the Board of Muhammadan Education in its resolution referred to me under endorsement No. 583 (herewith returned) that Government should acquire under the Act the premises known as "Umdah Bagh," the old Clothing Board premises, between the Mount Road and the Cooum. The premises, it is alleged, would admirably suit not only for the school but also for the erection of a boarding-house and the accommodation of the Anjumans. The premises are, no doubt, commodious and afford sufficient space for the Anjumans and for the erection of a boarding-house should it be decided to build one. But the site is, in my opinion, too far from the centre and south of Triplicane, and I fear that the attendance at the Madrasa may fall on its removal to the suggested site. Nevertheless, in deference to the wishes of the Board and on the strength of its assurance that the site finds favour with the members of the community, I am prepared to waive the objections to the proposed site which occur to me. Past experience in connection with the Madrasa has convinced me that it is an utterly hopeless task to attempt to educate the Muhammadans of the Triplicane quarter of Madras unless their likes and dislikes are carefully studied and provided for. In order, therefore, to remove all ground of complaint on this score, I would recommend that their wishes be complied with and that the Umdah Bagh be rented for a period of two years, by which time experience will have shown whether the school is likely to prosper. The usefulness of the institution depends more on the support it receives from the community than on the grandeur of the premises; but if the location of the school in the place chosen by the people themselves will tend to rouse and maintain their interest in it, the increased cost of the new premises will be well repaid. I recommend the renting instead of the purchase of the premises at the outset, because Government will not be in a position to provide funds for the acquisition of the premises until after the important educational buildings that it has already commenced have been finished. If, after the allotment of the portions of the premises required for direct school purposes, any out-houses or rooms remain unappropriated, there would be no objection to these being placed at the disposal of the Muhammadan Board or a special sub-committee of its members to be utilized as a boarding-house, as an experimental measure.

3. *Appointment of a European Headmaster.*—While I admit that Mr. Bower, who was selected by Mr. Grigg for the Headmastership in 1890, has not proved a success and while I also admit that the poor results achieved in the past are in part due to defects in the staff, the main cause of the want of success is the apathy of the students themselves and of the community to which they belong. The Harris High school close by, also intended for Muhammadans, though provided with a good staff and though under the management of a European Missionary, has never secured brilliant results. The sooner the Muhammadan community realizes that the main causes of their backwardness are to be found in themselves and that the remedy also rests with

themselves, the better will it be for them. At the last Matriculation examination, for instance, four out of five candidates sent up by the Madrasa failed in Physics and Chemistry, though instruction in these subjects is imparted by Mr. Coombes, a trained Science graduate and an L.T. In fact the staff of the Madrasa is similar to that of a Hindu high school, and its failure, as I have already said, cannot fairly be ascribed, in any large measure, to the inefficiency of the staff. Although I am at one with the Board of Muhammadan Education in considering that the appointment of a European Headmaster would, in several ways, be advantageous, there does not seem to be a pressing necessity for appointing one. The standard of the school is not high and a Eurasian graduate is quite sufficient; and, moreover, it is very doubtful whether, in the face of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, communicated in G.O., No. 717, Financial, dated 12th September 1894, the proposal to appoint a European would be entertained by him. I intend, however, to replace Mr. Bower by an officer of higher standing as soon as I can see my way to make the transfer. A few changes among the subordinate assistants will also be made so as to render the staff more efficient. These changes, however, I need not make unless I can rely on receiving the co-operation of the leading members of the Muhammadan community, and unless there can be infused into the minds of the young a spirit of emulation, more individual exertion and greater self-reliance. If I can count on these, I shall have no anxiety as to the success of the Madrasa.

4. *Extension of the concession of half fees in Professional Colleges.*—The Principals of the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture have no objection to extend the concession of half fees to Muhammadans attending those colleges, though, in view of the fact that Muhammadan lads with suitable qualifications have not come forward even for the free and stipendiary scholarships offered in these institutions, the Principals of the Medical College and the College of Agriculture are somewhat sceptical as to whether the concession would be of any benefit in inducing a large number of Muhammadans to attend. Mr. Nelson is of opinion that the concession should not be extended to the Law College, as that institution, unlike other Government colleges, is intended to be self-supporting from fees. Moreover, as I have reported in my letter No. 2231, dated 26th February last, submitting a revised code of rules for the working of the Law College, as many as nine Muhammadan students were attending the college on the 31st March last, which would imply that there is no lack of students belonging to this community, so far as the Law College is concerned. I would, therefore, recommend that the concession of half fees be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College.

5. *Enhancement of the number of Scholarships.*—In the scholarship scheme approved by Government in its order No. 885, dated 22nd November 1894, provision is made for 80, 45, and 24 scholarships to male students passing the Primary, Lower Secondary and Matriculation examinations, and of these, as many as 20, 15 and 8, respectively, are reserved for Muhammadans including Mappillas; and in the award of scholarships on the results of the F.A. examination, preference is given to the above classes next to the backward classes mentioned in Article 4 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. The total male population of school-age to the Muhammadan population of school-age being in the proportion of 16 : 1, the proportion of scholarships allotted to Muhammadan including Mappillas ought to be accepted by the Board of Muhammadan Education as very liberal, and any further move in this direction seems unnecessary.

6. *Strengthening of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency.*—There are four Sub-Assistants of Muhammadan schools at present, three of whom are in charge of Muhammadan schools in the Northern, Central and Southern circles and in the 8th Division, and the fourth is in charge of Mappilla schools in Malabar. The three former Sub-Assistants have each to examine about 200 schools every year. This is not too much for one Sub-Assistant, for the Hindu Sub-Assistants examine generally between 250 and 300 schools. The Mappilla Sub-Assistant has over 300 schools to examine, and his work has been found to be very heavy. I propose to address Government shortly for the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, who may also be entrusted with the examination of Muhammadan schools in the 8th Division.

More than this does not appear to be necessary, and owing to lack of funds I do not see how more can be done at present. There are already 17 Muhammadan Inspecting schoolmasters and opportunity is taken to impress on local boards the necessity of employing such men when a large number of Muhammadan schools has to be examined and supervised. Most local boards have shown themselves ready to do this when the need for it has been pointed out.

7. *Special scholarships for Muhammadans in the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Engineering.*—In the revised draft of rules for the working of the Law College now before Government, I have provided for the institution of a scholarship of Rs. 60 per term for a Muhammadan student in the college. In the College of Engineering, three scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem have been substituted under G.O., No. 128, Educational, dated 28th February 1894, for a single scholarship of Rs. 30 previously awarded, and it has been proposed to award one of the scholarships preferentially to a Muhammadan student. In the revised draft of rules under preparation this principle has been adopted. In the Medical College there are five free scholarships, one of which is intended for a Muhammadan. The college council has expressed its willingness to do away with free scholarships and substitute stipendiary scholarships in their stead, though the arrangement for the payment of scholarships would not fit in with the amount of fees payable in the college department, which varies with each year and with the degrees for which the student is studying. But there is no insuperable difficulty here, and I have called on the college council to submit a scheme of scholarships to take the place of free scholarships from the commencement of the next session. The scheme will be submitted to Government on receipt.

8. I do not here propose to repudiate the charge of indifference or apathy on the part of Government or the department in endeavouring to do its best to promote education among this class of the community. The statistics appended to the annual reports will convince any reader that so far as elementary education is concerned, Muhammadans are far ahead of Hindus, Brahmans excepted. In colleges and upper secondary schools they are no doubt not properly represented. This is chiefly due to their beginning study late in life and to an over-anxiety on their part to settle in life soon. The poor strength of the Madrasa and the Harris school, compared with the Muhammadan population in Triplicane, cannot otherwise be accounted for. The Board of Muhammadan education may have this assurance from Government, that, if the community come forward with a resolute determination to take advantage of every facility for the Education of its youth, its action will be responded to by Government in a generous spirit and as far as the resources at the command of the State permit.

Order—No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

As requested in paragraph 2 of the Board's resolution of which a copy appears in the Hon'ble Mr. Crole's letter, dated the 26th February 1895, the Director's letter will be forwarded to the Board of Muhammadan Education for remarks; these should be submitted at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Muhammadan Education,
with C. No. 383 in original (to be returned).
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17th July 1895, No. 894.

As requested in G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895, I have the honour to lay before Government the remarks of the Board of Muhammadan

Education on the criticisms passed by the Director of Public Instruction on the proposals of Board for the immediate reformation of the Madrasa-i-Azam and the improvement of Muhammadan education generally.

"Proceedings of a Meeting of the Board of Muhammadan Education held on Tuesday the 14th May 1895.

Present:

The Hon'ble C. S. Crole, President.
The Hon'ble G. M. Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.
Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
Mirza Muhammad Ismail Khan Bahadur.
V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
Walji Lalji Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Abdur Rahman Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Syed Nizam-ud-din Sahib, B.A., B.L.
Hyder Sheriff Sahib, B.A., B.L., and
Mir Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Secretary.

"Read G O., No. 286, Educational Department, dated 13th April 1895, forwarding for remarks letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th March 1895, No. 3626."

First Resolution.

Proposed by—The Hon'ble Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
Supported by—Walji Lalji Sait Sahib Bahadur.

"The Board is still of opinion that the Umdah Bagh ought to be acquired under the Act, as it is practically the only suitable place for the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam." Carried unanimously.

Second Resolution.

Proposed by—Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
Seconded by—Mirza Ismail Khan Bahadur.
Supported by—Abdur Rahman Sait Sahib Bahadur.

"That, in the opinion of this board, the appointment of a European Graduate from England as Headmaster is absolutely essential for the success of the Madrasa.

"The Board resolves that the power of supervision on the working of the Madrasa be vested in it and be allowed a voice in the nomination of the staff.

"The Board further remarks that if its proposals are cordially accepted and the reforms of the Madrasa are carried out, the Director need be under no apprehension as to the co-operation of the Muhammadan community." Carried unanimously.

Third Resolution.

Proposed by—V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—Syed Nizam-ud-din Sahib, B.A., B.L.

"While the Board thanks the Director of Public Instruction for his recommending the concession of half-fees in the colleges of Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture, it still maintains that the same concession should also be extended to the Law College, inasmuch as the arguments adduced by him against it are not, in the Board's opinion, strong enough to dispense with it.

"The Board further resolves to venture to approach the Government with the request to extend the concession granted by the Bengal Government of levying one-third fees." Carried unanimously.

Fourth Resolution.

Proposed by—Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Supported by—Hyder Sheriff Sahib, B.A., B.L.

"Considering the heavy organizing work which the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency has to perform, and considering also the enormous territorial extent under their supervision, the Board thinks that their duties as compared with those of the Hindu officers of their rank and position are more onerous, and is of opinion that the Inspecting Agency ought to be increased so that each Sub-Assistant shall not have more than two districts. It is also of opinion that one Inspector should be specially entrusted with the supervision of the Muhammadan education in the Presidency." Carried unanimously.

2. As usual I took practically no part in the proceedings of that meeting, because I am desirous, in every possible way, to foster intelligent, independent thought and action on the part of the community.

3. I have now the honour to submit the following observations suggested by the papers herewith submitted.

4. To begin with, it may be as well, in view of certain remarks, which indicate serious misconception on the part of Dr. Duncan, to inform Government that the membership of the Muhammadan Board is maintained on a thoroughly representative basis. Its very existence signalizes a spontaneous movement in which the backward condition of education among the community is recognized. The correction of this admitted evil is its aim. The discussions, at its often protracted meetings, demonstrate the earnestness of its members. There is clear evidence, during the last two years, of a real awakening to the conviction that the prospects offered by Government to the Natives of India are no longer limited to a horizon of comparatively menial offices and official servility to an alien Government. It is recognized that the highest appointments and the most self-respectful careers have been opened up to all, while the liberal professions and success in industry and commerce supply ample scope for the enterprise and ambition of the rising generation. The Muhammadans have tabled their proposals. Government has characterized these proposals as "practical and reasonable" (G.O., No. 860, Educational), dated 12th November 1894.

5. Yet, the Director of Public Instruction writes and speaks, as if lethargy and apathy reigned supreme in the breasts of these men. He stipulates for their co-operation, which the very existence of the Board would seem to guarantee. He informs Government that he need not make any improvement in the admittedly defective staff of the Madrasa-i-Azam "unless there can be infused into the minds of the young a spirit of emulation, more individual exertion and greater self-reliance." I have been in despair over this last sentence. Dr. Duncan can hardly mean that the creation of such a spirit is within the power, or the field of duty of the Muhammadan Board. The phrase, moreover, actually defines the aims and results of education in its broadest and truest meaning. The want of the characteristics alluded to is not a natural defect of the Mussalmans' race. It is what must be looked for in a community in which education, that is to say, the formation of character, has been long neglected. If, then, the appointment of an efficient teaching staff for the Madrasa-i-Azam is to wait until this disability has been removed, it will never be sanctioned at all.

6. If it be the case which is not borne out by my experience that Muhammadan youths are signally deficient in the qualities required by Dr. Duncan, then, I submit, that he has formulated an unanswerable argument against delaying his reforms for a single day longer. If such qualities are to be expected of boys entering our schools, they can be produced only by that portion of life education, which is imparted in the homes of the people. An essential of this domestic education is the attainment of a decent level of education among the parents—the fathers at least—a whole generation will be none too long to raise such fruit. Yet, as I understand Dr. Duncan, Government is advised to expect to find it growing wild and ready to hand.

7. The distinguished writer, who contributes a weekly article on Indian affairs to the London *Times*, takes a far broader and more practical view of the Muhammadan question (4th June 1895). Dr. W. W. Hunter finds the cause of Muhammadan backwardness in want of adaptiveness to British methods, and in religious peculiarity. He says:—

> "The main difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans is that the Hindus have more easily adjusted themselves to the altered conditions of the age, and adopted the modern method of success in life, while the Mussalmans cling to the traditions of their glorious past. It is that glorious past which stands between the Muhammadans and an acceptance of the actual facts . . . . The key to the situation is the upbringing of the Muhammadan youth . . . . The time and energy of the Muhammadan school boy are only half given to secular education, while the other half is spent on religious, or semi-religious instruction of an archaic type. The Hindu boy acquires his religious training at home. The Muhammadan boy receives much of it at school."

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan education, by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

9. I do not propose to trace the causes of Muhammadan poverty to its roots. It is sufficient that it confronts us, and has to be dealt with by exceptional measures. The attempt to decide whether Dr. Hunter's theory of non-adaptiveness is the sole cause, or whether the question is complicated, in so far as Madras is concerned, by the results of the—at first seductive, but gradually vanishing, scale of Carnatic Stipends, or whether the religious difficulty overshadows the others, would lead only to barren discussion. One fact stands forth clear and unmistakable. The community is sinking. There is no time to be lost. In this view, the proposals for scholarships, and the further relaxation of the fee system are practical remedies; and private benevolence may also be depended on to do something. Artificial openings for entry to the public service must be sanctioned for some time to come, as auxiliary to the change of educational policy.

10. But the glaring defect in the educational system, as it affects Muhammadans, lies in the want of an efficient bridge to connect collegiate with primary education. In his letter to Government, now under reply, Dr. Duncan truly observes that the proportion of Muhammadan boys under instruction in primary schools is higher than that of any indigenous community. This certainly implies no want of independence, or spirit of emulation, or desire to get on. Then why do the boys stop there? simply and solely owing first to poverty, but mainly to the inefficiency or total absence of special intermediate education or high schools. I am glad to observe that Dr. Duncan admits that past experience shows the necessity of consulting Muhammadan "likes and dislikes." A Muhammadan father objects altogether to allow his son to join a mixed school from the fear that his religious tenets may suffer by association with Hindus as long as the boy is of an impressionable age. This ingrained feeling entails an absolute necessity for maintaining separate schools for Muhammadans up to the matriculation standard. The phenomenal success which has been attained in Muhammadan primary education is entirely due to the recognition of the necessity for separate schools. The key to success in secondary and intermediate education, most undoubtedly, lies in the same direction.

11. Such Muhammadan high schools must, of course, be maintained in a high state of efficiency. It is likewise indispensable to their success that they should be

officered, maintained and housed in such a manner as to meet Muhammadan requirements. The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris School also, for that matter, do not by any means fulfil any of these conditions. No words would be too strong to describe the hopeless inefficiency of a high school which failed to secure a single pass for the matriculation examination. Yet that is the position into which the Madrasa-i-Azam has been allowed to drift. This is clearly a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue.

12. The Board, as a result of the foregoing considerations, has, after prolonged deliberation, proposed the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property. The whole community supports the Muhammadan Board as to the pre-eminent eligibility of the site. The buildings which already stand on it would enable the school to be at once removed from the present utterly unsuitable premises and their squalid and immoral surroundings. Dr. Duncan is against the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property—first, because he doubts whether the Muhammadans have chosen a sufficiently central site, and secondly, because he regards the improvement of Muhammadan education as an experiment the result of which depends on the support it receives from the community who must arouse themselves out of lethargy, lack of energy, and so on. I submit that the advice thus offered to Government is totally unsound. The success of the school like the fate of any other school depends not on such fanciful ingredients at all, but on its being made thoroughly efficient, and adapted to the requirements of the scholars whom it is desired to attract. In this case, the site happens to be approved by the parents; but that is a comparatively unimportant point, for the history of, for instance, the Free Church of Scotland institution in Madras, shows that, if really good instruction is supplied, a school will be successful, no matter where it is located.

13. If the Government really looks this question fairly in the face, it will find it to be a *sine qua non* of the success of Muhammadan precollegiate education, that it should profit by the lessons to be derived from the success attained by the primary education of the community, and recognize, in practice, that a Muhammadan objects to send his boy to a mixed school, and that there is a valid grievance in respect of the present Madrasa-i-Azam in this way, that the instruction is exceedingly bad, and the surroundings, such as to be most detrimental to the morals of the boys. There is nothing experimental about the proposal at all, and I am unable, in any way, to admit the fairness, or justice, or accuracy, of the attempt, now being made by the Educational Department to throw all the blame of past failure, and the responsibility for future success or failure, on the shoulders of the Muhammadan community. The Board of Education deliberately recommended the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh, because it felt that a good building and a proper site, were the first requisites. It felt that the very fact of the Government taking such a step would obviate a sore cause of complaint, and prove incontestably that the Government had come to a final decision to deal with the subject of Muhammadan education in a suitable manner, and by locating the Madrasa-i-Azam permanently in a conspicuous position, had given a guarantee that it would never again allow the welfare of the community to be lost sight of. Such considerations are not light. In matters of this kind they stand for much. It may be observed in passing, also that acquisition under the Act is the only means by which the Umdah Bagh can be obtained. It cannot be rented, because it is occupied already. The Muhammadan Board was aware of this when it made the recommendation. It is essential, likewise, that a boarding house on a proper plan should be erected, so as to extend the benefits of the new departure to boys from the outlying districts of the Presidency. The amalgamation of the technical education of the various anjumans with the general scheme of reformed Muhammadan education would be seriously hampered, if the Madrasa were to go into any premises as a mere tenant.

14. I would likewise press Government for a verdict in favour of the Muhammadan Board on another disputed point. The Director maintains that a Eurasian graduate is sufficient to meet the wants of the school. The members of the Muhammadan Board, on the other hand, are convinced that such an appointment will merely court failure. I know the community well; and I unhesitatingly say that an honours graduate from Great Britain—a firm, courteous, self-possessed gentleman, but a strict

disciplinarian—is absolutely indispensable to the carrying out of the scheme. I regard Indian experience as likely to prove a positive disability for the peculiar task. A Headmaster of Indian, or mixed Indian, blood is totally out of the question. We have had experience of that. As for the contention, that a graduate from Great Britain is unnecessary for a high school, all I can say, is that at home, no qualifications are considered too high for such an appointment. I need hardly dilate on the reason of this, but a Mussalman school most especially requires at its head high qualifications and distinctive force of character. I cannot believe, for one moment, that the Secretary of State would stand in the way of such an essential, under the circumstances which have to be dealt with. These circumstances are peculiar, and they have hitherto been little understood. Nothing can be better evidence of that than the ascription of Muhammadan backwardness to embrace British schemes of education, to lack of effort, want of independence, absence of spirit of emulation and lethargy, as Dr. Duncan has done on more than one occasion lately. Dr. Hunter, in noting the fact of a general Muhammadan movement all over India, of which that in Madras is merely an incident, recognizes the true cause. The truth is that the nationality has come to recognize, that the British Government is not governing India for itself, or in the interests of any one class or nationality, but is opening up careers, on which no man need be ashamed to enter, and is anxiously watchful for opportunities of extending the liberties of the people as a whole.

15. In addition to the proposals urged on the acceptance of Government by the Board, of the general soundness of which I am thoroughly convinced, I have the honour to suggest that a committee of three—one of whom should always be the President—to be recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education, should be appointed by Government to be the responsible managers of the reformed Madrasa-i-Azam and connected institutions at the Umdah Bagh. An arrangement of this character is calculated to obviate friction and conduce to efficient working.

Ref. No. 22 M.

The President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, is requested to return, as early as possible, the Director's letter forwarded to him, in original, with G.O., No. 286, dated 13th April last.

Ootacamund, 15*th August* 1895.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras.

From the President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, dated 16th August 1895.

From BAQUIR HUSAIN SAHIB, Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th May 1895, No. 5.

I am directed by the members of the Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to place before Government the accompanying memorial containing the proposals and suggestions on the several points regarding the furtherance of Muhammadan education.

Enclosure.

MEMORIAL.

"With reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, we beg to make the following proposals and suggestions in regard to Muhammadan education in Madras, and sincerely hope that Government will be pleased to give them the consideration they deserve.

"2. *European Headmaster for the Madrasa.*—Government is already aware that the working of the institution, as measured by the results at the various examinations, has been anything but satisfactory. The remedy, we beg to submit, therefore, lies in a thorough re-organization of the teaching staff, so as to allow of the appointment of a graduate of an English University as its headmaster. The late lamented Mr. Grigg, while Director of Public Instruction, recognized the necessity for such a wholesome measure and, with the sanction of Government, appointed Mr. H. L. Fowler, an English graduate, as headmaster. To the great misfortune of the Muhammadan community that gentleman resigned his appointment owing, if we are not mistaken, to a disappointment he had to face in the department. If he had been succeeded by another European of the same academical honours and attainments, coupled with good disciplinary powers, favourable results might have been expected. As, under the present arrangement, the working of the Madrasa has not proved a success, we beg to submit that the experiment made by such an experienced and reliable authority as the late Mr. Grigg of having a European as head of the institution may be repeated. In the interests of the education of the Muhammadan community and in compliment to its wishes, we beg to hope that Government may be pleased to give effect once more to the proposals which it apparently once approved and sanctioned. The advantages derived from having a European as headmaster are too numerous to be stated here. A person who is born and bred in England and who has graduated in an English University is certainly better qualified than an Indian Native graduate to impart sound instruction in the English language, and what is more which a native is unable to do—to instil English ideas of energy, activity and self-reliance into the uncultivated mind of the young Muhammadan. If the present state of finances does not permit the appointment of a permanent headmaster, we beg to suggest that the services of an English graduate on the *contract system*, on the salary allowed to the headmaster of a Second Grade College, may be availed of. It appears from the announcements made in the London Journals of Education that the services of an English graduate can be secured at no great cost. If it is so, the experiment is worth trial and is by far preferable to appointing Eurasians of long service in the department, who might be on the eve of retirement and thus devoid of the energy displayed by them in the earlier part of their official career. The lower staff also may be equipped with men of higher educational qualifications. As there is at present but one Muhammadan graduate on the staff, it is proposed that the number may, with advantage, be increased, the present incumbents of inferior attainments being provided elsewhere.

"3. We beg to point out, in this connection, that at the local Harris school, so long as the Rev. Mr. Sell, B.D., was its Principal and the late Mr. Huffton, B.A. (an Eurasian) its headmaster, it continued to make rapid progress. Unlike Mr. Sell, the Missionaries that succeeded him as Principals failing to take part in the secular instruction, but simply confining themselves to the occasional teaching of scriptures, and the headmasters that succeeded Mr. Huffton being purely young Native Christians on small pay, the Harris school, though presided over by a European, has ceased to make the progress that it once used to make. We beg to suggest that, when the teaching staff of the Madrassa is remodelled, steps may be taken by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Secretary to the Church Mission Society, to have a thorough change made in the teaching staff of the Harris school also, so that a more efficient staff may be formed with a European graduate as its headmaster. The teachers in the lower classes are men of miserably inferior attainments. They should be replaced by better ones as often as it may be found necessary and convenient.

"4. As Government has been sanctioning a liberal grant-in-aid towards the upkeep of the Harris school, and as the institution is intended mainly, if not wholly, for Muhammadans, there being very few pupils of other creeds, it is but right and proper that Government should order the Director to make the teaching staff as efficient as possible whenever, under the existing provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the necessity for such a measure is found to exist. Under the present arrangements, the school has not been making substantial progress for some years past as gauged by the results at the various public examinations, especially the Matriculation Examination.

"5. In this connection, it may also be pointed out what degree of interest Native headmasters and their assistants evince in the education of the pupils under their charge, when their sole ambition is to pass the B.L. Degree examination and leave the school at their convenience. This baneful practice is found to exist in almost all schools, more in aided than in Government schools. As an instance of this kind, it may be mentioned that the late headmaster of the Harris school, after having been headmaster for nearly nine years, left the school last year for good to practise as a High Court Vakil.

"6. When such is the state of affairs, especially in a school intended for the exclusive benefit of Muhammadan boys, how is it possible for the members of a community so long indifferent to western civilization to make any real progress in education? Thus both the Harris school and the Madrasa have failed in their aspirations, because they do not both appear to have been worked in a way calculated to serve the best interests of the Muhammadan community. The teaching staff of Harris school consists chiefly of those who are utterly ignorant of the Hindustani language. It has not even *one* Muhammadan graduate in it. If organized in the manner suggested, with the necessary provision for the teaching of Arabic, the schools—one Government and the other aided—will like the Bishop Corrie's Grammar school and Doveton College, which are chiefly intended for the Eurasian community, work in a satisfactory manner for the lasting benefit of a once ruling but now a subject race resident at Triplicane. It is true that the Muhammadans as a class have not made much progress as compared with Hindus, but it is also equally true that the same facilities are not afforded to the Muhammadans as to the Hindu students. Naturally Muhammadans are more ready to educate their children than Hindus, but their circumstances do not always permit them to do so beyond a certain stage. In fact, a Muhammadan parent generally takes greater pride in giving education to his son than a Hindu parent does. The solemnities attendant upon the first occasion that a child in his fifth year attends the *Maktab Kana* (School) are viewed with more zeal and sacredness by a Muhammadan than by a Hindu parent. It may be pointed out here that, with reference to primary education, there is a greater percentage of Muhammadan pupils under tuition than that of Hindus. It is in the higher stages of instruction that the percentage gets smaller and smaller and in the College department, in particular, it is miserably low. The only cause that explains the willingness of a Muhammadan parent when his son is in the primary and lower secondary departments and his apparent unwillingness to educate him beyond that standard is, that the resources he has at his command are very scanty. Thus, when the son is making more progress at school, the father is less fitted to meet the increasing cost of his son's education. It sometimes happens that a boy has to be withdrawn from school, though he is attending the highest class, simply to help his father in getting a livelihood for the family. Sickness, death or misfortune to the father or to the guardian brings matters to a still greater crisis and thus ends in hopelessness the education in general of Muhammadan youths, and this is the reason why there are more persons of Islamic persuasion in the *inferior* than in the *superior* ranks of the public service. A large proportion of the men in the *inferior* service will be found to possess greater attainments than their position requires.

"7. *Location of the Madrasa.*—The Board of Muhammadan Education, under the able and kind presidency of the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, I.C.S., who sincerely feels the unhappy condition of the Muhammadans, and to whom the thanks of our community are due for his untiring zeal for the advancement of our race, proposes that the Madrasa be located in "Umdah Bagh," the premises on Mount Road in occupation of Her Highness the Begum. It bases its recommendations, apparently, on the bare fact that the premises afford decent accommodation both for the Madrasa and Anjuman purposes. It is true that the Anjuman will be better accommodated, but the Madrasa will suffer seriously. The interest of the Madrasa should be of *primary* importance, while that of the Anjuman should be *secondary*. If the main purpose of the transfer of the Madrasa is or is likely to be defeated in the interest of Muhammadan education, such a proposal should be abandoned as soon as possible. The proposal does not, therefore, in our humble opinion, commend itself to us. If the Madrasa is

intended for the benefit of the Muhammadans of Triplicane, it must be located somewhere within Triplicane itself on any of these roads, namely, Triplicane High Road, Pycroft's Road, Bell's Road, Wallajah Road, or any place within or near this area. In this connection, we respectfully beg to ask Government to compare the Muhammadan population of Triplicane with that of the locality to which the location of the Madrasa is proposed by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

"8. If all attempts at obtaining a site at Triplicane for the proposed erection of a school-house for the Madrasa have failed, we beg respectfully to inquire whether a small portion of the Governor's Park * on the side far removed from Government House, Madras, in the Wallajah Road could not, with the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, be selected as a suitable site for the required purpose. In making this suggestion, we beg to submit that we display a feeling which a loyal subject has to his loving ruler without any pretence whatever to annoy His Excellency. Also, we beg to say that we have had in view the feeling and sympathy which Government has with reference to educational institutions. If not out of place, we beg to remind Government that it has been pleased to permit to various private bodies the use of portions of the esplanade more important from a military point of view than the portion of the Governor's Park intended for the erection of a Government building.

"9. If His Excellency has objection to assigning a portion of the Park for the purpose, we beg to suggest that the portion of the Chepauk Park used by the Europeans as a cricket field, together with the Alms-House adjoining it, may be selected as the site for the proposed new buildings. The Alms-House could, with advantage, be removed to any place in Triplicane approved by the Commissioner of Police and the Europeans provided in His Excellency's Park if practicable or in the Island or anywhere that may be suitable for the purpose. If objection is taken to this also, we beg to suggest that the site occupied by the stables together with the adjoining garden close to the Grant Duff Bridge in the Chepauk Park may be selected for the erection of the proposed new buildings. The stables are, we are informed, intended for the use of the officers of the Board of Revenue. If Government decides to have the stables the officers will, we believe, have no objection, if only decent accommodation is provided for their horses and coaches anywhere in the Park. This, we consider, practicable, as by adding a sufficient number of stables to the existing ones in the Park for the use of the Professors of the Presidency College, all difficulty may be obviated. We beg, therefore, to submit that, if in the opinion of Government, the premises suggested afford decent accommodation, it would be pleased to consider the advisability of erecting the proposed school-house there. If effect be given to this suggestion, Government will be spared the charge of a large outlay on the purchase of private lands, while it would add no small convenience and comfort to the community at large for the location of a school at a place convenient and desirable in every way.

"10. *Anjumani Mufidai-Ahlai-Islám.*—As regards this institution, we beg to submit the following remarks and suggestions. The Anjuman, as organized by Colonel T. O. Underwood, has been doing very good work and, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Grigg, Government has been continuing a special grant-in-aid. The institution is now under the management of Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, who spares no pains to make it as useful as practicable. We beg to place on record our high sense of gratitude to these two worthy and kind Europeans and to others who have been taking pains for its progress. We are informed that this important institution requires, or will ere long require, the consideration of Government, important in this sense, that besides giving a vast field of labour to poor Muhammadan boys,

* Since this paragraph was drafted, it has come to our knowledge that the site in question has been granted for the construction of quarters for the use of His Excellency the Governor's bandsmen. We note this fact with deep regret inasmuch as the educational department, which by the way professes to have done its best for the furtherance of Muhammadan education in general and the improvement of the Madrasa in particular, allowed the budget provision for the construction of a building for the Madrasa to lapse because the department could not find a site for it! We cannot admit for one moment the inability of the department in this respect, and we are sure that had any serious efforts been made to choose a site the Madrass would have found a house for itself long ago. We wish that the wonted taunts against the lethargic indifference of the Muhammadan community were repeated less often than now.

it has been instrumental in awakening a warm interest for technical industries among the Muhammadans of Triplicane in particular. It has impressed upon them more than anything else that self-reliance and self-help are the ennobling principles of our being. Since its institution, the Muhammadans of Madras are showing greater energy and greater activity in matters relating to industry and education. It appears that this useful institution is labouring under greater disadvantages owing to want of funds. What we beg respectfully to submit with reference to this is, that Government will be pleased to continue its interest in it and will always consider it as an important factor whose influence on Muhammadans is never to be lost sight of. It has had a considerable moral effect on the minds of Muhammadans who were, until recently, somewhat slow in appreciating English education and English industry. If, unfortunately, the Anjuman after some time does not stand upon its own legs, we beg respectfully to suggest that Government will take over the management into its own hands rather than allow the institution to collapse. The School of Arts, now under Government, was, it may be mentioned, once under the management of a committee. When the committee failed to continue it, Government came forward to save it. If short-comings of this kind unfortunately creep in the history of the Anjuman, we hope that Government will not fail to come forward as its true helper and saviour.

"11. *Boarding house for Muhammadans, &c.*—It is true that a boarding-house will add much to the convenience and comfort of Muhammadan students; but, in the present condition of Muhammadan education, such a necessity does not appear absolutely to exist. Any outlay the Government is pleased to make on its behalf might, with advantage, be spent in giving a larger number of scholarships at moderate rates, than are now available for Muhammadan candidates, until such period as it may be found necessary for the community to maintain its own ground and depend on self-exertion and self-support, all concessions thereafter being wholly withdrawn from it.

"12. *Scholarships.*—The scholarships now thrown open to Muhammadans are very few in number and very small in value. The present value of scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and the F.A. Examinations is Rs. 7 and 10 respectively. The scholarships ill-afford to pay the cost of University education, the whole of which they were originally intended to cover. Thus they fail to do the duty they were intended to do, especially in a Government College like the Presidency College. We beg to submit that the rates of scholarship be increased to Rs. 10 and 15 respectively, which were the rates until hitherto.

"13. *Fees payable in Special and Professional Colleges.*—Government has already recognized the backwardness of education among Muhammadan students and has long since ordered that fees at half rates should be levied from Muhammadan students attending Arts Schools and Colleges. We beg to suggest that a similar uniform concession be granted to them if they attend Professional Colleges. We beg also to point out the necessity for a further concession, namely, in the matter of examination fees for admission to the various examinations whether conducted or recognized by Government. When Government has decided that, by reason of general poverty, a concession is necessary in the matter of fees payable monthly or by terms, it is but fair to suppose that a similar concession is not unreasonable as regards fees payable annually for admission to various examinations by the *same* students, who, for the reasons stated already, were ordered to pay half fees for the whole of their education.

"14. *Free Scholarships.*—We beg to suggest that a special code of school-fees be prescribed for all Muhammadan pupils in Madras and, if desirable, for the whole Presidency. Many a poor candidate already finds that even the half rates are too high. The rates of fees in the Presidency College, for instance, are far too high when compared with those in other colleges. Perhaps one of the reasons for the comparatively small attendance in the former institution of students in general and of Muhammadan students in particular may be attributed to this fact. What is proposed here is, that the rate of school-fees should be such that, in the special circumstances, education, more particularly higher education, may be within reach of even the poorest Muhammadan pupils. In view to this end and in addition to reduction in the rate of school-fees, ample provision should be made by Government for free scholarships

tenable in each class of schools and colleges in the town and also in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency to such poor and deserving boys who are unable to pay their school or college fees, the scholarship being subject to stoppage for misconduct or continued failure in making due progress.

"15. When facilities of this kind are made, we would venture to hope that the Muhammadan community will not fail to come forward to avail itself of the advantages placed at its disposal. Also, the Board of Muhammadan Education and other associations may be instructed to open a school-fee fund to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys other than those for whom provision has been made by the head of the school or of the college which they attend. We beg that a provision to this effect be made in the existing Grant-in-Aid Code, if there is none at present.

"16. It is only by affording assistance of this kind that the Board of Muhammadan Education in particular, and other Muhammadan associations in general, can expect to turn out a larger number of graduates of their community than is found at present, who may be looked forward to as the future intellectual leaders of the community. Also in the present condition of Muhammadan education, it should not be omitted to be mentioned that the progress of the community is next to impossible if Government is not pleased to render more assistance and support than it has hitherto done. It is too early to expect the Muhammadan community to do everything for themselves. They are unhappily in a hopelessly deep pit of intellectual decay and it requires a very great force and energy to lift them up from their degraded position, and that force and energy should be supplied by the State. Without the co-operation and support of the State it is impossible, as matters now stand, to expect any progress in the direction desired. We beg to say that we highly appreciate the kind efforts already made by Government for the advancement of our class for which we sincerely and respectfully thank Government; but we feel also, in the present circumstances, that there are still many resources in the hands of Government which may, with advantage, be applied for some years more for the intellectual and moral advancement of our community, and we beg to hope that Government will not hesitate to do all in its power to give our community a helping hand and thus raise it to a position of influence and dignity.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) BAQUIR HUSAIN,
Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah.

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

Ootacamund,
17*th May* 1895.

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 31st July 1895, No. 8182.

I have the honour to return, with the following remarks, the memorial from the Muhammandan Students' Association, which was referred to me in endorsement No. 1064, dated 17th May 1895, and in which certain suggestions for the furtherance of Muhammandan education are made. The students (if they are *bonâ fide* students) would probably have been better employed at their lessons. At any rate, they should have consulted their parents or guardians before addressing to Government a memorial containing suggestions which in certain important respects conflict with those made by the grown-up members of the community as represented by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

2. The recommendations of the Students' Association may be summed up as follows:—

(i) That a European headmaster be appointed for the Madrasa.

(ii) That the staff of the Harris school be thoroughly re-organized with a European graduate at its head, increased grants being given from the Provincial funds.

(iii) That the Madrasa be located within Triplicane itself and not at Umdah Bagh, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

(iv) That the Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám be taken over by Government in the event of the managers being unable to continue to maintain it.

(v) That, instead of establishing a boarding-house for the Muhammadans, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education, a large number of scholarships of moderate value be instituted.

(vi) That the value of the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and F.A. examinations be again increased from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively.

(vii) That in Special and Professional Colleges Muhammadans be admitted at half fees, and that fees for admission to the various public examinations be also reduced in favour of Muhammadans.

(viii) That a special code of school-fees be prescribed for Muhammadans so as to provide for the award of free scholarships to poor and deserving students.

(ix) That the Board of Muhammadan Education and other similar associations be instructed to organize a school-fee fund, to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid, from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadans.

3. I have already given my opinion as regards the appointment of a European headmaster for Madrasa and I see no reason to modify it.

4. The Harris school is under mission management and the department cannot interfere in its constitution. If the teaching staff be rendered more efficient, such increased aid as the institution will be entitled to under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and as the funds at the disposal of the department can allow, will be given.

5. The Muhammadan Students' Association is not in favour of the location of the Madrasa in Umdah Bagh, as the bulk of the Muhammadan population resides in Triplicane at a considerable distance from that place. In my letter, No. 3626 of the 25th March 1895, I have expressed a similar opinion, but recommended the removal of the school to Umdah Bagh only as an experimental measure in deference to the strong wishes of the Board of Muhammadan Education. A site near the Triplicane High Road, on the Pycroft's Road or the Wallajah Road would no doubt admirably suit the purpose. But the difficulty of securing such a site is very great. If any of the leading members of the community can suggest a site which may be acquired by private purchase or under the Land Acquisition Act, I should have no hesitation in recommending the purchase of it to the favourable consideration of Government. The manuscript note to paragraph 8 is a piece of impertinence.

6. The Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám now receives the maximum amount of aid which it can claim under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Financially, it is not so well off as it should be, but its constitution is such that the department cannot take it over under its management. The interest which the Muhammadan community has been evincing in its work would languish if it were taken over by Government and the subscriptions which are now made towards its upkeep would, I fear, dwindle to an insignificant figure. If the managing committee continue to work the institution with the zeal and spirit it has of late been showing, I see no reason why the Anjuman should not prosper.

7. I cannot see how the institution of a large number of scholarships of moderate value will obviate the necessity for the establishment of a boarding house for Muhammadans, so strongly recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education. The boarding house is intended to bring together under efficient control and proper supervision all students coming from the mofussil to Madras to complete their upper

secondary education, and also to continue their studies for the degree examinination in the large colleges in Madras. I am inclined to think that if any class of students require to be carefully looked after both in and out of school hours during their stay in Madras, it is the Muhammadan students, and a separate boarding house established and managed wholly by the Muhammadan community would certainly be a very great boon to them.

8. As Muhammadan students are required to pay fees at half rates, the rates of scholarships provided in the Revised Scholarship Notification seem sufficient to enable the scholarship-holders to pay their fees and to provide themselves with the necessary books. For want of funds, I regret, I am unable to increase the rates of scholarships for Muhammadans alone.

9. I have already recommended the admission of Muhammadan pupils in professional colleges at half the sanctioned rates of fees, except in the Law College; and I am still of opinion that the concession need not be extended to the Law College. The examination fees stand on a different footing from school-fees and no reduction of such fees is expedient or possible.

10. A special code of school-fees seems to me unnecessary. Under the present notification, the levy of fees in all vernacular primary schools under public management is left to the discretion of the controlling authority, and I believe that such fees as are considered reasonable are levied in such schools. In schools under private management the managers are, under the notification, at liberty to levy what fees they please, and I think they should not be interfered with. The cost of secondary education is pretty high, and I am not prepared to recommend that Muhammadans should be allowed any further concession in this respect than what the Fee Notification has provided for, viz., payment of half fees.

11. The Grant-in-Aid Code does not provide for payment of any grant from public funds towards a fee fund; but should the Muhammadan community raise funds for the grant of scholarships to deserving Muhammadan pupils, there is no objection to Government contributing, so far as funds permit, one-half of such subscriptions under the provisions of the code.

Order—No. 86, Educational, dated 13th February 1896.

In a resolution, a copy of which is forwarded to Government in the letter of its President read above, the Board of Muhammadan Education expresses the opinion that it is necessary to the well being of the Madrasa-i-Azam that it should be located in the building known as Maclean's Gardens, or the Umdah Bagh, and that this building should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

2. The Revenue Department will accordingly be requested to ascertain, at an early date, the probable cost of acquiring this building, with its compound and appurtenances, under the Act.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, dated Royapettah, 31st July 1895.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th September 1895, No. 10059.

From Asad Husain Sahib, dated Royapettah, 19th September 1895.

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, dated 16th February 1896, No. 88.

Abstract.—Forwards a letter received from Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nissa Begam Sahiba stating that she has no objection to the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam in "Umdah Bagh" if she be granted "Rashkay Iram" as a residence in lieu thereof.

Telegram from the Town Kazi, Madura, dated 4th March 1896.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 9th March 1896, Mis. No. 1140.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government report from the Collector of Madras regarding the probable cost of acquiring the property known as "Maclean's Gardens."

From the Financial Department, R. No. 381, dated 10th April 1896.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 15th May 1896, Mis. No. 2244.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government, with reference to its endorsement No. 703 R., dated 26th March 1896, and Order No. 950 R., dated 7th May 1896, Revenue Department, letter from the Collector of Madras reporting the rent for which "Umdah Bagh" can be leased and as to other sites for the Madrasa-i-Azam and a hostel.

Reference to the Collector of Madras, No. 485, dated 12th August 1896.

From the Collector of Madras, dated 28th August 1896, Ref. No. 2943.

Abstract.—Reporting the market value, &c., of the portion of Maclean's Gardens proposed to be acquired by Government for the Madrasa-i-Azam.

Order—No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1896.

The papers read above deal with a number of questions bearing upon the improvement of the education of Muhammadans in Madras City and the Presidency generally.

2. The main points which call for decision are the following:—

(*a*) The rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges;
(*b*) The grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans;
(*c*) The enlargement of the agency for the inspection of Muhammadan schools;
(*d*) The construction in Madras City of a Muhammadan Students' Hostel; and
(*e*) The improvement of (i) the site and buildings, (ii) the staff, and (iii) the management of the Madrasa-i-Azam.

3. First, as to the rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges. In a resolution passed at an adjourned meeting held on 23rd July 1894, the proceedings of which are printed in G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, the Board of Muhammadan Education prayed that Government would extend the privilege of paying half fees, which is at present confined to arts colleges, to all professional colleges. In his letter of the 25th March 1895, No. 3626, read above, the Director of Public Instruction recommends that the concession be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College. The Government does not consider that sufficient reason exists for making any exception in the case of the Law College, and in future only half fees will be levied from Muhammadans in all professional colleges. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to issue instructions accordingly.

4. Next, regarding the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans. The Government considers that the Director of Public Instruction has shown in paragraphs 5 and 7 of his letter already referred to that Muhammadans are already treated with considerable liberality in the matter of scholarships, and that no immediate additions to the scales at present in force are called for.

5. Thirdly, as to the enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency. The Board of Muhammadan Education requests that the Inspectorate may be enlarged so that no Sub-Assistant Inspector should have more than two districts under his charge, and that a Special Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in the whole Presidency should be appointed. The Government sees no need whatever for the adoption of the latter proposal. There is no reason to suppose that the present Inspectors are unable to adequately supervise Muhammadan education. As to the former suggestion, an examination of the figures of schools under each Sub-Assistant Inspector shows that the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectors are far more lightly worked than their Hindu fellow-officers and there appears no sufficient reason to incur the heavy expenditure which the board's proposal would involve.

6. As to the hostel, the Government agrees with the board in considering that in the circumstances explained, it is desirable that such an institution should be built and maintained separately from the hostels for other students which are at present under contemplation. It is, however, important that the hostel should be located close to the Madrasa-i-Azam, and as the question of the best site for the latter is still undecided, the matter of the hostel must lie over for the present.

7. There remain for consideration the questions relating to the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam. It appears to the Government to be inexpedient to discuss changes in the staff and management of this institution until the site to which the school can best be removed is decided upon.

Three sites have been suggested—

(1) The Umdah Bagh, now occupied by Her Highness Khair-un-nissa Begam.

(2) Patter's Gardens.

(3) The Buckingham Hotel and compound together with the property which lies immediately south of it with a frontage on Westcott Road, and known as Temple Gardens.

8. The first of these consists of a house and some 21 acres of land, and the owner demands a rent of Rs. 500 *per mensem* for it (reserving a portion of it and the stables facing the Mount Road for his own use), although he at present receives only Rs. 300. Were Government to take the house on lease, it would further be necessary to provide another residence for Her Highness Khair-un-nissa Begam at an increased cost of Rs. 100 *per mensem*, so that the total cost to Government of renting the building for the Madrasa-i-Azam would not be less than Rs. 600 a month. The Deputy Collector of Madras reports that the market value of the property calculated on the selling price of similar land in the locality is Rs. 2,15,400. He further reports that the owner is willing to sell the half of the compound adjoining the Cooum river with the buildings upon it for Rupees 2,25,400.* The Deputy Collector, however, considers that this portion of the property is not worth more than Rs. 1,06,943.†

	Rs.
* Buildings	1,10,000
Land, at Rs. 600 per ground ..	1,15,400
Total ..	2,25,400
† Buildings	30,000
Land, at Rs. 400 per ground ..	76,943
Total ..	1,06,943

9. The second site, Patter's Gardens, is reported to be 22 acres, 25,959 square feet in extent, and the owner of it is said to demand six lakhs of rupees for it. It contains a number of buildings of various descriptions.

10. The third suggested site, the Buckingham Hotel, with Temple Gardens, appears to be about 9½ acres in extent. The price asked for this is not known.

11. The information at present before Government regarding these three sites is altogether insufficient to enable it to come to a decision as to which of them would be the most suitable for the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Board of Revenue will be requested to issue orders for the collection of the following information on the matter:—

(*a*) There is a difference of no less than Rs. 80,000 in the value of the buildings on the Cooum side of the Umdah Bagh compound as estimated by the owner of them and by the Deputy Collector of Madras. An officer of the Public Works Department should be directed to inspect the buildings and report his opinion as to their actual value.

(*b*) The Collector of Madras should be requested to interview personally the owners of Umdah Bagh and Patter's Gardens and ascertain from them what is the lowest price which they are willing to accept for their properties. The values at present placed upon them by the owners appear to be altogether excessive.

(*c*) The Collector of Madras should report, with a full statement of the reasons for his opinion, whether, if the acquisition by Government of the Cooum side half of the Umdah Bagh compound was decided upon, it would be cheaper to acquire only that half of the compound with the liability of being called upon to pay an enhanced price for its severance from the rest of the property, or to acquire the whole of the compound and afterwards dispose by sale of the portions of it which face the Mount and Commander-in-Chief's Roads.

(*d*) The Collector of Madras should further furnish plans of the various buildings situated upon each of the three sites above alluded to, and report, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Public Works Department, the approximate cost of altering and adding to each of the three sites so as to fit them for use by the Madrasa-i-Azam.

(*e*) The Collector should furnish information showing who are the owners of the Buckingham Hotel and the adjoining property referred to as site No. 3 with the price asked by them for the land with its buildings. He should also state what, in his opinion, is the value of this site and its buildings and of Patter's Gardens with its buildings. He should conduct these inquiries personally and not leave them to the Deputy Collector to carry out.

12. The information called for above should be furnished with the least practicable delay.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ Public Works Department.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ President, Bd of Mush. Education 5/11

Erd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

No. , EDUCATIONAL, OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Referring to the Director of Public Instruction, with remarks, for an early expression of opinion, certain proposals of the Muhammadan Education Committee.

G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th February 1895.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government, with special reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, the following Proceedings of an adjourned meeting (held on the 19th instant) of the Board of Muhammadan Education, the members of which have devoted considerable time and thought to the subjects dealt with:—

" PRESENT:

" Hon'ble C. S. Crole.
" Hon'ble Hassan Ali Khan Bahadur.
" Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
" Lalji Walji Sait.
" Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
" Hyder Shareef Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
" Nizamuddin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
" Abdul Rahiman Sahib Sait.
" Mir Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.

" *Read*—G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

" *Resolution.*—Resolved that the thanks of the Board on behalf of the Muhammadan community of the Presidency be communicated to Government for their favourable consideration of the proposition of the Board and for kind appreciation of their services to the community, which they hope will, in the near future, bear beneficial results under the encouragement they receive from Government.

" (2) Resolved that the Government be requested to favour the Board with the report of the Director, called for in G.O., No. 860, dated 12th November 1894, for their remarks before final orders are passed thereon.

" (3) Considering the unsatisfactory results of the Madrasa in the recent public examinations, the Board apprehends that it will lose even its present strength, unless proper and immediate steps are taken to re-organize it, as already recommended by the Board in their Resolution No. 1, dated 23rd July 1894.

vide p. 8 of G.O. Ty. 12 Nov. 1894 No. 860 Edl.

" (4) Resolved that Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Madras, be requested to become a member of the Board

" (5) Resolved that, in view of the detailed discussions and considerations which have been devoted by the members of the Board to the subject on several occasions, Government be moved to consider the propriety of purchasing a building for the Madrasa, instead of erecting one. This will save much valuable time, and will enable the improved arrangements for the management of the institution, the proposals regarding which have been accepted by Government, to be introduced almost at once.

" The Board is inclined to indicate the premises known as the old Clothing Board premises (Umdah Bagh) as admirably suited for the purpose.

"The Begum for whom it is rented, does not actually live there, and there will be no difficulty in providing her with a similar nominal residence. The building should be acquired under the Act. The meeting is unanimously of opinion that no site in Triplicane will command the approval of the community, the one mentioned above is in every way admirably adapted to the object in view.

"(6) Resolved that Government be requested to reconsider paragraph 6 of the Government Order on the following grounds:—

"The Board made the erection of the boarding-house an integral part of the scheme submitted to Government, mainly because it desired to give all parts of the Presidency a share in the advantage of improved Muhammadan education from the very commencement of the reformed Madrasa.

"The boys attending that institution will naturally be, many of them, of tender years. The Victoria hostels are, it is understood, intended for comparatively grown-up students attending colleges.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the care and discipline and supervision, which the Board contemplated in the Muhammadan boarding-house, will not be supplied in the hostels, which are, therefore, not adapted for the object in view.

"The Board considers this point so important, that it ventures to request Government to sanction this portion of the scheme as originally submitted and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction as a necessity in paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 5th December 1893, No. 13424.

"The history of the Aligarh College shows that the boarding system is the one best suited for Muhammadan boys."

* * * * *

2. I would specially commend, for the favourable orders of Government, the proposal to purchase a suitable building for the Madrasa-i-Azam, instead of incurring the delay, which must inevitably take place if a site is acquired and a new building for the school erected upon it. There can be no doubt about it. The Madrasa is in a very bad way, and its resuscitation, once for all, on a basis which promises permanence, is justly considered by the members to be a matter of very great urgency. Years have passed over their heads, while infructuous schemes have been mooted only to be dropped. The education of the community has, in the meanwhile, been going from bad to worse, and the hearts of all are sick from disappointed hope.

3. The property on the Mount Road, known as Maclean's Gardens or Umdah Bagh, is, I have reason to know, regarded by those who are best competent to be the mouth-pieces of the community, as in every respect, the best. Its position is central and imposing. This latter is a point of importance in dealing with a scheme affecting a class, which considers itself to have been neglected in the past. The site, besides being handy for the pupils, is convenient for supervising the work of the institution, and will keep the subject and its recognized importance before the public eye. These are justly regarded as no mean advantages.

4. The building is believed by those concerned to be sufficient for the purpose, or, at all events, easily improvable. The land attached to it is ample for play-grounds, gymnasia and the erection of a boarding-house. In point of fact, there is also quite sufficient room for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Anjuman-i-Mufid, and for other Anjumans also.

5. It appears to me that the proposal to amalgamate these institutions in one strong, central organization has everything to recommend it, and there seems to be an entire absence of objection to that policy being pursued. In point of fact, the conjunction with the Madrasa high school course, of Secondary education and Industrial school work, under the management of a strong committee, with a representative Board of education at its back, would very speedily solve the Muhammadan problem and place the community in an assured position of eventual prosperity.

6. In drawing attention to the last of the Resolutions, I have merely to observe that the disallowance by Government of the boarding-house was, no doubt, caused by an oversight of the circumstances brought to notice in the Resolution, and to express the hope that, now that the reasons which originally prompted the Board of Muhammadan Education to make the establishment of a boarding-house an integral portion of its scheme are before Government, this portion of the recommendations made will likewise be sanctioned.

No. 583.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for favour of early remarks.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND,
16*th March* 1895.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Under Secy. to Govt.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th March 1895, No. 3626.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks with reference to G.O. No. 860, Educational, of the 12th November 1894, and endorsement No. 583 of the 16th instant.

2. *The provision of a new building.*—The necessity of providing the Madrasa-i-Azam with a building of its own has long been felt, but nothing could be done in that direction for want of a suitable site in a locality where the school might be expected to command a good attendance. It has been suggested by the Board of Muhammadan Education in its resolution referred to me under endorsement No. 583 (herewith returned) that Government should acquire under the Act the premises known as "Umdah Bagh," the old Clothing Board premises, between the Mount Road and the Cooum. The premises, it is alleged, would admirably suit not only for the school but also for the erection of a boarding-house and the accommodation of the Anjumans. The premises are, no doubt, commodious and afford sufficient space for the Anjumans and for the erection of a boarding-house should it be decided to build one. But the site is, in my opinion, too far from the centre and south of Triplicane, and I fear that the attendance at the Madrasa may fall on its removal to the suggested site. Nevertheless, in deference to the wishes of the Board and on the strength of its assurance that the site finds favour with the members of the community, I am prepared to waive the objections to the proposed site which occur to me. Past experience in connection with the Madrasa has convinced me that it is an utterly hopeless task to attempt to educate the Muhammadans of the Triplicane quarter of Madras unless their likes and dislikes are carefully studied and provided for. In order, therefore, to remove all ground of complaint on this score, I would recommend that their wishes be complied with and that the Umdah Bagh be rented for a period of two years, by which time experience will have shown whether the school is likely to prosper. The usefulness of the institution depends more on the support it receives from the community than on the grandeur of the premises; but if the location of the school in the place chosen by the people themselves will tend to rouse and maintain their interest in it, the increased cost of the new premises will be well repaid. I recommend therefore renting instead of the purchase of the premises at the outset, because Government will not be in a position to provide funds for the acquisition of the premises until after the important educational buildings that it has already commenced have been finished. If, after the allotment of the portions of the premises required for direct school purposes, any out-houses or rooms remain unappropriated, there would be no objection to these being placed at the disposal of the Muhammadan Board or a special sub-committee of its members to be utilized as a boarding-house, as an experimental measure.

3. *Appointment of a European Headmaster.*—While I admit that Mr. Bower, who was selected by Mr. Grigg for the Headmastership in 1890, has not proved a success and while I also admit that the poor results achieved in the past are in part due to defects in the staff, the main cause of the want of success is the apathy of the students themselves and of the community to which they belong. The Harris High school close by, also intended for Muhammadans, though provided with a good staff and though under the management of a European Missionary, has never secured brilliant results. The sooner the Muhammadan community realizes that the main causes of their backwardness are to be found in themselves and that the remedy also rests with

themselves, the better will it be for them. At the last Matriculation examination, for instance, four out of five candidates sent up by the Madrasa failed in Physics and Chemistry, though instruction in these subjects is imparted by Mr. Coombes, a trained Science graduate and an L.T. In fact the staff of the Madrasa is similar to that of a Hindu high school, and its failure, as I have already said, cannot fairly be ascribed, in any large measure, to the inefficiency of the staff. Although I am at one with the Board of Muhammadan Education in considering that the appointment of a European Headmaster would, in several ways, be advantageous, there does not seem to be a pressing necessity for appointing one. The standard of the school is not high and a Eurasian graduate is quite sufficient; and, moreover, it is very doubtful whether, in the face of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, communicated in G.O., No. 717, Financial, dated 12th September 1894, the proposal to appoint a European would be entertained by him. I intend, however, to replace Mr. Bower by an officer of higher standing as soon as I can see my way to make the transfer. A few changes among the subordinate assistants will also be made so as to render the staff more efficient. These changes, however, I need not make unless I can rely on receiving the co-operation of the leading members of the Muhammadan community, and unless there can be infused into the minds of the young a spirit of emulation, more individual exertion and greater self-reliance. If I can count on these, I shall have no anxiety as to the success of the Madrasa.

4. *Extension of the concession of half fees in Professional Colleges.*—The Principals of the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture have no objection to extend the concession of half fees to Muhammadans attending those colleges, though, in view of the fact that Muhammadan lads with suitable qualifications have not come forward even for the free and stipendiary scholarships offered in these institutions, the Principals of the Medical College and the College of Agriculture are somewhat sceptical as to whether the concession would be of any benefit in inducing a large number of Muhammadans to attend. Mr. Nelson is of opinion that the concession should not be extended to the Law College, as that institution, unlike other Government colleges, is intended to be self-supporting from fees. Moreover, as I have reported in my letter No. 2231, dated 26th February last, submitting a revised code of rules for the working of the Law College, as many as nine Muhammadan students were attending the college on the 31st March last, which would imply that there is no lack of students belonging to this community, so far as the Law College is concerned. I would, therefore, recommend that the concession of half fees be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College.

5. *Enhancement of the number of Scholarships.*—In the scholarship scheme approved by Government in its order No. 885, dated 22nd November 1894, provision is made for 80, 45, and 24 scholarships to male students passing the Primary, Lower Secondary and Matriculation examinations, and of these, as many as 20, 15 and 8, respectively, are reserved for Muhammadans including Mappillas; and in the award of scholarships on the results of the F.A. examination, preference is given to the above classes next to the backward classes mentioned in Article 4 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. The total male population of school-age to the Muhammadan population of school-age being in the proportion of 16 : 1, the proportion of scholarships allotted to Muhammadan including Mappillas ought to be accepted by the Board of Muhammadan Education as very liberal, and any further move in this direction seems unnecessary.

6. *Strengthening of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency.*—There are four Sub-Assistants of Muhammadan schools at present, three of whom are in charge of Muhammadan schools in the Northern, Central and Southern circles and in the 8th Division, and the fourth is in charge of Mappilla schools in Malabar. The three former Sub-Assistants have each to examine about 200 schools every year. This is not too much for one Sub-Assistant, for the Hindu Sub-Assistants examine generally between 250 and 300 schools. The Mappilla Sub-Assistant has over 300 schools to examine, and his work has been found to be very heavy. I propose to address Government shortly for the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, who may also be entrusted with the examination of Muhammadan schools in the 8th Division.

More than this does not appear to be necessary, and owing to lack of funds I do not see how more can be done at present. There are already 17 Muhammadan Inspecting schoolmasters and opportunity is taken to impress on local boards the necessity of employing such men when a large number of Muhammadan schools has to be examined and supervised. Most local boards have shown themselves ready to do this when the need for it has been pointed out.

7. *Special scholarships for Muhammadans in the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Engineering.*—In the revised draft of rules for the working of the Law College now before Government, I have provided for the institution of a scholarship of Rs. 60 per term for a Muhammadan student in the college. In the College of Engineering, three scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem have been substituted under G.O., No. 128, Educational, dated 28th February 1894, for a single scholarship of Rs. 30 previously awarded, and it has been proposed to award one of the scholarships preferentially to a Muhammadan student. In the revised draft of rules under preparation this principle has been adopted. In the Medical College there are five free scholarships, one of which is intended for a Muhammadan. The college council has expressed its willingness to do away with free scholarships and substitute stipendiary scholarships in their stead, though the arrangement for the payment of scholarships would not fit in with the amount of fees payable in the college department, which varies with each year and with the degrees for which the student is studying. But there is no insuperable difficulty here, and I have called on the college council to submit a scheme of scholarships to take the place of free scholarships from the commencement of the next session. The scheme will be submitted to Government on receipt.

8. I do not here propose to repudiate the charge of indifference or apathy on the part of Government or the department in endeavouring to do its best to promote education among this class of the community. The statistics appended to the annual reports will convince any reader that so far as elementary education is concerned, Muhammadans are far ahead of Hindus, Brahmans excepted. In colleges and upper secondary schools they are no doubt not properly represented. This is chiefly due to their beginning study late in life and to an over-anxiety on their part to settle in life soon. The poor strength of the Madrasa and the Harris school, compared with the Muhammadan population in Triplicane, cannot otherwise be accounted for. The Board of Muhammadan education may have this assurance from Government, that, if the community come forward with a resolute determination to take advantage of every facility for the Education of its youth, its action will be responded to by Government in a generous spirit and as far as the resources at the command of the State permit.

Order— No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

As requested in paragraph 2 of the Board's resolution of which a copy appears in the Hon'ble Mr. Crole's letter, dated the 26th February 1895, the Director's letter will be forwarded to the Board of Muhammadan Education for remarks; these should be submitted at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Muhammadan Education,
with C. No. 383 in original (to be returned).
,, Director of Public Instruction.

READ—also the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17th July 1895, No. 894.

As requested in G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895, I have the honour to lay before Government the remarks of the Board of Muhammadan

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the 2½ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan education, by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

9. I do not propose to trace the causes of Muhammadan poverty to its roots. It is sufficient that it confronts us, and has to be dealt with by exceptional measures. The attempt to decide whether Dr. Hunter's theory of non-adaptiveness is the sole cause, or whether the question is complicated, in so far as Madras is concerned, by the results of the—at first seductive, but gradually vanishing, scale of Carnatic Stipends, or whether the religious difficulty overshadows the others, would lead only to barren discussion. One fact stands forth clear and unmistakable. The community is sinking. There is no time to be lost. In this view, the proposals for scholarships, and the further relaxation of the fee system are practical remedies; and private benevolence may also be depended on to do something. Artificial openings for entry to the public service must be sanctioned for some time to come, as auxiliary to the change of educational policy.

10. But the glaring defect in the educational system, as it affects Muhammadans, lies in the want of an efficient bridge to connect collegiate with primary education. In his letter to Government, now under reply, Dr. Duncan truly observes that the proportion of Muhammadan boys under instruction in primary schools is higher than that of any indigenous community. This certainly implies no want of independence, or spirit of emulation, or desire to get on. Then why do the boys stop there? simply and solely owing first to poverty, but mainly to the inefficiency or total absence of special intermediate education or high schools. I am glad to observe that Dr. Duncan admits that past experience shows the necessity of consulting Muhammadan "likes and dislikes." A Muhammadan father objects altogether to allow his son to join a mixed school from the fear that his religious tenets may suffer by association with Hindus as long as the boy is of an impressionable age. This ingrained feeling entails an absolute necessity for maintaining separate schools for Muhammadans up to the matriculation standard. The phenomenal success which has been attained in Muhammadan primary education is entirely due to the recognition of the necessity for separate schools. The key to success in secondary and intermediate education, most undoubtedly, lies in the same direction.

11. Such Muhammadan high schools must, of course, be maintained in a high state of efficiency. It is likewise indispensable to their success that they should be

officered, maintained and housed in such a manner as to meet Muhammadan requirements. The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris School also, for that matter, do not by any means fulfil any of these conditions. No words would be too strong to describe the hopeless inefficiency of a high school which failed to secure a single pass for the matriculation examination. Yet that is the position into which the Madrasa-i-Azam has been allowed to drift. This is clearly a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue.

12. The Board, as a result of the foregoing considerations, has, after prolonged deliberation, proposed the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property. The whole community supports the Muhammadan Board as to the pre-eminent eligibility of the site. The buildings which already stand on it would enable the school to be at once removed from the present utterly unsuitable premises and their squalid and immoral surroundings. Dr. Duncan is against the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property—first, because he doubts whether the Muhammadans have chosen a sufficiently central site, and secondly, because he regards the improvement of Muhammadan education as an experiment the result of which depends on the support it receives from the community who must arouse themselves out of lethargy, lack of energy, and so on. I submit that the advice thus offered to Government is totally unsound. The success of the school like the fate of any other school depends not on such fanciful ingredients at all, but on its being made thoroughly efficient, and adapted to the requirements of the scholars whom it is desired to attract. In this case, the site happens to be approved by the parents; but that is a comparatively unimportant point, for the history of, for instance, the Free Church of Scotland institution in Madras, shows that, if really good instruction is supplied, a school will be successful, no matter where it is located.

13. If the Government really looks this question fairly in the face, it will find it to be a *sine qua non* of the success of Muhammadan precollegiate education, that it should profit by the lessons to be derived from the success attained by the primary education of the community, and recognize, in practice, that a Muhammadan objects to send his boy to a mixed school, and that there is a valid grievance in respect of the present Madrasa-i-Azam in this way, that the instruction is exceedingly bad, and the surroundings, such as to be most detrimental to the morals of the boys. There is nothing experimental about the proposal at all, and I am unable, in any way, to admit the fairness, or justice, or accuracy, of the attempt, now being made by the Educational Department to throw all the blame of past failure, and the responsibility for future success or failure, on the shoulders of the Muhammadan community. The Board of Education deliberately recommended the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh, because it felt that a good building and a proper site, were the first requisites. It felt that the very fact of the Government taking such a step would obviate a sore cause of complaint, and prove incontestably that the Government had come to a final decision to deal with the subject of Muhammadan education in a suitable manner, and by locating the Madrasa-i-Azam permanently in a conspicuous position, had given a guarantee that it would never again allow the welfare of the community to be lost sight of. Such considerations are not light. In matters of this kind they stand for much. It may be observed in passing, also that acquisition under the Act is the only means by which the Umdah Bagh can be obtained. It cannot be rented, because it is occupied already. The Muhammadan Board was aware of this when it made the recommendation. It is essential, likewise, that a boarding house on a proper plan should be erected, so as to extend the benefits of the new departure to boys from the outlying districts of the Presidency. The amalgamation of the technical education of the various anjumans with the general scheme of reformed Muhammadan education would be seriously hampered, if the Madrasa were to go into any premises as a mere tenant.

14. I would likewise press Government for a verdict in favour of the Muhammadan Board on another disputed point. The Director maintains that a Eurasian graduate is sufficient to meet the wants of the school. The members of the Muhammadan Board, on the other hand, are convinced that such an appointment will merely court failure. I know the community well; and I unhesitatingly say that an honours graduate from Great Britain—a firm, courteous, self-possessed gentleman, but a strict

disciplinarian—is absolutely indispensable to the carrying out of the scheme. I regard Indian experience as likely to prove a positive disability for the peculiar task. A Headmaster of Indian, or mixed Indian, blood is totally out of the question. We have had experience of that. As for the contention, that a graduate from Great Britain is unnecessary for a high school, all I can say, is that at home, no qualifications are considered too high for such an appointment. I need hardly dilate on the reason of this, but a Mussalman school most especially requires at its head high qualifications and distinctive force of character. I cannot believe, for one moment, that the Secretary of State would stand in the way of such an essential, under the circumstances which have to be dealt with. These circumstances are peculiar, and they have hitherto been little understood. Nothing can be better evidence of that than the ascription of Muhammadan backwardness to embrace British schemes of education, to lack of effort, want of independence, absence of spirit of emulation and lethargy, as Dr. Duncan has done on more than one occasion lately. Dr. Hunter, in noting the fact of a general Muhammadan movement all over India, of which that in Madras is merely an incident, recognizes the true cause. The truth is that the nationality has come to recognize, that the British Government is not governing India for itself, or in the interests of any one class or nationality, but is opening up careers, on which no man need be ashamed to enter, and is anxiously watchful for opportunities of extending the liberties of the people as a whole.

15. In addition to the proposals urged on the acceptance of Government by the Board, of the general soundness of which I am thoroughly convinced, I have the honour to suggest that a committee of three—one of whom should always be the President—the recommended Government—to aid of Muhammadan Education, should be appointed to discover and be the responsible managers of the reformed Madrasa-i-Azam and connected institutions at the Umdah Bagh. An arrangement of this character is calculated to obviate friction and conduce to efficient working.

Ref. No. 22 M.

The President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, is requested to return, as early as possible, the Director's letter forwarded to him, in original, with G.O., No. 286, dated 13th April last.

OOTACAMUND, 15*th August* 1895.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras.

From the President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, dated 16th August 1895.

From BAQUIR HUSAIN SAHIB, Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th May 1895, No. 5.

I am directed by the members of the Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to place before Government the accompanying memorial containing the proposals and suggestions on the several points regarding the furtherance of Muhammadan education.

ENCLOSURE.

MEMORIAL.

"With reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, we beg to make the following proposals and suggestions in regard to Muhammadan education in Madras, and sincerely hope that Government will be pleased to give them the consideration they deserve.

"2. *European Headmaster for the Madrasa.*—Government is already aware that the working of the institution, as measured by the results at the various examinations, has been anything but satisfactory. The remedy, we beg to submit, therefore, lies in a thorough re-organization of the teaching staff, so as to allow of the appointment of a graduate of an English University as its headmaster. The late lamented Mr. Grigg, while Director of Public Instruction, recognized the necessity for such a wholesome measure and, with the sanction of Government, appointed Mr. H. L. Fowler, an English graduate, as headmaster. To the great misfortune of the Muhammadan community that gentleman resigned his appointment owing, if we are not mistaken, to a disappointment he had to face in the department. If he had been succeeded by another European of the same academical honours and attainments, coupled with good disciplinary powers, favourable results might have been expected. As, under the present arrangement, the working of the Madrasa has not proved a success, we beg to submit that the experiment made by such an experienced and reliable authority as the late Mr. Grigg of having a European as head of the institution may be repeated. In the interests of the education of the Muhammadan community and in compliment to its wishes, we beg to hope that Government may be pleased to give effect once more to the proposals which it apparently once approved and sanctioned. The advantages derived from having a European as headmaster are too numerous to be stated here. A person who is born and bred in England and who has graduated in an English University is certainly better qualified than an Indian Native graduate to impart sound instruction in the English language, and what is more which a native is unable to do—to instil English ideas of energy, activity and self-reliance into the uncultivated mind of the young Muhammadan. If the present state of finances does not permit the appointment of a permanent headmaster, we beg to suggest that the services of an English graduate on the *contract system*, on the salary allowed to the headmaster of a Second Grade College, may be availed of. It appears from the announcements made in the London Journals of Education that the services of an English graduate can be secured at no great cost. If it is so, the experiment is worth trial and is by far preferable to appointing Eurasians of long service in the department, who might be on the eve of retirement and thus devoid of the energy displayed by them in the earlier part of their official career. The lower staff also may be equipped with men of higher educational qualifications. As there is at present but one Muhammadan graduate on the staff, it is proposed that the number may, with advantage, be increased, the present incumbents of inferior attainments being provided elsewhere.

"3. We beg to point out, in this connection, that at the local Harris school, so long as the Rev. Mr. Sell, B.D., was its Principal and the late Mr. Huffton, B.A. (an Eurasian) its headmaster, it continued to make rapid progress. Unlike Mr. Sell, the Missionaries that succeeded him as Principals failing to take part in the secular instruction, but simply confining themselves to the occasional teaching of scriptures, and the headmasters that succeeded Mr. Huffton being purely young Native Christians on small pay, the Harris school, though presided over by a European, has ceased to make the progress that it once used to make. We beg to suggest that, when the teaching staff of the Madrassa is remodelled, steps may be taken by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Secretary to the Church Mission Society, to have a thorough change made in the teaching staff of the Harris school also, so that a more efficient staff may be formed with a European graduate as its headmaster. The teachers in the lower classes are men of miserably inferior attainments. They should be replaced by better ones as often as it may be found necessary and convenient.

"4. As Government has been sanctioning a liberal grant-in-aid towards the upkeep of the Harris school, and as the institution is intended mainly, if not wholly, for Muhammadans, there being very few pupils of other creeds, it is but right and proper that Government should order the Director to make the teaching staff as efficient as possible whenever, under the existing provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the necessity for such a measure is found to exist. Under the present arrangements, the school has not been making substantial progress for some years past as gauged by the results at the various public examinations, especially the Matriculation Examination.

"5. In this connection, it may also be pointed out what degree of interest Native headmasters and their assistants evince in the education of the pupils under their charge, when their sole ambition is to pass the B.L. Degree examination and leave the school at their convenience. This baneful practice is found to exist in almost all schools, more in aided than in Government schools. As an instance of this kind, it may be mentioned that the late headmaster of the Harris school, after having been headmaster for nearly nine years, left the school last year for good to practise as a High Court Vakil.

"6. When such is the state of affairs, especially in a school intended for the exclusive benefit of Muhammadan boys, how is it possible for the members of a community so long indifferent to western civilization to make any real progress in education? Thus both the Harris school and the Madrasa have failed in their aspirations, because they do not both appear to have been worked in a way calculated to serve the best interests of the Muhammadan community. The teaching staff of Harris school consists chiefly of those who are utterly ignorant of the Hindustani language. It has not even *one* Muhammadan graduate in it. If organized in the manner suggested, with the necessary provision for the teaching of Arabic, the schools—one Government and the other aided—will like the Bishop Corrie's Grammar school and Doveton College, which are chiefly intended for the Eurasian community, work in a satisfactory manner for the lasting benefit of a once ruling but now a subject race resident at Triplicane. It is true that the Muhammadans as a class have not made much progress as compared with Hindus, but it is also equally true that the same facilities are not afforded to the Muhammadans as to the Hindu students. Naturally Muhammadans are more ready to educate their children than Hindus, but their circumstances do not always permit them to do so beyond a certain stage. In fact, a Muhammadan parent generally takes greater pride in giving education to his son than a Hindu parent does. The solemnities attendant upon the first occasion that a child in his fifth year attends the *Maktab Kana* (School) are viewed with more zeal and sacredness by a Muhammadan than by a Hindu parent. It may be pointed out here that, with reference to primary education, there is a greater percentage of Muhammadan pupils under tuition than that of Hindus. It is in the higher stages of instruction that the percentage gets smaller and smaller and in the College department, in particular, it is miserably low. The only cause that explains the willingness of a Muhammadan parent when his son is in the primary and lower secondary departments and his apparent unwillingness to educate him beyond that standard is, that the resources he has at his command are very scanty. Thus, when the son is making more progress at school, the father is less fitted to meet the increasing cost of his son's education. It sometimes happens that a boy has to be withdrawn from school, though he is attending the highest class, simply to help his father in getting a livelihood for the family. Sickness, death or misfortune to the father or to the guardian brings matters to a still greater crisis and thus ends in hopelessness the education in general of Muhammadan youths, and this is the reason why there are more persons of Islamic persuasion in the *inferior* than in the *superior* ranks of the public service. A large proportion of the men in the *inferior* service will be found to possess greater attainments than their position requires.

"7. *Location of the Madrasa.*—The Board of Muhammadan Education, under the able and kind presidency of the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, I.C.S., who sincerely feels the unhappy condition of the Muhammadans, and to whom the thanks of our community are due for his untiring zeal for the advancement of our race, proposes that the Madrasa be located in "Umdah Bagh," the premises on Mount Road in occupation of Her Highness the Begum. It bases its recommendations, apparently, on the bare fact that the premises afford decent accommodation both for the Madrasa and Anjuman purposes. It is true that the Anjuman will be better accommodated, but the Madrasa will suffer seriously. The interest of the Madrasa should be of *primary* importance, while that of the Anjuman should be *secondary*. If the main purpose of the transfer of the Madrasa is or is likely to be defeated in the interest of Muhammadan education, such a proposal should be abandoned as soon as possible. The proposal does not, therefore, in our humble opinion, commend itself to us. If the Madrasa is

intended for the benefit of the Muhammadans of Triplicane, it must be located somewhere within Triplicane itself on any of these roads, namely, Triplicane High Road, Pycroft's Road, Bell's Road, Wallajah Road, or any place within or near this area. In this connection, we respectfully beg to ask Government to compare the Muhammadan population of Triplicane with that of the locality to which the location of the Madrasa is proposed by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

"8. If all attempts at obtaining a site at Triplicane for the proposed erection of a school-house for the Madrasa have failed, we beg respectfully to inquire whether a small portion of the Governor's Park* on the side far removed from Government House, Madras, in the Wallajah Road could not, with the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, be selected as a suitable site for the required purpose. In making this suggestion, we beg to submit that we display a feeling which a loyal subject has to his loving ruler without any pretence whatever to annoy His Excellency. Also, we beg to say that we have had in view the feeling and sympathy which Government has with reference to educational institutions. If not out of place, we beg to remind Government that it has been pleased to permit to various private bodies the use of portions of the esplanade more important from a military point of view than the portion of the Governor's Park intended for the erection of a Government building.

"9. If His Excellency has objection to assigning a portion of the Park for the purpose, we beg to suggest that the portion of the Chepauk Park used by the Europeans as a cricket field, together with the Alms-House adjoining it, may be selected as the site for the proposed new buildings. The Alms-House could, with advantage, be removed to any place in Triplicane approved by the Commissioner of Police and the Europeans provided in His Excellency's Park if practicable or in the Island or anywhere that may be suitable for the purpose. If objection is taken to this also, we beg to suggest that the site occupied by the stables together with the adjoining garden close to the Grant Duff Bridge in the Chepauk Park may be selected for the erection of the proposed new buildings. The stables are, we are informed, intended for the use of the officers of the Board of Revenue. If Government decides to have the stables the officers will, we believe, have no objection, if only decent accommodation is provided for their horses and coaches anywhere in the Park. This, we consider, practicable, as by adding a sufficient number of stables to the existing ones in the Park for the use of the Professors of the Presidency College, all difficulty may be obviated. We beg, therefore, to submit that, if in the opinion of Government, the premises suggested afford decent accommodation, it would be pleased to consider the advisability of erecting the proposed school-house there. If effect be given to this suggestion, Government will be spared the charge of a large outlay on the purchase of private lands, while it would add no small convenience and comfort to the community at large for the location of a school at a place convenient and desirable in every way.

"10. *Anjumani Mufidai-Ahlai-Islám.*—As regards this institution, we beg to submit the following remarks and suggestions. The Anjuman, as organized by Colonel T. O. Underwood, has been doing very good work and, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Grigg, Government has been continuing a special grant-in-aid. The institution is now under the management of Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, who spares no pains to make it as useful as practicable. We beg to place on record our high sense of gratitude to these two worthy and kind Europeans and to others who have been taking pains for its progress. We are informed that this important institution requires, or will ere long require, the consideration of Government, important in this sense, that besides giving a vast field of labour to poor Muhammadan boys,

* Since this paragraph was drafted, it has come to our knowledge that the site in question has been granted for the construction of quarters for the use of His Excellency the Governor's bandsmen. We note this fact with deep regret inasmuch as the educational department, which by the way professes to have done its best for the furtherance of Muhammadan education in general and the improvement of the Madrasa in particular, allowed the budget provision for the construction of a building for the Madrasa to lapse because the department could not find a site for it! We cannot admit for one moment the inability of the department in this respect, and we are sure that had any serious efforts been made to choose a site the Madrasa would have found a house for itself long ago. We wish that the wonted taunts against the lethargic indifference of the Muhammadan community were repeated less often than now.

it has been instrumental in awakening a warm interest for technical industries among the Muhammadans of Triplicane in particular. It has impressed upon them more than anything else that self-reliance and self-help are the ennobling principles of our being. Since its institution, the Muhammadans of Madras are showing greater energy and greater activity in matters relating to industry and education. It appears that this useful institution is labouring under greater disadvantages owing to want of funds. What we beg respectfully to submit with reference to this is, that Government will be pleased to continue its interest in it and will always consider it as an important factor whose influence on Muhammadans is never to be lost sight of. It has had a considerable moral effect on the minds of Muhammadans who were, until recently, somewhat slow in appreciating English education and English industry. If, unfortunately, the Anjuman after some time does not stand upon its own legs, we beg respectfully to suggest that Government will take over the management into its own hands rather than allow the institution to collapse. The School of Arts, now under Government, was, it may be mentioned, once under the management of a committee. When the committee failed to continue it, Government came forward to save it. If short-comings of this kind unfortunately creep in the history of the Anjuman, we hope that Government will not fail to come forward as its true helper and saviour.

"11. *Boarding house for Muhammadans, &c.*—It is true that a boarding-house will add much to the convenience and comfort of Muhammadan students; but, in the present condition of Muhammadan education, such a necessity does not appear absolutely to exist. Any outlay the Government is pleased to make on its behalf might, with advantage, be spent in giving a larger number of scholarships at moderate rates, than are now available for Muhammadan candidates, until such period as it may be found necessary for the community to maintain its own ground and depend on self-exertion and self-support, all concessions thereafter being wholly withdrawn from it.

"12. *Scholarships.*—The scholarships now thrown open to Muhammadans are very few in number and very small in value. The present value of scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and the F.A. Examinations is Rs. 7 and 10 respectively. The scholarships ill-afford to pay the cost of University education, the whole of which they were originally intended to cover. Thus they fail to do the duty they were intended to do, especially in a Government College like the Presidency College. We beg to submit that the rates of scholarship be increased to Rs. 10 and 15 respectively, which were the rates until hitherto.

"13. *Fees payable in Special and Professional Colleges.*—Government has already recognized the backwardness of education among Muhammadan students and has long since ordered that fees at half rates should be levied from Muhammadan students attending Arts Schools and Colleges. We beg to suggest that a similar uniform concession be granted to them if they attend Professional Colleges. We beg also to point out the necessity for a further concession, namely, in the matter of examination fees for admission to the various examinations whether conducted or recognized by Government. When Government has decided that, by reason of general poverty, a concession is necessary in the matter of fees payable monthly or by terms, it is but fair to suppose that a similar concession is not unreasonable as regards fees payable annually for admission to various examinations by the *same* students, who, for the reasons stated already, were ordered to pay half fees for the whole of their education.

"14. *Free Scholarships.*—We beg to suggest that a special code of school-fees be prescribed for all Muhammadan pupils in Madras and, if desirable, for the whole Presidency. Many a poor candidate already finds that even the half rates are too high. The rates of fees in the Presidency College, for instance, are far too high when compared with those in other colleges. Perhaps one of the reasons for the comparatively small attendance in the former institution of students in general and of Muhammadan students in particular may be attributed to this fact. What is proposed here is, that the rate of school-fees should be such that, in the special circumstances, education, more particularly higher education, may be within reach of even the poorest Muhammadan pupils. In view to this end and in addition to reduction in the rate of school-fees, ample provision should be made by Government for free scholarships

tenable in each class of schools and colleges in the town and also in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency to such poor and deserving boys who are unable to pay their school or college fees, the scholarship being subject to stoppage for misconduct or continued failure in making due progress.

"15. When facilities of this kind are made, we would venture to hope that the Muhammadan community will not fail to come forward to avail itself of the advantages placed at its disposal. Also, the Board of Muhammadan Education and other associations may be instructed to open a school-fee fund to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys other than those for whom provision has been made by the head of the school or of the college which they attend. We beg that a provision to this effect be made in the existing Grant-in-Aid Code, if there is none at present.

"16. It is only by affording assistance of this kind that the Board of Muhammadan Education in particular, and other Muhammadan associations in general, can expect to turn out a larger number of graduates of their community than is found at present, who may be looked forward to as the future intellectual leaders of the community. Also in the present condition of Muhammadan education, it should not be omitted to be mentioned that the progress of the community is next to impossible if Government is not pleased to render more assistance and support than it has hitherto done. It is too early to expect the Muhammadan community to do everything for themselves. They are unhappily in a hopelessly deep pit of intellectual decay and it requires a very great force and energy to lift them up from their degraded position, and that force and energy should be supplied by the State. Without the co-operation and support of the State it is impossible, as matters now stand, to expect any progress in the direction desired. We beg to say that we highly appreciate the kind efforts already made by Government for the advancement of our class for which we sincerely and respectfully thank Government; but we feel also, in the present circumstances, that there are still many resources in the hands of Government which may, with advantage, be applied for some years more for the intellectual and moral advancement of our community, and we beg to hope that Government will not hesitate to do all in its power to give our community a helping hand and thus raise it to a position of influence and dignity.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) BAQUIR HUSAIN,
Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah.

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
17*th May* 1895.

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1895, No. 8182.

I have the honour to return, with the following remarks, the memorial from the Muhammandan Students' Association, which was referred to me in endorsement No. 1064, dated 17th May 1895, and in which certain suggestions for the furtherance of Muhammandan education are made. The students (if they are *bonâ fide* students) would probably have been better employed at their lessons. At any rate, they should have consulted their parents or guardians before addressing to Government a memorial containing suggestions which in certain important respects conflict with those made by the grown-up members of the community as represented by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

2. The recommendations of the Students' Association may be summed up as follows:—

(i) That a European headmaster be appointed for the Madrasa.

(ii) That the staff of the Harris school be thoroughly re-organized with a European graduate at its head, increased grants being given from the Provincial funds.

(iii) That the Madrasa be located within Triplicane itself and not at Umdah Bagh, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

(iv) That the Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám be taken over by Government in the event of the managers being unable to continue to maintain it.

(v) That, instead of establishing a boarding-house for the Muhammadans, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education, a large number of scholarships of moderate value be instituted.

(vi) That the value of the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and F.A. examinations be again increased from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively.

(vii) That in Special and Professional Colleges Muhammadans be admitted at half fees, and that fees for admission to the various public examinations be also reduced in favour of Muhammadans.

(viii) That a special code of school-fees be prescribed for Muhammadans so as to provide for the award of free scholarships to poor and deserving students.

(ix) That the Board of Muhammadan Education and other similar associations be instructed to organize a school-fee fund, to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid, from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadans.

3. I have already given my opinion as regards the appointment of a European headmaster for Madrasa and I see no reason to modify it.

4. The Harris school is under mission management and the department cannot interfere in its constitution. If the teaching staff be rendered more efficient, such increased aid as the institution will be entitled to under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and as the funds at the disposal of the department can allow, will be given.

5. The Muhammadan Students' Association is not in favour of the location of the Madrasa in Umdah Bagh, as the bulk of the Muhammadan population resides in Triplicane at a considerable distance from that place. In my letter, No. 3626 of the 25th March 1895 I have expressed a similar opinion, but recommended the removal of the school to Umdah Bagh only as an experimental measure in deference to the strong wishes of the Board of Muhammadan Education. A site near the Triplicane High Road, on the Pycroft's Road or the Wallajah Road would no doubt admirably suit the purpose. But the difficulty of securing such a site is very great. If any of the leading members of the community can suggest a site which may be acquired by private purchase or under the Land Acquisition Act, I should have no hesitation in recommending the purchase of it to the favourable consideration of Government. The manuscript note to paragraph 8 is a piece of impertinence.

6. The Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám now receives the maximum amount of aid which it can claim under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Financially, it is not so well off as it should be, but its constitution is such that the department cannot take it over under its management. The interest which the Muhammadan community has been evincing in its work would languish if it were taken over by Government and the subscriptions which are now made towards its upkeep would, I fear, dwindle to an insignificant figure. If the managing committee continue to work the institution with the zeal and spirit it has of late been showing, I see no reason why the Anjuman should not prosper.

7. I cannot see how the institution of a large number of scholarships of moderate value will obviate the necessity for the establishment of a boarding house for Muhammadans, so strongly recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education. The boarding house is intended to bring together under efficient control and proper supervision all students coming from the mofussil to Madras to complete their upper

secondary education, and also to continue their studies for the degree examinination in the large colleges in Madras. I am inclined to think that if any class of students require to be carefully looked after both in and out of school hours during their stay in Madras, it is the Muhammadan students, and a separate boarding house established and managed wholly by the Muhammadan community would certainly be a very great boon to them.

8. As Muhammadan students are required to pay fees at half rates, the rates of scholarships provided in the Revised Scholarship Notification seem sufficient to enable the scholarship-holders to pay their fees and to provide themselves with the necessary books. For want of funds, I regret, I am unable to increase the rates of scholarships for Muhammadans alone.

9. I have already recommended the admission of Muhammadan pupils in professional colleges at half the sanctioned rates of fees, except in the Law College; and I am still of opinion that the concession need not be extended to the Law College. The examination fees stand on a different footing from school-fees and no reduction of such fees is expedient or possible.

10. A special code of school-fees seems to me unnecessary. Under the present notification, the levy of fees in all vernacular primary schools under public management is left to the discretion of the controlling authority, and I believe that such fees as are considered reasonable are levied in such schools. In schools under private management the managers are, under the notification, at liberty to levy what fees they please, and I think they should not be interfered with. The cost of secondary education is pretty high, and I am not prepared to recommend that Muhammadans should be allowed any further concession in this respect than what the Fee Notification has provided for, viz., payment of half fees.

11. The Grant-in-Aid Code does not provide for payment of any grant from public funds towards a fee fund; but should the Muhammadan community raise funds for the grant of scholarships to deserving Muhammadan pupils, there is no objection to Government contributing, so far as funds permit, one-half of such subscriptions under the provisions of the code.

15. When facilities of this kind are made, we would venture to hope that the Muhammadan community will not fail to come forward to avail itself of the advantages placed at its disposal. Also, the Board of Muhammadan Education and other associations may be instructed to open a school-fee fund to be liberally supplemented by a Grant-in-aid from which school fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys other than those for whom provision has been made by the head of the school or of the college which they attend. We beg that a provision to this effect be made in the existing Grant-in-aid Code if there is none at present.

16. It is only by affording assistance of this kind that the Board of Muhammadan Education in particular, and other Muhammadan Associations in general, can expect to turn out a larger number of graduates of their community than is found at present, who may be looked forward to as the future intellectual leaders of the community. Also in the present condition of Muhammadan education, it should not be omitted to be mentioned that the progress of the community is next to impossible if Government is not pleased to render more assistance and support than it has hitherto done. It is too early to expect the Muhammadan community to do everything for themselves. They are unhappily in a hopelessly deep pit of intellectual decay and it requires a very great force and energy to lift them up from their degraded position and that force and energy should be supplied by the State. Without the co-operation and support of the State it is impossible as matters now stand, to expect any progress in the direction desired. We beg to say that we highly appreciate the kind efforts already made by Government for the advancement of our class for which we sincerely and respectfully thank Government; but we feel also, in the present circumstances, that there are still many resources in the hands of Government which may, with advantage, be applied for some years more for the intellectual and moral advancement of our community and we beg to hope that Government will not hesitate to do all in its power to give our community a helping hand and thus raise it to a position of influence and dignity."

(True Copy.)

Bazil Hussain

Secretary,
Muhammadan Students' Association,
Royapettah.

R. Jn. 6977/95.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From,

THE SECRETARY,

Muhammadan Students' Association,

ROYAPETTAH.

To,

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY

to Government,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

No. 5

Dated 9th
Received 10th } May April, 1895.

Endt No. 1064

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By order)

Lionel Davidson
10.5
Ag Under Secretary

ENCLOSURES:—two spare copies

Copy forwarded 17th May 1895

SUBJECT.

Submitting a Memorial containing various suggestions and proposals on the furtherance of Muhammadan Education.

Encl. to Endt. dated 18th

21
13.5.95.

Copy of Memorial No 824
From
The Hon'ble C. S. Crole I.C.S.
President of the Board of
Mahomedan Education
Madras

To
The Honorable J. H. Price
I.C.S, C.I.E
Chief Secretary to the
Govt of Madras

Dated ..... July 1895

REGD. CHIEF SECRETARY
29 JUL 95
GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Rec'd 31/7

Submitting to Government the remarks of the Board of Mahomedan Education on the criticisms of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the Board's proposals for the reformation of the Madrasas i.e. Azam and the general improvement of Mahomedan education.

286: 13 · 4 · 95
880: 12 · 11 - 94 &c
128: 28 · 2 - 94 Mus
717: 12 · 9 - 94 Fuel &c
214: 11 · 3 · 90 Rels

} Withdrawn file Ct 899.

Ref^ce only 8/15 and 18 95 to 22 inst.

The Pres^t of the Board of Mah^n Education, Madras is requested to return as early as possible, the Director's letter forwarded to him in original with G.O. No. 286 dated 13th April last.

for
Sec^y to Govt

To Pres^t of the Bd of Mah^n Edn. Madras. G.O.
dated 16/8/95
Copy

15. In addition to the proposals urged on the acceptance of Government by the Board, of the general soundness of which I am thoroughly convinced, I have the honor to suggest that a committee of three, one of whom should always be the President, to be recommended by the Board of Mahomedan Education, should be appointed by Government to be the responsible Managers of the reformed Madrissa-i-Azam and Connected institutions at the Chudah Bazar. An arrangement of this character is calculated to obviate friction and conduce to efficient working.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

C. Alcock
President

Madras
16 Aug 1895

To
The Hon'ble J. F. Price I.C.S. C.I.E.
Chief Sec.t to Govt
Bolacamund.

From
The President
Board of Mahomedan Education
Madras

Ref.
as required. O.M. 22 m 15.8.95 Educl
I have the honor to enclose Dr. Aun.
Khan's original letter, which was re-
turned during
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.t servant
C. Alcock
Pres.t

Buckingham Canal

Road through the Chepauk Parks

Land ground for the use of Europeans

Building

Ground for use of Engineering College

Mechanics Institution

Houses for the use of Engineering College teachers

Gordon Hospital

Road

Bells Road

Madrassa-i-Azam Building

Triplicane High Road

Canal

Canal

Road

Road

Road

Road

Police Station

Police Station

Road

Office of the Secretary.
Muhdn Students' Association
Royapettah,
31st July 1895.

From

The Secretary,
Muhammadan Students Associa
Royapettah

To

The Honble the Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort-St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit
the following to the notice of government for
favorable consideration and orders.

Muhammadan boys have
hitherto been allowed the privilege of paye
their School fees at half rates; and were
not for this concession, even the very few educat
Muhammadans could not be found to exist.
Now under a recent School fee Notificatio
this concession is practically withdrawn
by reason of certain discretionary power there
vested in the Managers of Schools as the
levy of School fees. A case has recently
been brought to our notice; in which the

Your most obedient

[G./75]

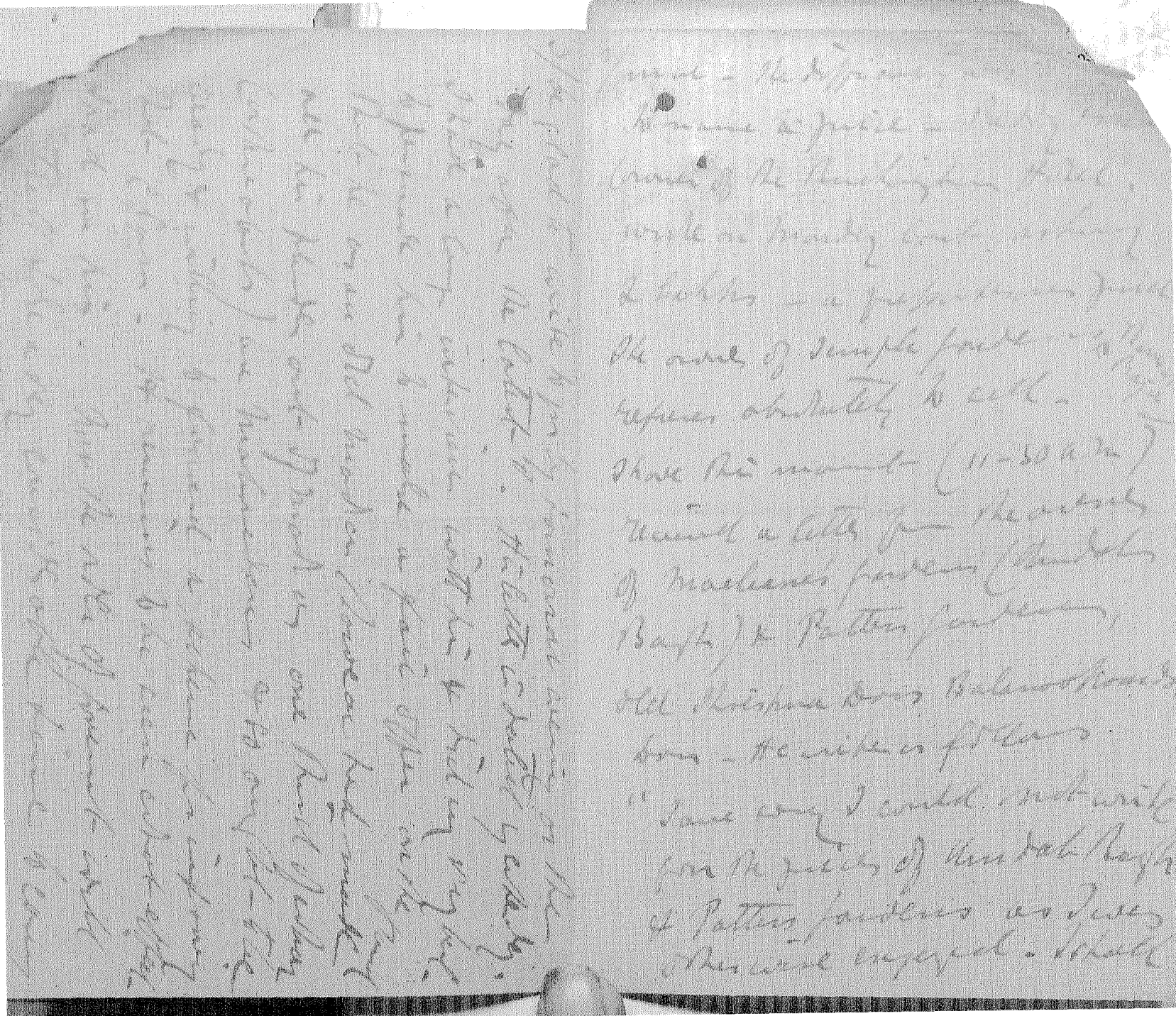
...ras ...a Office,

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

Please see the address to the G.O. It has not been communicated to the Bd of Mahammadan education. As it passes final orders on three of the questions raised by the Bd. it seems necessary to communicate the G.O. to the Bd. It is not known whether U.S. advisedly omitted the Bd from the address. Orders are solicited.

7R
5/11

Madras Collector's Office,
SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
1895.



Madras Collector's Office

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

1895.

Revenue Board Office,
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS,
12 Nov 1895.

My dear Francis

I am directed to forward the enclosed for the information of Government.

Yours sincerely

Rees

286: 13 - 4 - 95

the Manager of St. Thomé College demand
full fees from a Muhammadan lad
attending the VI^th Form. If the Manager
was right in his procedure, it is respect-
fully submitted that in giving the above
discretionary power to the Managers of
Schools, the intention of Government, as
we understand, was simply to allow the ma-
to strengthen the finances of the Schools; bu
not to authorize them to demand higher
from the Muhammadan boys and o
backward classes & thus throw obstacles in
the way of their education. It may be poin
out that even the half-rates are found to
too high for the Muhammadans as will b
apparent from the recommendations ma
by the Board of Muhammadan Education
one of which is to reduce the fee from one half
to one-third. It is feared that this above
discretionary power will seriously retard
progress of Muhammadan Education Espec
in the Mofussil.

The favor of early orders is re-
spectfully solicited. I beg also that due pu
may be given to the orders that Governm
are pleased to pass on this important subj
affecting the Education of their Muhamma
Subjects.

I have the honor to
Sir,
Your most obedient

286: 13 - 4 - 95
860: 12 - 11 - 94 Dzk
130: 20 - 2 - 96 Jun

Ethel

Muhammadan Students'

Association.

938 30.10.91 8c

Ed. Department.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
13 AUG 95
MADRAS

The Secretary Muhammadan
Student Association
Rayapet.

Referred to the Director of
Public Instruction for remarks
By order

for Secy Under Secretary

No.

Dated 31.7.95
Received 31.7.95
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Regarding the recent School
Notification as affecting
interests of Muhammadans

Ed. Current No. 899

286: 13 - 4 - 95
860: 12 - 11 - 94 Ord
128: 28 - 2 - 94 Mem
717: 12 - 9 - 94 Fort St G
214: 11 - 3 - 90 Mem Ed.

From

The Director of Public Instruction
Madras

To

The Honble the Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

DESPATCHED
JUL

No. 8182
Dated 31st July 1895
Despatched to
Enclosure Ed. en 588 dated.
Rec'd 1 Augt 95

Returning with remarks
a Memorial from the
Muhammadan Students'
Association

to deserving Muhammadan pupils there is no objection to Government contributing, so far as funds permit, one half of such subscriptions under the provisions of the Code.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S Dumas

Director of Public Instruction.

Ed
C8

part to settle in life soon. The poor strength of the Madrasa and the Harris school, compared with the Muhammadan population in Triplicane, cannot, otherwise be accounted for. The Board of Muhammadan Education may have this assurance from Government, that, if the community come forward with a resolute determination to take advantage of every facility for the education of its youth, its action will be responded to by grants in a generous spirit and as far as the resources at the command of the state permit.

I have &c

Sd S. Dumas

Director of Public Instruction

[G / 9]
2,000—2-4-05.

29

Current No. 1003

DEPARTMENT.

From

The President,
Board of Mahammadan
Education, Madras.

No.

Dated 16th August 1905

Received 18-8-22

Regd 19-8-22

Enclosures 1

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Dr. Duncan's original letter re. new building to Madrasa-i-azam.

RULES

OF THE

MUHAMMADAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, ROYAPETTA.

established in 1888.

1. The Association shall be called the MUHAMMADAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, ROYAPETTA.

2. The objects of the Association shall be :—

(*a*) To protect and advance the interests of the Muhammadan Community.

(*b*) To take such measures as are necessary for the furtherance of education in the Muslim Community.

(*c*) To promote friendly relations between the members of this and other communities.

Note.—[Essays will be read, lectures delivered and debates held as often as it may be found necessary.]

3. The Association shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members who shall have equal rights and privileges, and who shall be elected by a majority of votes of the Managing Committee.....

4. The management of the Association shall be vested in a Managing Committee of 7 members inclusive of office-bearers.

5. This Committee shall have a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

(*a*) Office-bearers can be removed only at a General Meeting of the Association and by the vote of a majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members present.

[G 9]
2,003—2,450.

29
Chennapatnam

Current No. 1003

Department

From

The President,
Board of Mahammad
Education, Madr

No.

Dated 18th August 18

Received 22nd 18

Regd 1982

Enclosures 1

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Dr. Dunc
original Certificate re. recog
to Madrasa-i-azam

30. The Proceedings of all the meetings shall be written in a book and kept in the office of the Association.

31. The Association shall have an office which shall be under the immediate control of the Secretary, and the Treasurer shall have power, with the approval and sanction of the Managing Committee, to arrange for the collection of donations, subscriptions, &c.

32. There shall be a Reading Room attached to the Association and it shall be open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 6 to 10 P. M.

33. Strangers shall not be permitted to enter the premises of the Association, unless they are introduced by one of its members.

BAQUIR HUSAIN,
Secretary.

April 1894.

PRINTED AT THE MUHAMMADAN PRESS, TRIPLICANE.

THE
MUHAMMADAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION,
ROYAPETTA.

Patrons.

The Honorable Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.
Muhammad Ghulam Raza Sahib Bahadur.
Superintendent of Post Offices, Cuddalore Division.
Rev. M. G. Goldsmith, B. A.
Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, M. A.
Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur (son of H.H. Nawab Saiyid Fatah Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Nawab Saiyid Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur (Amir of Hyderabad).

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President.

Inayat Husain Sahib, B. A.

Vice-President.

Muhammad Munir Sahib, B. A. (Secretary the anjuman)

Secretary.

Baquir Husain Sahib. (Cashier Madras Railway Comp.)

Treasurer.

Ghulam Dastagir Sahib. (under graduate)

Members.

Khaja Latifuddin Sahib, L. M. S.
Ghulam Husain Ali Sahib. (under graduate)
Saiyid Ali Sahib. (under graduate, Cashier Harris Bros ?)

Honorary Members.

Saiyid Muhammad Sahib.
(Son of Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C. I. E.)
Mirza Ghulam Husain Sahib.
(Son of the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.)
Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sahib Shareef (Inspector of Post Offices)
Ghulam Muhammad Sahib.

Mirza Kursheed Husain Sahib.
(Son of Mirza Feroze Husain Khan Bahadur.)
Saiyid Ali Sahib Bahadur. (Munsabdar of Hyderabad)
Saiyid Mohiuddin Sahib. (Hospital assistant)
Baqur Ali Sahib Mahkery. (Inspector of Police)
Ghulam Zainulabideen Sahib Muhtarum. (Teacher Harris school)
Ali Husain Sahib Musavi. (Clerk Wesleyan mission college)
Abbas Husain Sahib Haider. (Postmaster)
Abdul Gafur Sahib. (Hospital assistant)
Mir Hasan Sahib.
Mir Abbas Ali Sahib. station clerk
Raza Ali Sahib.
Ghulam Rasul Sahib.
Mustafa Ali Sahib.
Abdul Wadood Khan Sahib. medical pupil

Ordinary Members.

Muhammad Azizulla Sahib. B.A. senior class } Presidency college
Saiyid Mahmud Ali Sahib. B.A. junior class } Presidency college
Mir Abbas Ali Sahib Musavi. Do
Muhammad Umar Sahib. Gymnastic Instructor
Abbas Husain Sahib Mahkery. student
Mir Nasir Ali Sahib. medical student
Muhammad Imamuddin Sahib. student
Muhammad Aminuddin Sahib. medical student (natives of Kurnool)
Abdul Wahab Khan Sahib. student
Ibrahim Khan Sahib. Do
Mir Murtuza Husain Sahib. Do
Ahmad Ali Sahib Mahkery. Do
Muhammad Abdul Basith Sahib. Do
Ali Muhammad Sahib. Do
Raza Husain Sahib Mahkery. Do
Makbul Husain Sahib. Do
Muhammad Davod Sahib. merchant
Ghulam Husain Sahib.
Saiyid Baqur Husain Sahib.
Saiyid Jaffer Husain Sahib.

all waiting for Matriculation examination

Recd. 25 Aug. 1895
Letter No. 1059

Received on 10th Sept.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 12th September 1895.

No 10059

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In returning the accompanying endorsement of Government, I have the honour to remark that the request of the Muhammadan Students Association cannot be complied with. The Fee Notification in force down to the close of 1891 allowed Managers of Schools to admit Muhammadan pupils at half the prescribed rates, but did not prevent them from charging higher rates if they thought fit. The notification now in force allows Managers of Schools under private management to charge any fees they please and prescribes neither

a

The request under consideration is in accordance with neither the existing notification nor the notification which preceded it. — Private managers would certainly protest against Government interference in a matter like this; or if they did submit to it it would be on the condition that Government should make good the loss of fee income which such an order would entail.

2. The delay in replying to the endorsement is due to the fact that I wished to ascertain the standing of this Association. If it was merely a Students' Association, as its name implies, I thought it would hardly be worth while for Government to take its memorials seriously. I beg to enclose a copy of the rules* and list of members. It will be observed that the ordi-

[* To be kindly returned

seven of them being pupils of the Upper Secondary Class. I think an Association of this standing should content itself with offering suggestions for the consideration either of the recognized leaders of the Muhammadan Community, or of the Muhammadan Board of Education, of whom the Honble W. Crole is President. It is objectionable to encourage school boys to address Government direct and to ignore the opinions and the counsel of the elders and leaders of their community.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J Duncan

Director of Public Instruction

938 : 30 — 12 — 91 &C
23 : 8 : 1 : 6 7 &C

Educational
Current No. 1092

From

The Director of Public Instruction

Madras

To

The Honble the Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort St George

DESPATCHED
12 SEP 1895

No. 1085
Dated 12th Sept 1895
Despatched do
Enclosures 2
Rec'd 13/9/95

Returning with Remarks
the endorsement of Government
on Memorial from the Secretary
Muhammadan Students' Asso-
ciation regarding the recent
[redacted] Fee Notification &c

[G/9]
2,600—15-8-95.

Current No. 1122 Educl
DEPARTMENT.

From

Asad Husain Saheb
Madras

No.

Dated 19. 9. 95

Received 20/9

Enclosures 3.

SUBJECT.

Complaining of the action of the Manager of the St Xaviers' Seminary, Mylapore, in demanding full fees from his son Abbas Husain.

PRINTED AT THE "CATHOLIC PRESS," ST. THOMÉ, MADRAS.

SAINT THOMÉ COLLEGE.

No. 61

Received from Abbas Hussain

of the VI Form *Class,*

Rs. 5 *As.* —

Rupees five *Annas* — *only.*

17/7/ 189 5

Principal.

To

SAINT THOMÉ COLLEGE.

No. 44

Received from Abbas Hussain

of the V Form *Class,*

Rs. 2 *As.* 8

Rupees Two *Annas* Eight *only.*

15/7/ 189 5

PRINTED AT THE "CATHOLIC PRESS," ST. THOMÉ, MADRAS.

To

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OFFICE MADRAS

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

REFERENCE.— Dated 17th August 1895.

No. 8930

Officer.—

No.—

Date.

Read letter dated 12th Augu
1895 from Asad Hussain Saheb Inchcape
requesting to direct the Manager, St. Thom
College to refund the excess fee levied fr
his son.

The levy of fees in schoo
under private management is left e
tirely to the discretion of the Manager
and the Director has no power to inter

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction

To

The Petitioner with enclosures returned.

Ed

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

Asad Hussain Sahib Bakhery

28 Nowbray Road

Royapettah

To

THE ~~INSPEC~~ OF ~~SCHOOLS~~,

~~Circle, and others.~~

No.

Dated

Despatched

Received

DESPATCHED

ENCLOSURE.

Subject.

Declining to interfere

with the managers right

in the levy of fees in Schools

under private managements

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary

to Government,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to bring the following to your notice for your kind consideration and orders.

I beg to state that on 12th August 1895 I addressed a letter to the Director of Public Instruction complaining of the action of the Manager of the St. Thomé College in demanding full-fees from my son Abbas Hussain and asking him to interfere in the matter. The Director, in reply, stated that he had no power to interfere. I enclose his proceedings in original for your information. Since the Director of Public Instruction has unhesitatingly declared his inability to act in the matter. I, therefore, now most respectfully put the whole matter before you for such definite orders as you may be pleased to pass in favour of the poor Muhammadans.

It was a general rule in vogue in all Schools whether aided or Government that a Muhammadan pupil be required to pay half of the fee of the class to which he belongs. It seems strange now that the Manager of

the St.

St Thomé College should have demanded the full-fee and thus violate the old rule and it is still more strange that the Director of Public Instructions should have declared his inability to interfere. From the action of the Manager of the St Thomé College & from the Director of Public Instructions proceedings it leads me to think that the privileges given to Muhammadans since the time of the late Lord Hobart of paying only half the fees has become absolutely a dead letter.

I hope it will not be out of place to remark that under the present circumstance of demanding full-fees from Muhammadans a final death-blow has been given to the Education and progress of this Community which the paternal Government is not sparing means to promote and encourage and unless some steps are taken to check the grievance complained of the Muhammadan race will inevitably sink into further poverty and will never be able to hold its own with the other races.

I may be allowed to point out that there appears to have been a Departmental oversight in having omitted the fact that Muhammadans were allowed to pay half-fees when Notifications were revised from 1891.

In conclusion, I beg to state,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fort St. George
31 January 1896.

My dear Mac Carter,

I send you the papers regarding the Umdah Bagh the residence of H. H. Nawab Khan-ud-din Begum Sahiba.

Her original place of abode was the "Wallajah Bagh" but in March 1893 she represented that this house was inconvenient and prayed that she might be permitted

to occupy "Potters Garden" ...
mitted - The Government
would not accede to the
latter request but stated
that it was willing to grant
her house rent in lieu of
the use of the Wallajah
Bagh - The Government
Agent was directed, in a
Communication with
the Presidency Engineer
to ascertain and report
the amount of monthly
rent value that should
be assigned to the Wallajah
Bagh. This was fixed at
Rs 240 and the Sebestian

Agent was ... to
Solicitor that ...
monthly to ...
of house rent ...
The Engineer ...
ranted the ... at
for Rs 300 ... to
Government ... house
house rent to ...
This was acceded to ...
This sum of ... 300 ...
paid to ... has no ... to ...
with the ... owner ...
Executive ... to ...
owner of the ...

Bagh is one Mirhan Does.
Balmukund Does

Yours sincerely,
Reginald Rice

[6/74]

GR.
26/8/94

NOTE FOR THE ~~CHIEF~~ SECRETARY.

Please see the letter of the D.P.I read with G.O. No. 340 d. 7.6.98 (Edg 73).
The D.P.I. states that a net saving (of Rs 3,500) would result from his proposals
The present sum required is Rs. 2140.
I had to wait for the original of the G.O. which was in the C.O. of Engg. File. Hence the delay in answering the question.

The draft requires alteration/ correction to the above - HT 28/8/94 VS

[G / 25]

23-7-95.

Ed Department.

C. Nos 890, 1090 & 1122 of 95

FOR ORDERS.

In case 890, the muhammadan students' association brings to the notice of Govt that certain managers of Schools now demand full fees from muhammadans and apparently requests that they may be prevented from doing so; In case 1090, the D.P.I. to whom the petition was referred for remarks, states that the request of the association cannot be complied with as it is not in accordance with either the existing School fee notification or the one that preceded it. Under the existing notification managers of Schools under private management are at liberty to charge any fees they please and so far the first part of the Director's statement is correct. His further statement that the request is not in accordance with the old Scho

The request in the present form is not reasonable; but in the limited form I have suggested here viz. in case of poor muhammadans and to be paid from Provincial funds.

25
20/1/96

I have written in the limited sense I think in the accompanying draft and will be returned herewith by Monday next.

22/1/96

I think the hon. Mr Bliss is right in principle.

1 Feb

fee notification in force down to the close of 1891 does not appear to be correct. He states that the old notification certainly allowed managers to admit muhammadan pupils at half the prescribed rates but did not prevent them from charging higher rates if they thought fit. This latter part of the statement, it is submitted, is ~~wholly~~ incorrect. Art 5 of the notification appended to G.O. No 23 Ed. 8th January 87 expressly states that schools receiving aid from public funds shall not be at liberty to refuse admission to pupils for whom Govt has laid down a favourable rate. Under the old notifications managers were thus practically bound to admit muhammadan pupils at half rates & therefore the request of the association is in accordance with the old notification. The present school fee notification does not apply to schools under private management.

If Govt is of opinion that muhammadans should continue to enjoy the privilege even in aided schools, the best way of giving effect to the wish would be by adding a condition to the Grant-in-aid Code binding managers of schools to admit muhammadans and backward classes at the favourable rates sanctioned by Govt.

Should any thing be said in reference to para 2 of the D.P.I's letter?

The rate of school fees for muhammadans

FOR ORDERS.

Hon'ble Mr Grose

Yes, but there were no minimum rates & under Sec the higher rates may not be charged.

[C. 25] 300—5-10-95

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

This representation is really a book of nothing. It has probably got the tip from some one connected with the Mahomedan Education Committee. In the Office parlance what I thought a diversion to female studies with thanks & a reduction of 1/3 rates. There is I submit no valid reason for the Mahomedan of the petitioning Association who are carrying with it any weight; "Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera" is a maxim which the Mahomedans in Southern India does not at all appreciate: he wants everything done for him and will not do anything himself. Govt. has I submit done enough for him and should do no more barring perhaps doing what the madrasa is put into better order as an Educational Establishment than it apparently is. I should myself

myself whether even if it were
made a thoroughly good school
this would have any appreciable
effect upon the advance of Mahomed-
-an Education. They will talk
but do nothing. The real Key
upon the progress of Education
amongst Mahomedans is the
Islamic and its pernicious influences.
People however have not the
honesty to say so

LO
14/11/95.

FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE. 6.9.E

RECD 26-2-96.
Encln. 25-2-96
Encl. to Ed. Consl. 265.

Duplt
26.II.96.

Unnida Bagh
Madras 25th:
February 1896.

Her Highness Nawab Khair-
Unnisa Begum Sahiba presents
her compliments to Colonel
N. S. Stewart, Paymaster, Car-
-natic stipendo and in reply
to his letter dated 15th: February
1896, No: 75, has the pleasure to
inform him and thanks the
Government who are now anxious
for improving the Existing facili-
-ties in Madras and the Presi-
-dency generally for the Education
of the Muhammadans, one of them
consists in the Strengthening and
Extending the madrasa-i-Anzam.

2. That the sole object of Her High-
-ness's late husband in Establish-
-ing the said madrasa in 1852

was that some of the Muhamma-
-dans and members of the Car-
-natic family who were against
the English Education to allow
their sons freely to cultivate
their English knowledge. And
this Highness lived a little
longer the said institution
would have become a College.

3. That Her Highness has no
objection to place the said
institution in her present resi-
-dence Unda Bagh; but Her
Highness's cordial desire is
that the Raokkay Cram building
which is opposite to it and
which belonged to her late hus-
-band be obtained for her to
reside. It is the only suitable
house next to Unda Bagh on
mount Road.

Seal of H.H. Nawab Khair-
Unnisa Begum Sahiba of the
Carnatic

(1896)

No. 134 of 1896.

From

H.H. Nawab Khair-un-nissa Begum Sahiba

Dated 25th February 1896.
Read 26th February 1896.

Stating that she has no objection to grant Unda Bagh for the purpose of its being placed in the hands of the Educational Committee and wishes that "Rashid & Ibrahim" be Members in Place of Mount Road to be erased for St. St—

No. 88 of 1896.

Paymaster Carnatic Stipends
Office, Chepauk 26th February 1896.

From,

Colonel H.S. Stewart, D.S.C.,
Paymaster Carnatic Stipends,
Chepauk

To,

The Honorable J. F. Price, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to your demi-official note in Re: "Unda Bagh" I have the honor to forward herewith a letter in original received from Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nissa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H.S. Stewart
Colonel.
Paymaster Carnatic Stipends,
Chepauk.

Political (1896) Department.

From

The Laymaster,
Jamatic Stipends
Sheopak.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 FEB 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 26th February
Received } 1896.

No. 88 of 1896.
Enc: 1.

Forwards a letter received from Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Lahiba

---

86: 13-2-96 Lui
766: 14-9-95 u abst
755: 12-9-95 u
696: 17-8-95 u
453: 30-5-95 u abst
286: 13-4-95 u
387: 9-5-98
885: 22-11-94 u abst
860: 12-11-94 ngl
128: 28-2-94 Lui
207: 27-3-93 u
149: 18-2-92 u
938: 30-12-91 SC
214: 11-3-90 Lui
492: 14-7-86 u
408: 19-1-96 u
822: 30-12-85.
6: 21-11-85 ngl Lui
507: 14-8-85 SC

286: 13-4-95 Lui
860: 12-11-94 SC

(1896) Department.

From C. F. Mac Carkie Esqr.
The Private Secretary to the
Right Honorable the Governor.

To Chief
The Secretary to Government,
Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
7 MAR 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 5th } March 1896.
Received 7/3

Enclosure.—

Subject.
Telegram
Transfers a ~~petition~~ from the town
Kazi of Cuddapa regarding
the Government orders
regarding Muhammadan
Boarding School

File with this papers on the
Subject.

Telegram

Petition from the town Kazi of Madura.

DATED 4th March 1896

Chief

TRANSFERRED to the Secretary to Government,

Department, for disposal.

(By Order.)

for Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

5 March 1896.

T—14.

Class. 2 INDIAN TELEGRAPH. Monthly Local No.

To Station Fort St. Geo. From Station Madura

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION.
24	4	12	15	

To (Person) Private Secretary of the Governor

From (Person) Town Kazi

1 of

2 Rahamadans of

3 Madura request

4 Lord Wenlock to

5 sanction Rahamadan

6 boys day School recom=

7 =mendation before

8 departing. x

9

10

11

12 Disposal

13 Sd/- [illegible]

14 570.

RECD. FROM	L. N.	SENT TO	L. N.
AT Hrs.	Mts. By	AT Hrs.	Mts. By

Date Postmaster.

GUINDY X 4 MA 96

Madras,

Ky Collector's Office

March 1896.

Esquire

ctor of Madras.

Esquire,

I. C. S.,

Madras.

di Proceedings / Land

28. February 1896 —

Endorsement Ref.

Instant I have

follows: —

nown as "Maclean's

Gardens" stands on Survey Nos: 454 of

Nungambakam and is covered by R. T.

Certificate Nos: 179 dated 8. April 1868 in

the name of Krishna Doss Balamukun

Doss whose property it continues to be.

The extent of it as per certificate is —

Cawr. grds. Sq. Yds.

16 — 7 — 1483 3/4.

3. There are on the land a large

upstairs Bungalow and a small one, stables

and

RATES OF CHARGE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The address (including name of Sender, and name and residence of Addressee) is transmitted free.

	First 8 words.	Each additional word.	
Deferred Message	... 8 Annas	... 1 Anna.	A group of 5 or less figures is reckoned as one word.
Ordinary "	... 1 Rupee	... 2 Annas.	
Urgent "	... 2 Rupees	... 4 Annas.	

No charge for delivery within a distance of 5 Miles.

ent,

sal.

for Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
5 December 1896.

Endorsement

Madras,
Deputy Collector's Office
7. March 1896.

No: 285/D.

From

B. H. Chester Esquire
Deputy Collector of Madras.

To

W. P. Austin Esquire,
I. C. S.,
Collector of Madras.

Sir,

In returning Board's Proceedings / Land Revenue / ero: 1014 Misc: dated 28. February 1896 — forwarded to me with your Endorsement Reg ero: 153/G+B. of the 2nd Instant I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. The building known as "Madeleine Gardens" stands on Survey ero: 454 of Nungambakam and is covered by R. T. certificate ero: 179 dated 8. April 1868 in the name of Krishna Doss Balamukun Doss whose property it continues to be. The extent of it as per certificate is — Cawn grd: Sq. Ft.
16 - 7 - 1483 3/4.

3. There are on the land a large upstairs Bungalow and a small one, stable and

and out houses. It is occupied by H. H. Nawab Hydunnissa Begum who pays a monthly rent of Rs 300/- for it.

4. The present market value of the property calculated on the selling price of similar land at the locality may be taken

1. Value of 3 Cawnies of land facing the Mount Road at Rs 800/- a ground	Rs 57,600
2. Value of 13 Cawnies 7 grds. 1483 sq ft. adjoining Binny's Road at Rs 400/- a ground	Rs 127,800
3. Value of Buildings which at the lowest estimate may be taken at	Rs 30,000
	Rs 2,15,400

at Rs 2,15,400/- as detailed in the margin. The property is bounded on the south by Mount Road and on the west by Binny's Road and extends upto the river Cooum on the north. The land facing the Mount Road may be taken as worth about Rs 800/- a ground while that on the side of Binny's Road is not so valuable and may be estimated at only about half the above rate or at Rs 400/- a ground. The portion facing the Mount Road may be taken at 3 Cawnies and the rest adjoins the Binny's Road. If the 15 per cent allowed by law is added to the above value the total cost of acquiring the property will amount to Rs 2,15,400 + 32,300 = 2,47,700.

5. If on the other hand the market value is calculated on the rent value of the building it will be far less than the above figure. Ordinarily for buildings it would be fair to capitalize the value at 6 percent on the net rentals. But in the present instance even if the capitalized value is calculated at 3 percent per annum which is about the net rate of interest on Government paper it amounts to only Rs 99500 or one lakh in round figures as shown in the margin.

Annual Rent value at Rs 300 a month ..	Rs 3600
deduct.	
Municipal tax at 15 1/4 % ..	Rs 550
Quit rent	Rs 65 615
Net amount of Rent	Rs 2985
Capitalized value of the above at 3% per annum ..	Rs 99500

6. But in the present case the rent paid appears to be comparatively low. This may be due to the unwillingness of the owner to disturb the present occupant who, it appears, has been residing here for about the last twenty years. I may mention here that the premises opposite to this viz Survey No 33 of Triplicane belonging to the mother of H. H. the Prince of Arcot is only 3-5-1073 in Extent and it was till the end of last year occupied by the Madras Survey Central office at a monthly rent of Rs 300 and that it was shifted from there as the owner wanted a rent of Rs 400 for it. Both the buildings and the compound in this case are far less Extensive than those of Macleans' gardens. It is also stated that for the said property (Survey No 33 of Triplicane) one lakh of Rupees was offered by the authorities of the Madras Club about

7 years ago and that the owner declined to sell it for that price.

7. It seems to me therefore that compensation considerably Exceeding one lakh may have to be paid if the Maelcanes garden property is to be acquired under the Land acquisition act.

I have &c
(Sd) B. H. Chester
by Collector.

True copy
Reeves
Ag Secretary.

1896
6
Ethel
1
378

1896
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Enclosure in
Covering letter dated
No.

3,000
27-11-95.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 9th March 1896,

No. 1140 Mis. / Routine.

READ the following Indorsement of W. Stratin, Esqr., Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, No. 571 dated 7th March 1896.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue with reference to Board's Proceedings No. 1014 mis: dated 28th February 1896.

Resolution:- Submitted to Government with reference to its order No. 766 / 21-2-96 mis: Rev:

2. The Board believes that a compensation of one lakh of rupees would be more than sufficient for the property in question - It is understood that the property on the south side of the Commander in Chief's road was recently purchased by messrs Spencer and Co for Rs 35,000.

/True extract/

To the Secretary to Govt K.D.
with 1 Dg & 1 Dg letter

Reeves
Ag: Secretary

Revenue (1896.) Dept.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

Endt No. 617 R

Transferred to the Educational Department with reference to its Progs: no. 86 dy 13. 2. 1896.

Gibson.
Secretary to Govt.

Rec. 9/3 — En 1

Proceedings, dated 9th March 1896.

No. 1140 Mis Routine.

Subject.

Submitting to Government report from the Collector of Madras regarding the probable cost of acquiring the property known as "Maclean's Gardens"

Fort St George
14th March 1896.

Read 17/3
Repd 18/3 96

P. I. O.

Read 19/3.

[G. 24.] 2,000-5-10-95.

Ed - DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O, dated 189, No.

Again G.O., dated 189, No.

Current No. 378 of 1895, dated , from

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

Reference 1144 dy 21-3-96

ORDER.

In continuation of Go. 86 Ed 13-2-96
the Collector of Madras will be requested in the Rev. Dept. to report at a very early date the rent for which the owners of "Umda Bagh" would lease it to the Madrassa-i-Azam.

(2) Whether there are any sites in the neighbourhood of the Triplicane Beach Road, Vallajah Road, Wall's Road, or Pycroft's road, or at the back of the residence of the Prince of Arcot, or of the Buckingham Hotel which would be suitable for the erection of buildings for the Madrassa & a hostel attached to it. Should any such site appear to be available a sketch plan of it with measurements + an approximate estimate of its value if acquired should also be submitted.

To the Rev Depte
dated 21/3/96

20 ± Go 21/3/96 from ordrs in Go. 86 Ed 13-2-96

Site for Madrasa in Agam.

FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

Reference No. 644
21. 3. 96

هُوَ القَادِرُ العَلِیمُ

بہ پیشگی وصول ہوے بغیر اخبار جاری نہ ہوگا

بہ بیت ۔ سالانہ سے روپیہ کلدائمی پرچہ ۲/

مخبر دکن

ہفتہ وار ۔ جلد ۲ ۔ پنجشنبہ ۔

THE MUKHBIR-I-DECCAN

جلد ۲ | ۱۰ شوال سنہ ۱۳۱۳ ہجری مطابق ۲۶ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۹۶ عیسوی موافق ۲۲ اردی بہشت سنہ ۱۳۰۵ فصلی | شمارہ ۱۳

SECRETARY
30. MAR. 1896
OF MADRAS

نظم

حسب حال زمانہ

(از جناب سید محمد حیات الحسن صاحب ضیؔ عطرت از موان)

ہم خفا ہندوستان سے وہ ہماری ماں تو ہے
اور ملکو ہمن پھر ہے ہماری ماں تو ہے

سب نے کہلا دے کہ نہ کوسی کو قبول
کہیے پھر یا کیا کرو اگر پیچاری اندون

اوسکو جانے کہ سبب سے نیر تعلیم کی
ہو رہی ہے یہ طرح ملکو ہمن ہماری اندون

کر رہے ہیں آہ و بکا ہند کے بیمار مر
کون سنتا ہے کسی کی آہ و زاری اندون

کم سنی میں شادیا بچو کی ہونا فخر ہے
ہے یہی ہم لوگ ہیں سب سے بھاری اندون

قرض لیکر شادیو میں خرچ کرنا فرض ہے
اک ہمن کرتی ہے دم پھر ضد ہماری اندون

قرض لیکر نام ہی کا کوئی لیتا نہیں
نا دہندی کا مرض پھیلا ہے بھاری اندون

شادیان ہیوو نکی کرنا عیب سمجھا ہی مگر
عیب تن داخل نہیں ہے رنڈیکاری اندون

دختر زنکی شادیان اور ڈھونڈ لیکر زر کرین
عمر بھر رقی ہیں وہ اوبیچاری اندون

راشی ظالم کو کہتے ہیں عقیل و ہوشیار
سادہ لوحی کا ہے ہماری اندون

جہل سے چودہ صدیہ ہیں پہنچان اڑ گیا
عقل سے تو ہی ہے ہر جا ہماری اندون

کوئی متو جہ نہیں ہوتا ہے کسیطرف
گھر ندی اندون

لولڈ مشن کو کبھی کرتی نہیں اچھا ہماں
لاکھ گر کوشی کرو معذاری اندون

ان سے فیشن جنہیں یورپ کی قسم اچھی ہوا
ہے وہ کہ رہی ہیں ہندو ہتیاری اندون

تجھ پہ بھی حب وطن ہو فرض سن کھ عطرتا
کرنے جو ملک کی خدمتگذاری اندون

دیگر

دو جو بیٹھیں اکٹھا تو چار کڑور ہمن ہیں
اور ملکو ہمن کسی سے تو کمتر ہی نہیں

نیچری بنے ہیں سمجھو ہمن مفاد دنیوی
قائل تدبر ہیں نہ غیر کو سمجھتے کچھ

ہند ہمن ہیں ابتدا سے دور چار کی تمام ہمن
سود کھانا بنگ سی سمجھو ہمن اس کل

موچھ داڑھی بنوٹ کر گایا بجانے لگے
پیس سے صاحب لوگ ہمن اور صاحب قدم

شعر گوئی کا ہوا قصبا تیون کو حوصلہ
بنگلے جراح اطالو و جالبوس دھم

خوشنودی خدا ون کو میسر ہی نہیں نا ان جو ہمن
رہی ہے اک فقط فاقے کی لذت آجکل

ہستعانہ گر کسی کے جبر کا کوئی کرے (ق) ہو کے ماجز ہیں حکام عدالت آجکل
دونو پیر جوانہ کا خوف ہے سے یاد کے قابل ضوابط کی ہو مرمت آجکل

جائیں جس جلسہ میں غیبت اور نیچا کا خوب سے شیطان کی جاری ہدایت آجکل
کاذبی سو صدا اہل مدی پر ہے بشر مضحکہ سمجھیں اگر کیجے نصیحت آجکل

جھوٹ کو سچ سچ کو ٹال جنکا کرنا کام ہے
برا نہیں کہ خوب جمی ہو وکالت آجکل

گر ہزار و میں کوئی اہل سخا ہو کے بشر
او سپہ بس اسراف کی لگتی ہے تہمت آجکل

پیر خمار

مراسلہ از نیلور

جناب (تسلیم) ضلع نیلور کے ہندوؤں کے ہاتھوں مسلمانوں کی دردناک حالت لکھی جاتی ہے براہ مہربانی آپ درج اخبار فرماکے ممنون کیجیے گا ۔

یہاں قدیم سے ہنود اور اہل اسلام میل جول سے بسر کرتے تھے عشرہ محرم میں دسہرہ واقع ہوتا تھا تو ہنود بیرون قلعہ و مسلمان اندرون قلعہ اپنے اپنے رسوم ادا کرتے تھے چنانچہ سرکاری رکارڈ میں بھی یہ بات داخل ہے ۔ اسکے سوائے جامع مسجد کی گلی سے ہنود کا کوئی جلوس عادتاً گذرتا تھا اسپر بھی سرکاری رکارڈ گواہ ہے چنانچہ اُنکی تعلیمیں بھی اہل اسلام کے پاس موجود ہیں دو چار سال قبل جب دسہرہ محرم ایک ساتھ آیا ہنود خلاف عادت عمل پیرا ہوے ۔ مسلمانوں کی ممانعت سے حسب عادت عمل کرنیکا حکم سرکار سے ملا چنانچہ رکارڈ میں موجود ہے جسے دونوں فریق میں عداوت پیدا ہوگئی ۔ پھر دو سال پیشتر ہنودنے اپنے دسہرہ میں پیشتر

انگلستان اور ٹرکی

اکثر اخبارات بالخصوص ہمارا اسلامی ہیرالڈ (المبشر المصری) اتنک اس امر پر ہین کہ یہ دو نو ملک قدیمی دوست اور قدیم مگر ۲ مارچ کے ویسل مین ہمنے اس قیاس کو صاف طور پر ظاہر کردیا ہے کہ جنگ کریمیا دو نو سلطنتون کے ایک دوسرے کی نسبت خیال ہون تو ہون (اگرچہ ہمین ہوتے کی اول الذکر سلطنت کی طرف سے خود غرضی ہوتی ہے) لیکن اسکے بعد قطعی یہ کیفیت نہ واقعات بتا رہے ہین کہ صورت تعلقات ہوتی گئی۔ ہان قدرتی رفاقت سے اگر یہ دو نو سلطنتون کی ضروری اور اہم اغراض قیام اس امر کا مقتضی ہے کہ دو نو ہم بنی رہین تو اس سے کسی کو انکار نہین ہوسکتا مین دو نو سلطنتون کے بہی خواہون کو لازم نہ صرف دو نو سلطنتون کے دلون مین مستد ذہن نشین کئے جانے کی کوشش کرین بلکہ اور کشیدگی کو رفع کرکے وہی مخلصانہ اور جو ہر دو کے قیام اور استحکام کے لئے لازمی ہے قائم کردین۔ یہ ظاہر ہے کہ موجودہ کے پیدا کرنے مین سلطان المعظم نے ابتدا خود گورنمنٹ انگلشیہ نے بعض کو تو اندیشہ وہ پالیسی اختیار کرلی جس سے بتدریج معاملہ پکڑ گیا اور رشتۂ مودت مین اسطرح کا اگرچہ دو تین مین کہ اب تھوڑے کئے اسکا تمثیل اور سلجھنا مشکل محال ہوگیا ہے۔ انگریزون نے سلطانی مقبوضات علی الخصوص مصر کو یکبعد دیگرے اپنے قبضہ مین کرلینے پر ہی اکتفا بمصداق مال مفت دل بیرحم عثمانی ممالک پر ہاتھ بھی شروع کردیا جو ایک سچے دوست نہین۔ جن پر قابو چھٹا وہ تو تبختر سے اور جہان اس نہین چل سکتا تھا اُنکے دلوانے کا خصوصاً مکن نہین۔

کرلیا۔ جنگ روم و روس کے بعد جسقدر کمی سلطنت عثمانیہ مین ہوئی اسکا باعث بہت کچھ انگلستان کی عنایت تھی کہ اگر انگلستان کی مخالفت نہ ہوتی تو روس کو ہرگز یہ مقبوضات جو اُس نے غصب کر رکھے ہین اُسے واپس کردے تو اعلیٰ حضرت سلطان المعظم کے دل سے تمام کدورتین دور ہوجائین اور اسکے بعد ہی اُنکی طرف سے دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا جائے۔ اور اگر اُس نے مصر کو بھی ہاتھ سے دینا نہ چاہا اور اٹلی کی بھی وہ سب عہد نامون کو طاق پر دھرا رہے دیگا۔ لیکن بصورت دیگر اگر اُس نے مصر کو بھی ہاتھ سے دینا نہ چاہا اور اٹلی کی بھی کامیاب ہوسکے بلکہ ہم یہ کہسکتے ہین کہ ایسے ناقص استعداد کے زیر تربیت رہکر متعلمین کالویرا امتحانون کو پاس کرنا خود ایک دشوار امر ہے۔ اگر مدرسے کے گذشتہ چند سال کے نتائج کی چھان بین کی جائے تو اس ہماری رائے کی تصدیق آسانی سے ہوجائیگی۔ کیا یہ ممکن ہے کہ "ایک نیم حکیم" کے پاس ایک صعب نکسوے والا مریض جائے اور پھر اُس سے کافی اور تشفی بخش علاج کی امید رکھے؟ الغرض ہماری رائے مین مدرسے کے موجودہ اساتذہ کے اسٹاف کی ترمیم کی سخت ضرورت ہے۔ جبتک اعلیٰ لائق فائق استاد لویر مدارج کے لئے بھی مامور نہ ہونگے سالانہ امتحانون کے نتائج ہرگز خاطر خواہ نہو سکینگے۔

گو ناظم مدرسہ مسٹر بور ایک لائق آفیسر ہین لیکن اُنکی طرز تعلیم اور آئین کارگزاری سے مدرسے کو جو اتنک فائدہ پہنچا ہے وہ محتاج بیان نہین ہے۔ اُنکی جاے پر ہم ایک ایسے یوروپین لائق جفاکش ناظم کو ضرور پسند کرینگے جو اپنے لوازم خدمت کی ادائی مین علیحدہ سرگرم رہے اور طلباء سے بھی پوری محنت لینے مین قاصر نہ نکلے۔

مدرسے کی ترقی کے لئے اور ایک تجویز جو ہمارے پیش نظر ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ متعلمین کے لئے ترغیبی ہوا کرے مقرر ہون۔ اس سے ضرور فوراً یہ نتیجہ نکل آئیگا کہ تیز طبع متعلمین جو بُعد مسافت اور غربت کی وجہ سے اور اور مدرسون کو جاتے ہین وہ اِدھر ہی رجوع ہوجائینگے لیکن یہ کام سب سے زیادہ سنگین ہے اور دو چار آدمی کی سعی سے نہین طے ہوسکیگا وہ خصوصاً اُمرا اور معتقد حضرات اور عموماً قوم کی ہمت پر موقوف ہے۔ اگر مساعی جمیلہ کام مین لائے جائین اور سارے افراد قوم ادنی اعلیٰ تک اس قومی کام مین دل کھولکر کامی مدد دین تو یہ مشکل امر آسان ہوجائیگا۔ لیکن اس کام مین جفاکشی استقلال اور والی سعی درکار ہے لیکن اُسکے برخلاف ہماری دوسری تجاویز کی تعمیل کے لئے نوری کارروائی ہونی چاہئے جو اگر کسی جماعت خاص اہل اسلام کی جانب سے وقوع پذیر ہو تو اُسکی زیادہ وقعت کا باعث ہوگا۔

کاون کا بیڑا انہین اُٹھا سکتی اور اگر اس سوال کا جواب نفی مین دے تو اُسکا وجود پھر کسلئے؟ ہمارا یہ خیال ہے کہ جو انجمین دنیوی اغراض کی تکمیل کی نیت سے قائم ہوتی ہین اُنکا پہلا فریضہ تعلیم کی ترقی سے ضرور متعلق رہنا چاہئے۔

کچھ جانتے ہو قوم کا کیون خستہ حال ہے
تعلیم کے نہونے کا سارا وبال ہے۔

اطالیہ اور فرانس۔

مدت سے جو کدورت کہ اٹالی اور فرانس مین حادث تھی وہ چند روز سے روبتخفیف ہوی۔ مثل سابق کے یکدم تک موافقت پیدا ہوگئی تھی۔ جب یہ خبر مشہور ہوی کہ بجائے حکمران حبش لشکر کاہ اٹالی پر فوجکشی کر رہا ہے تو اٹالی بے پروائی سے یہ سمجھ گیا کہ زمانہ گذشتہ کی طرح اہل حبش سیاہ رنگ پابرہنہ ہین اُنکے سلاح جنگی وہی برچھا و کمان سیف و سنان ہین۔ جب فریقین کا مقابلہ مقام آمبالاجی مین واقع تو اٹالی جان گئے کہ یہ غلط خیال تھا اور مقابلہ مین بیسیا ہوئے۔ اُنہین معلوم ہوگیا کہ اہل حبش ایک بھاری فوج ساٹھ ہزار کی جو جدید لوبل بندوقون سے مسلح ہے تیار رکھتے ہین۔ پس اس شکست کی خفت مٹانے کے لئے جو بالکل متصور نہین کہنے لگے کہ حبشیون کو اس قسم کی جدوجہد مین بجز فرانس کے کسینے مدد ہے بلکہ لشکر حبش مین فرانسیسی تو بچی ہین۔ بس یہی بات فرانس و اٹالی مین مکرر بحدیہ خصومت کا باعث ہوی۔ روم کے اخبارون نے فرانس کے حق مین بدگوئی شروع کردی۔ چونکہ ان دونون دولتون کی سازش منافع انگلستان کے منافی ہے اسلئے وہان کے اخبار بھی اس خصومت کی آگ بھڑکانے کے لئے پنکھا جھلنے لگے۔ اخبار لندن ٹیمس روم کے اطلاعات کے موجب اس خصومت کے بارے مین گفتگو کرتا ہوا کہتا ہے کہ اہل اٹالی بھی خیال کرتے ہین جب اہل حبش قلعہ مقالا پر قابض ہوجائین تو اٹالی اپنے مقابل فرانس کو مخالف سمجھیگا نہ حبش کو۔ آجکل تو یہی بات آگے آئی مقالا پر جبش قابض ہوگئے اٹالی کی عداوت فرانس سے بشدت بڑھ چلی۔ بدگوئی صراحۃً و کنایۃً ہو رہی ہے۔

مخبر دکن مدراس
پنجشنبہ ۲۶ مارچ ۱۸۹۶ء

مدرسۂ اعظم مدراس۔

ہم نے اپنے کسی پچھلے شمارے مین مدرسۂ اعظم کی موجودہ افسوسناک حالت پر بحث کرتے ہوے یہ بیان کیا تھا کہ اُسکی یہ حالت خصوصاً اُمرا اور عموماً سرپرستان قوم کی کامل غفلت و بے اعتنائی سے ظہور پذیر ہوی ہے اور یہ کہ اگر انکی توجہ اُسکی جانب اب بھی بمبذول ہوجائے تو اُسکی اصلاح اور ترقی دشوار نہوگی ہم نے بقا بالطوالت کے خوف سے اس مدرسے کے بعض اور ترقی کے اسباب پر گفتگو کرنے سے اپنے قلم کو روک لیا تھا۔ مگر اب ہمین اُنکی نسبت اپنے ریمارکس ہدیۂ ناظرین کرنے کے لئے قابو ملا ہے۔

یہ امر سب کے پاس مسلم ہے کہ ہر ایک درخت کی عمدگی اُسکے پھلون سے معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ نیز بدستور ہر ایک تعلیم کی خوبی اُسکے طلباء کے سالانہ امتحانون کے نتائج سے دریافت ہوسکتی ہے۔ جب یہ نتائج اس محک پر ٹھیک معلوم نہین دینگے تو یہ یقیناً مستنبط ہوجائیگا کہ مدرسے کی کارروائی مین جن جن سے کوئی اسا خلل واقع ہے جسکا رفع کرنا اُسکے انتظام کو تشفی بخش کرنے کے لئے ضروری ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ہم یہ کہے بغیر نہین رہسکتے کہ مدرسے کی کارروائی کا خواطر خواہ ہونا اس خلل کے رفع کے وابستہ نہین ہے بلکہ ہمارے حسب منشا اگر تشفی بخش انتظام ہونا مطلوب ہو تو ہمین کوئی ایسی ترمیمات کرنی ہونگی جو ضروریات زمانہ کے لحاظ کرتے ناگزیر ہین۔ لیکن اس موقع پر ہمین یہ کہنا ضروری ہے کہ اُن ترمیمات مین سے ہرگز ہماری یہ ترمیم نہین ہے کہ مدرسۂ اعظم موجودہ مقام سے منتقل ہوکر عمدہ باغ یا اسی احاطے کے کسی اور مکان مین جیسا کہ محمدن ایجوکیشنل بورڈ نے رائے دی ہے قائم کیا جاے۔ ہم بہت افسوس کرتے ہین کہ موجودہ مکان کو مدرسے کی بُری حالت کی ایک اہم وجہ ثابت کرکے ہز ایکسیلنسی گورنر اور ایجوکیشنل بورڈ نے گورنمنٹ کو یہ صلاح دی ہے کہ مدرسہ عمدہ باغ یا دیسی ہی کسی اور جگہ مین قائم کیا جاے جس سے بورڈ کو یقین ہے

کہ وہ ضرور ترقی
اتفاق نہین کہ تین عورتین اور چار بچے ضائع ہوگئے
اگر مدرسہ محمد
ہو تو فوراً
جس سے مدرسہ سو کے درمیان پھوس کے گھر جل گئے
کہ ایکیکنیہ
ہوگئے ہین۔ مال جو ضائع
اندازہ ایک لاکھ اور اسی ہزار کے قریب
شاید اسکی
ہے کہ گذشتہ بیس سال مین ایسی آگ
ہے جو حیرت انگیز نہین ہوا تھا۔

صاحب کو اوڈریس

کل کا روز
رہا تو حضرت
ہماری عرضداشت
درسے کے۔ یہ کو پیش کیا جس مین اپنے فریق کی شکایتون
صرف یہ بھائے اُس نے کئی امور کی نسبت سرکار سے
کیا جائے جو جناب گورنر صاحب نے ایک تشفی بخش
ضرور وہ ہے ان شکایتون کی نسبت تحقیق کرو ایک

ایک بھار
ہان اگرچہ انجمن مذکور کی جانب سے
صورت
کیا ایسے کہ مسٹر ہنسمین روورنڈ لارنس روورنڈ
لیکن بات مارائین سامی مسٹر جوسف روورنڈ مسٹر پیٹر
اگر ہم جب
تکرین تو
حالات
رصاحب نے بڑے خلق کے ساتھ ادا کیا۔

اہل اسلام
ن جو فساد حال مین برپا ہوا تھا اُسکے ہرجانہ
بند کئے

کمیشن کانسل کے لئے ..... ۲۵۰۰۰ روپے
بالا راے
کی نسبت
ہے۔ تیسرے
عرضداشت
امور مین
ہے
والسرائے
یہ ایک
انتظام
اور تعلیم
کا پیدا کیا رہتا ہو چونکہ وہ مکمل
کسی ہی ہے کہ ایک قرضہ دینے کے متعلق
کمیشن کا ہوا وہ نہ کہ بانک

انگلستان اور ٹرکی۔

اکثر اخبارات بالخصوص ہمارا اسلامی مصری ہمعصر کوشش ہیرلڈ (البشیر المصری) ابتک اس امر پر اصرار کئے جاتے ہیں کہ یہ دونو ملک قدیمی دوست اور قدرتی رفیق ہیں مگر ۲ مارچ کے وکیل میں ہمنے اس قیاس کو غلط ثابت کرکے صاف طور پر ظاہر کردیا ہے کہ جنگ کریمیا کے وقت ان دونو سلطنتوں کے ایک دوسرے کی نسبت دوستانہ خیال ہون تو ہون (اگرچہ ہمین ہوتے کی رفاقت بھی اول الذکر سلطنت کی طرف سے خودغرضی پر مبنی معلوم ہوتی ہے) لیکن اسکے بعد قطعی یہ کیفیت نہین رہی بلکہ واقعات بتا رہے ہین کہ صورت تعلقات اسکے برعکس ہوتی گئی۔ مان قدرتی رفاقت سے اگر یہ مراد رکھی جائے کہ دونو سلطنتون کی ضروری اور اہم اغراض کا قیام اس امر کا مقتضی ہے کہ دونو باہم کی ان دو قالب ہی رہین تو اس سے کسی کو انکار نہین ہو سکتا۔ بمصورت مین دونو سلطنتون کے بہی خواہون کو لازم ہے کہ وہ نہ صرف دونو سلطنتون کے دلون مین متذکرہ بالا امر کے ذہن نشین کئے جانے کی کوشش کرین۔ بلکہ موجودہ رنجش اور کشیدگی کو رفع کرکے وہی مخلصانہ اور گرمجوشی جو ہر دو کے قیام اور استحکام کے لئے لازمی ہے قائم کردین۔ یہ ظاہر ہے کہ موجودہ نزاع کے پیدا کرنے مین سلطان المعظم نے ابتدا نہین کی بلکہ خود گورنمنٹ انگلشیہ نے بعض کو تہ اندیشانہ کے کیے مین اگر وہ پالیسی اختیار کرلی جس سے بتدریج معاملہ اسقدر طول پکڑ گیا اور رشتۂ مودت مین اسطرح کا کھچاؤ پیدا ہوگیا کہ اب تھوڑے کئے اسکا سمٹنا اور سلجھنا مشکل کیا قریبًا محال ہوگیا ہے۔ اگر برون نے سلطانی مقتضات کو بکلی نظرانداز کرکے اپنے قبضہ مین کر لینے پر ہی اکتفا نہین کیا بلکہ بمصداق مال مفت دل بیرحم غثمانی ممالک کا اور زکو ہنا بھی شروع کردیا جو ایک سچے دوست سے ہرگز ممکن نہین۔ جن پر قابو چڑھا وہ تو بہتیرے اور ہیں پر سرست نہین چل سکتا تھا کہ دلوا دینے کا خفیہ طور سے وعدہ لیا۔ جنگ روم و روس کے بعد جسقدر کہ سلطنت عثمانیہ نے ترقی کی اسکا باعث بہت کچھ انگلستان کی عنایت سمجھنا چاہیے

۱۸۷۸ء مین خود جزیرۂ قبرس دیا یا تو ساتھ ہی صوبجات بوسنیا۔ ہرزیگونا۔ آسٹریا کو دلا دیئے اور غیر مصفوح بالوم روس کی نذر کردیا۔ ۱۸۸۱ء مین صوبہ تھسلی یونان کو دیا ۱۸۸۲ء مین خود مصر پر قبضہ کرلیا۔ جسکی وجہ سے نوبیا اور سوڈان بھی آزاد ہوگئے اور جب دیکھا کہ فرانس بھی طمع کا مُنہ کھولے ہوئی ہے۔ تو ہن سنگ بہ نقد دوقطعہ پر کارکنان سوئیز کے حوالے کردیا اور اسپر بھی جب وہ مل مین مزید کا شور مچانے لگا تو اسکے مقابلے کے لئے اسکے قدیمی مخالف اور اسکے پرانے دشمن دجمن کے رفیق اٹلی کو اپنے ساتھ گانٹھ کر مشرقی سوڈان کا ہندرگاہ مسوعہ اور معہ علاقۂ ملحقہ کے جو سوڈان کے آزاد ہوجانے کے بعد تک مصری گورنمنٹ یعنی سلطان المعظم کے تابع تھا اُسے دیدیا اور مغربی طرابلس (صوبہ سلطنت عثمانیہ) کے آئندہ کسی وقت دلا دینے کا وعدہ کرلیا۔ چنانچہ جو معاہدہ ہردو کے مابین قرار پایا اسکی عبارت حسب ذیل ہے۔ "انگلستان مصر مین جو کارروائی کرے اُسمین اٹلی اسکی امداد کریگا اور دول یوروپ کے روبرو جب کبھی تصفیۂ مصر کی بحث چھڑے وہ انگلستان کے حق مین رہے دیگا اور بعوض اسکے بحیرۂ قلزم کے سواحل کے اُن علاقجات پر جو فرانسیسی نوآبادی اریٹوک اور بندرگاہ مسوا کے درمیان ہین قابض ہوگا اور انگلستان ذمہ اُٹھاتا ہے کہ اگر طرابلس کے متعلق کبھی کوئی پولیٹکل سوال پیدا ہوا تو وہ اٹلی کی اس ملک پر قابض کرنے مین امداد کریگا۔ نیز انگلستان افریقہ کے مغربی ساحل پر بھی فوراً دیان قائم کرنے اور متصرف ہونے مین اٹلی کا معاون ہوگا۔" اب اس عہدنامہ کے پڑھنے کے بعد کوئی بھی عقلمند اس امر کے کہنے کی جرات نہین کریگا کہ انگلستان ٹرکی کا دوست تھا جس نے نہ خود ہی ٹرکی کے مختلف مقبوضات کو دبا لیا بلکہ اُسکا بہت سا حصہ اوروں کو بھی دیدیا۔ یہ کیفیت دیکھکر اور اسقدر بڑے نقصانات اُٹھاکر اگر گورنمنٹ عثمانیہ انگلستان سے بگڑ گئی تو اُس سے وہ کسی سمجھدار شخص کے نزدیک قابل ملامت نہین ہوسکتی اگر انگلستان آج چھ اپنی نیت درست کرلے اور ٹرکی کے مقبوضات جو اُس نے غضب کر رکھے ہین اُسے واپس کردے تو اعلیٰ حضرت سلطان المعظم کے دل سے تمام گذشتہ وہ سب عہدنامون کو طاق پر دھرا رہنے دیگا۔ لیکن بصورت دیگر اگر اُس نے مصر کو بھی ہاتھ سے دینا نہ چاہا اور اٹلی کی بھی رفع ہوسکتی ہین اور اسطرح دونو سلطنتون کے خیرخواہون کی خواہشات جو انکے کیدل بنانے کے متعلق ہین پوری ہوجائینگی۔ مگر مشکل تو یہ ہے کہ طمع ملک گیری اور بے انصافی کی پالیسی نے انگلستان کی آنکھین ایسی کچھ بند کر رکھی ہین کہ وہ اپنا نیک و بد اور نفع نقصان نہین سمجھ سکتا۔ مثل ہے کہ ایک زمیندار کی طرف سرکاری معاملہ بقایا مین پڑا ہوا تھا۔ محصل نے جو اُسکے گانون مین آیا ہوا تحصیل کا چپراسی اُسے بلانے کو بھیجا۔ زمیندار کی بیوی نے زر بقایا اُسکی دوپٹہ (پگڑی) مین باندہ دیا اور تاکید کردی کہ رقم بقایا جاتے ہی ادا کردینا ایسا نہ ہو محصل بے عزتی کرے اور مارے جوتون کے سر گنجا کردے۔ جب زمیندار محصل کے روبرو پیش ہوا تو لگا طرح طرح کے حیلے بھانے کرنے۔ عہدہ دار مذکور نے جب دیکھا کہ یہ کسی طرح نہین مانتا تو چوتڑیگا حکم دیا۔ ہائے پگار سنکر زمیندار کی عورت بھی وہان آپہنچی اور دو تھپڑ لگاکر کہنے لگی کہ کمبخت جب روپے ترے پاس موجود ہین تو کیون خواہ مخواہ بے عزت ہو رہا ہے۔ زمیندار نے کیا کچھ ہی کیون نہ ہو مین تو اپنے ہاتھ سے دینے کا نہین نوکر پگڑی مین سے کھولکر چاہے دیدے۔ یہی کیفیت انگلستان کی ہے کہ آرمینیا کے معاملہ مین بیجا دیکھا۔ ٹرانسوال اور وینیزویلا کے جھگڑون مین زک اُٹھائی۔ ہرجگہ مشکلات مین گھرا ہوا ہے مگر وہ ہے کہ بطوع و رغبت خود دادن کا صیغہ پڑھا ہی نہین۔ ٹرکی۔ روس فرانس جرمن سب کہہ رہے ہین کہ مصر خالی کردو مگر یہ مین کہ کان پر جون تک نہین چلتی۔ خبری نہین کہ کوئی کیا بک رہا ہے۔ لیکن ماکر آخر یہ پرا یا ملک وبال پیٹھے کی پالیسی ایک نہ ایک دن ضرور رنگ لائیگی اور نہایت خفت کے ساتھ مصر خالی کرنا پڑیگا۔ ورنہ اُن تمام مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑیگا جنکا اسوقت خاکہ کھینچا جارہا ہے اب وقت آگیا ہے کہ تخلیۂ مصر کا راز جلد منکشف ہوجائیگا۔ اگر اسکو مصر پر قبضہ رکھنا ہو تو ظن غالب ہے کہ بروے اُس معاہدہ کے جسکا ہمنے اوپر ذکر کیا ہے وہ افریقہ مین اٹلی کو جنیشون کے برخلاف ضرور امداد دیگا اور اگر وہ مصر کے خالی کردینے کی ٹھان چکا ہے تو پھر اسکی بلا سے اہل والون کو اذیقہ سے گانٹھ اُٹھا آجا اُٹھا جا

جزیرۂ مالٹا کو روس سے، فرانس اور الٹلی و اسپانیا سے بھی کچھ املاک حاصل کرچکے۔ فرانس کے بھاری انقلابات اور پروس اور آسٹریا و اٹالی کی جنگون اور روس کی آخر لڑائیون مین جو اُنہین کی چالون سے واقع ہوئین ایک دنیا بھر کے نقود اُنہون نے کمالیا آپ کسی دولت سے لڑے بھڑے بغیر ایک کو دوسرے سے لڑوا دیا اور آپ صفت فائز المرام ہوگئے اور نصف دنیا پر قبضہ کرلیا۔ منہ۔

برہما کے لئے چند روز کے آگے یہ افواہ آئی تھی کہ چیف کمشنر کی جاے مین لفٹنٹ گورنر مقرر ہوگا لیکن بالفعل ایسے کسی تقرر کی امید نہین کہی سکتی ہے اسلئے کہ اُس کے لئے پارلمنٹ کی آکٹ درکار ہے اور پارلمنٹ کو اس آکٹ کے پاس کرنے مین کچھ دیر ہوگی۔ اسلئے اب یہ یقین ہوگیا ہے کہ بالفعل برہما مین چیف کمشنر ہی بحال رہیگا۔

مصر۔ پارلمنٹ کے ہوزآف کامنس مین ۱۶ مارچ کو سر ولیم ہارکورٹ کے ایک سوال کے درجواب مسٹر کرزن نے یہ بیان کیا کہ چند ہفتے پہلے سے یہ معلوم ہوگیا تھا کہ شہر کسالا اور اُسکی حوالی پر درویشون کی زور آور فوجین چڑھائی کر رہی تھین اور نیز ڈنگولہ مین بھی فوج کی بھرتی ہوئی جاتی تھی۔ مسٹر کرزن نے یہ بھی کہا کہ اُن کی دس ہزار کی جمعیت سے کسالا کو دھمکی پہنچ رہی ہے اور اگر انہین فتح ہوجائے تو وہ صرف مصر اور اٹالی کے لئے ہی نہین بلکہ سارے یوروپ کی تہذیب کو صدمۂ عظیم پہنچیگا۔ اس لئے مصر کے فوجی ناصحان مقیمۂ لنڈن نے یہ صلاح دی ہے اقاصلع پر چڑھائی ضرور ہے جو آخرش ڈنگولہ پر بھی کرنی ہوگی لیکن بالفعل آیندہ کی کارروائی کو افشا کرنی مستحسن نہین ہے۔ بہرحال گورنمنٹ کو یہ یقین ہوگیا ہے کہ انکا ایکشن (تحریک) اس مرکی نسبت سخت دو نتیجون پر ہوگا۔ ایک یہ کہ اڈوہ والے اہل اٹالی کو رائی دیگا اور دوسرے یہ کہ وہ مصر کو اُن حوادث سے بچائیگا جو آیندہ کے لئے شایہ ہولناک ہون۔

اس بحث مین سر ولیم ہارکورٹ نے گورنمنٹ کو متنبہ کردیا ہے کہ یوروپ کے سے نئے سودان پر قبضہ کرنا سخت مضر ہے۔

کالکتہ مقام گڈپور مین ۲۴ ماہ حال کو کئی مکانات کو آگ لگ گئی جس سے تین عورتین اور چار بچے ضائع ہوگئے اور کئی مویشی جلکر کباب ہوگئی۔ یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ اسمین آدمی ہلاک ہوے ہین لیکن ابتک پتا نہین۔ انگلیہ سے ہزار اور آٹھ سو کے درمیان پھوس کے گھر جل گئے جس سے کئی مرد عورتین بے خان و مان ہوگئے ہین۔ مال جو جلے ہوا اُسکی قیمت کا اندازہ ایک لاکھ اور اسی ہزار کے قریب ہے۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ گذشتہ بیس سال مین ایسی آگ کا صدمہ کلکتہ مین نہین ہوا تھا۔

گورنر صاحب کا اڈریس کل کا روز

ساڑھے بارہ بجے دیسی عیسائیون کی انجمن نے اپنا اڈریس گورنر صاحب جلد یہ کو پیش کیا جس مین اپنے فریق کی شکایتون کو بیان کرتے ہوے اُس نے کئی امور کی نسبت سرکار سے مطالبہ کیا ہے۔ جناب گورنر صاحب نے ایک تشفی بخش جواب دیتے ہوے وعدہ کیا ہے

ایک منتخب جماعت انجمن مذکور کی جانب سے گورنمنٹ ہوز واقعہ مونٹ روڈ مین حاضر ہوی تھی جس مین مسٹر جسٹس بنی، مسٹر منسین، رونرڈ لارنس روڈ کلارک، ڈاکٹر نارائین سامی، مسٹر جوسف، رونڈ مسٹر پیٹر رونڈ، آرمگم رونڈ ستیاناون موجود تھے۔

مدراس کے زمیندارون کی اسوسیشن نے

بھی ۲۱ ماہ حال کو ہز میجسٹی کو ایک اڈریس پیش کیا جسکا جواب بھی گورنر صاحب نے بڑے خلق کے ساتھ دیا گیا۔

جدہ مین جو فساد حال مین برپا ہوا تھا اُسکے مرجانہ کے طور پر

برٹش کانسل کے لئے	۲۵۰۰۰	فرانک
روسی کانسل	۱۵۰۰۰	"
فرنچ کانسل	۱۰۰۰۰	"

کی منظوری ہوئی ہے۔ تمیس۔

منشی عبدالکریم صاحب جو ملکہ عالیہ کے

اڈیٹین سکرٹری ہین اپنی قبل کے ساتھ انگلنڈ سے ہند کو پہنچے ہین اور انکا ارادہ ہے کہ ختم سال تک ہندستان مین مکث کرین

قاہرہ ۱۰ اپریل کو مگوئل جانسوالی مہم کے اخراجات کیواسطے ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ بنکی دینے کے وزارت قرضہ لینے کے مقدمہ مین جو جلسہ پارلیمنٹ کا ہوا وہ بغیر کسی فیصلہ کے ملتوی ہوا۔

شہزادہ ہنری آف بیٹنبرگ.

ولایت کے اخبارات مین نکتہ چینی ہورہی ہے کہ جبکہ شہزادہ ہنری آف بیٹنبرگ ملکہ محتشمہ کا سب سے چھوٹا داماد مہم اشانتی کے ہمراہ روانہ ہوا تھا تو حضور ملکہ نے ساتھ ہی وہ گرم مصالحے روانہ کر دئے تھے جو مرنے کے بعد لاش کو کئی روز تک سڑنے سے محفوظ رکھنے کے کام آتے ہین. وجہ اسقدر احتیاط کی یہ بتلائی جاتی ہے کہ پرنس امپیریل کا جبکہ جنوبی افریقہ مین انتقال ہوگیا تھا تو ایسے مصالحات کی سخت ضرورت پیش آئی تھی اسمین شک نہین کہ ایسے مصالحات کے ساتھ ہی روانہ کر دینے مین بیحد احتیاط کی گئی لیکن جبکہ جنوبی افریقہ مین جانے سے مرنا آتا یقینی تھا کہ کفن کا سامان بھی ساتھ ہی لیجایا گیا تو شہزادہ کی اُس مہم کے ہمراہ جانیکی ضرورت ہی کیا تھی جبکہ شہزادہ کو فوج مین کوئی اعلیٰ رتبہ ہی حاصل نہ تھا اور دراصل سرکار سے مہم ہی غیر ضروری تھی کہ بلا ایک گولی چلائے شاہ پرمبا والی اشانتی نے اطاعت سطور کرلی. منہ.

فارن آفس کے مخفی معاملات.

مہاراجا ظالم سنگھ والی ریاست جھالاواڑ کی قسمت کے فیصلہ کا ہنوز پبلک کو یاس امید کے ساتھ انتظار ہے. پہلے خبر تھی کہ وسیرائے کلکتہ پہونچتے ہی اس مقدمہ مین حکم صادر فرمائینگے. لیکن یہ خاموشی بتا رہی ہے کہ جو الزامات مظلوم ظالم سنگھ پر اخبار پایونیر اور پولیٹکل افسرون نے قائم کئے مین انکی اصلیت کوئی ثابت نہین ہوتی. تحقیقات کے لئے ایک کمیشن کے تقرر کی یہی خبر تھی اُسکی نسبت بھی ہنوز کوئی انتظام نہین ہوا. پایونیر بہت بیتاب ہے اور تقاضا کررہا ہے کہ مہاراجہ جھالاواڑ کی نسبت گورنمنٹ جلد فیصلہ کرے. لیکن اخبار مراجیوتانہ ٹائمس لکھتا ہے کہ اب گورنمنٹ اس معاملہ کو دبانا چاہتی ہے تاکہ پولیٹکل ایجنٹ وغیرہ کی ناجائز کارروائیان طشت ازبام نہون خواہ رانا ظالم سنگھ کا کچھ ہی حشر ہو. خواہ پایونیر کی باتین کیسی ہی سچی ہون تاہم گورنمنٹ انگلشیہ کی حکومت ہندوستان مین ایک بہت بڑا عیب اسکا فارن آفس ہے. فارن آفس جو چاہتا ہے کرتا ہے. اسکی کابنیٹ نسل (مخفی) کارروائیون کے نکات جن کا ظاہر ہونا مناسب نہین سمجھتا ہے کبھی ظاہر نہین ہونے دیتا. اسلئے اسکے کارکن جو کچھ کرتے ہین اسکا کوئی ذمہ دار نہین ہوتا. ٹائمز کے لئے تو اتنی بات قابل تعریف ہے اگر کہ گھرون سے باہر نہ نکلین. نامہ نگار نے مقام زائر گراڈ ہی نہین آئین اور جو ابھی جائین تو اُن افسرون کے بیانات کو انجیل کی آیات کی طرح صحیح مانا جاتا ہے اور غور دیسے ابھار اُنہین غیر صحیح بھی سمجھین تو کوئی مزا اس سے زیادہ اُنکو نہین دیجاتی (وہ بھی شاذ و نادر) کہ کسی دوسرے مقام پر تبدیل کیا جاوے. والیان ریاست ہر چند کہ کبھی رعایا کی جانون کی موت وحیات کے اختیارات رکھتے ہین لیکن اپنے مقدمہ کی اپیل تک نہین کرا سکتے. بجائے اسکے کہ اس محکمہ کی خفیہ باتون کو ظاہر کیا جاتا. سرکاری رازداری کا قانون بناکر اُنہین اور بھی پوشیدہ کردیا گیا. گورنمنٹ قائل ہے کہ اخبارات کی آزادی سے اُسے بہت فائدہ پہنچتا ہے. لیکن اگر یہ مخفی کا صیغہ اُڑا دے تو شکایات بہت ہی کم ہوجائین. منہ.

کافرستان کا سوال.

پچھلی ڈاک ولایت سے معلوم ہوا کہ ولایت مین ایک زبردست جماعت قائم ہوئی ہے کہ برٹش گورنمنٹ کو سمجھائے کہ وہ امیر صاحب کابل کو علاقہ کافرستان کے ملحق کرنیسے پرہیز کرین اور اس ملک کی آزادی کو بدستور سابق رہنے دین. اس جماعت مین علمی اور پولیٹکل پارٹیون کے چیدہ لوگ شریک ہین. ڈاک ولایت کی خبر ہے کہ انکی طرف سے مسٹر مین ایک جلسہ کیا گیا کہ گورنمنٹ کے سمجھانے کا بہترین طریق کیا ہوگا اُسکو سوچکر کارروائی کرینگے. مسٹر بھوٹگری صاحب نے یہ رپورٹ پیش کیا کہ افسوس ہے کافرستان کا قدیم اور بہادر ملک مطیع کیا جاوے اور برٹش گورنمنٹ چپکے کھڑی تماشا دیکھا کرے اور یہ رپورٹ پُرجوش اتفاق رائے سے پاس کیا گیا. اتھرو پولوجیکل سوسائٹی کے پریسیڈنٹ صاحب نے علمی تقریر مین کافرستان کے لوگون کی نسبت دلچسپ اقصوں پر جیکل خوبیان ظاہر کین. ڈاکٹر لیٹنر صاحب بہادر نے بھی تقریر کی اور اُنہون نے حاضرین کو یقین دلایا کہ اگر امیر صاحب سے شائستہ اور مناسب طریقہ پر درخواست کیجاوے تو وہ ضرور ہماری بات کو قبول کرینگے اور اگر اسکے لئے امیر صاحب کے سفیر کو لنڈن مین رہنے کی اجازت دیجاوے تو کیا مجال کہ وہ کافرستان کے سرکرنے پر زور دینگے. امیر صاحب کافرستان کو کیون کوئی بات نہین اور پھر مہذب و سیمان لین کوئی بات مقرر نہین اور سہولیات کی کوئی حد نہین مقرر ہوسکتی کہ

امداد دینی تو ترکی. روس فرانس اور جرمن تو پہلے ہی بگڑے ہوئے ہین اٹلی بھی اُسکی اس بدعہدی سے رنجیدہ ہوکر اُنہی کے ساتھ جا شامل ہوگا. اور اس اتحاد خمسہ کے اوقاف پر حکام مقامی قابض ہوگئے ہین اور بیکس رعایا کے مظلوم مسلمان رعایا پر ہزارون ناگفتہ بہ ظلم ڈھائے جاتے ہین. ۵ اگست ۱۸۹۵ء کو نامہ نگار ٹائمس نے اپنے اخبار کو اطلاع دی تھی کہ ترکون سے شکست خوردہ مقدونیہ کے گروہون نے بلگیریا مین بارہ مسلمانون کو جو رعایا بلگیریا سے تھے مار ڈالا ہے جبکی اطلاع مجھے نہایت معتبر ذریعے سے ملی ہے. اور نیز ترک لوگ مشرقی بلگیریا مین اس طرح طرح سے ستائے جارہے ہین. ٹائمس مین اس تار کے چھپنے پر حکام بلگیریا نے بذریعہ سفیر انگریزی متعینہ صوفیہ کی اس خبر کی تکذیب کی. بلکہ ٹائمس کے نامہ نگار پر جھوٹی خبرین تراشنے کا الزام لگایا اور نامہ نگار پر زور دیا کہ اگر وہ سچا ہے تو ثابت کرے کہ اسقدر قتل کہان وقوع مین آئے ہین. صرف دو ترک مارے گئے ہین. ساتھ ہی بلگیریا کے اخبارات نے نامہ نگار ٹائمس پر اُس قوم اور ملک کا دشمن ہونے اور غلط خبرین تراشنے کے الزام لگائے بلکہ ملک سے خارج کردینے اور مار ڈالنے تک کی دھمکیان دین اور معاملہ کو ایک قومی معاملہ بناکر ملک مین جوش پھیلا دیا کہ نامہ نگار مذکور کو تحقیقات مین کامیابی نہو. نامہ نگار نے اخبار ٹائمس سے اجازت طلب کی کہ مین خود جاکر ان واقعات کی تحقیقات کرنا چاہتا ہون اور دو سیت شملہ اور رازگراد وغیرہ قصبات مین جاکر تحقیقات شروع کی. ہر چند کہ حکام مقامی اُسکی تحقیقات مین مارج ہوتے تھے اور کوئی مدد نہ دیتے تھے تاہم نامہ نگار نے بڑی کوشش سے بہت کچھ ثابت کیا. ظلم و تعدی کے بے اندازہ واقعات قلمبند کئے. اور کشت وخون کے وقوعات کی شہادتین بھی حاصل کین. جو بہ تفصیل ٹائمس مین چھپائی گئی ہین. بلگیریا کے مظلوم ترک رعایا کی داد رسی کی جانب گورنمنٹ کے کان کھولنے کے لئے ٹائمس نے قابل تعریف حق انسانیت ادا کیا ہے اور اُسکے نامہ نگار نے بھی اخبار نویسی کے پیشہ کی عزت رکھلی ہے.

حیدرآباد

حیدرآباد کا جدید انتظام

مولوی سید علی حسن صاحب مال کی معتمدی سے علیحدہ کردئے گئے ہین اور مال کی معتمدی نظامت مین ضم کردی گئی ہے. اس تقسیم مین اگرچہ بظاہر نواب معتمد جنگ بہادر کے سپرد کردہ

اُسنے آرمینو
بطہ کے خلاف اور قواعد کی برہمن تھی
کی تائید کرکے
ترک رعایا کی
ریزولیوشن درج کئے جاوین اور درمیانی گفتگو
کی ہے. لیکن
ذکرہ نہو. جس موقع پر اس قاعدہ کو پاس نہ کیا تھا
سٹر گلیڈسٹن
آرمینون کی
تھے. ذرہ و
کہ جو حال ہی
سٹر صاحب
بیٹے کو آرٹھا
خاص زور لگا کر یہ قاعدہ پاس کرایا تھا کہ رعایا مین
بد انتظامی پر
ریزولیوشن ہونے چاہئین اور کوئی فروعی بات گورا
چاہتا کہ
ج وہی سر الفریڈ کرافٹ صاحب بہادر مین کہ اس شہر
اور انکی عورت
کے لئے حضر
حضور قیصرہ
رہین مین ہی سنڈیکیٹ کی غیب مین شکایت کرتے ہین
آبادی کے
سنڈیکیٹ اس خود غرضانہ بیضابطگی کو برداشت نہ کرسکے
معاملہ پر روشنی
ایک میٹنگ کال کی اور اس مضمون کا نوٹس جاری کیا
اس سے آدھی
کو وائس چانسلر صاحب کے چال چلن پر غور کیجاوے گی
جواب طلب
سلر صاحب بخوبی سمجھتے تھے کہ بیضابطگی ضرور ہوئی ہے
خیر
صاحب تو بیچ رہے پہلے خود یہ دولت ہی کو لینے کے
جیسا کہ
جائین. اپنے رفیقون کی خدمت مین حاضر ہوئے اور
ہوکر مصر کو
معلوم ہوتے تھے. اُنہون نے افسوس ظاہر کیا کہ روانہ
معلوم ہی ہیضہ مائع کی ادویہ کو فوراً ڈراکر لیا اور وائس لیلیا
بجواب ایڈ
لم کردیا. رفقاء بھی دلجمعی کی اور انکی عافیت کو کشادہ
طور پر کسی غیر
کو کرلیا. سنڈیکیٹ کا ہرگز منشا نہین تھا کہ انکی یا
نہین کیا. لیکن
ہی بیعزتی کیجاوے. اس عمدہ سمجھوتہ کے بعد وہ جلسہ
دفوق کے سا
مین تمام معاملہ طے کیا گیا ہے. اس جلسہ مین سنڈیکیٹ
گیا ہی یا اٹھا
ت کی گئی تھی کہ مسٹر گرفتہ صاحب پر جو ووٹ آن
کے متعلق دیا
گیا ہے اسپر دوبارہ غور کیجاوے. سنڈیکیٹ نے
مین کہ عہدہ
سی حالت مین دوبارہ غور کیجاسکتی ہے کہ اگر خود
اور کہ قوی عظمت
خواہست کرین نہ کہ وائس چانسلر صاحب ایسا کرین
اب خالی کرد
راحب نے سنڈیکیٹ سے براہ راست درخواست
فرق کہتا ہے
مصالحہ درباره اپنی نیت کی صفائی کے پیش کیا.
قصہ کرکے جسم
نتھ صاحب نے جو کچھ خط کتابت کی تھی اور جو اب
اسکو پولیٹکل خیال سے بہت اندیشہ کی نظرون سے دیکھتے ہین

کے حکم اخیر کے لئے پیش ہونگے وہ ایک گزارش کے ذریعہ پیش کئے جائینگے۔ اُس گزارش پر مسٹر ڈلاپ کے ہی دستخط ہونگے اور وہی دست بدست سرکار عالی کے پیش کے حکم ناطق حاصل کرینگے جسکے معنے دوسرے الفاظ مین یہ ہین کہ مسٹر ڈلاپ سینیر ممبری رہینگے اور معتمد مالگزاری بھی۔

ہماری دانست مین یہ انتظام ٹھیک نہین ہوا ملکہ ملکی حالات کے لحاظ سے نہایت مضر ہوا کیونکہ اب تک یہ ہوتا تھا کہ جس اہم مقدمے مین مسٹر ڈلاپ اور نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کی راے مین اختلاف ہوتا تھا وہ نواب مدار المہام سرکار عالی کے حکم اخیر کے لئے معتمد مالگزاری کے ذریعہ پیش ہوا کرتا تھا۔ بار بار کے تجربے سے یہ ثابت ہوا ہے کہ ایسے اختلافی مسائل مین نواب مدار المہام سرکار عالی نے اکثر نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کی راے کے ساتھ اتفاق فرمایا ہے اسلئے کہ نواب صاحب ممدوح ایک تجربہ کار اور راست باز عہدہ دار ہین اور اُنکی اکثر رائین آزادانہ اور اپنی سرکار کی سچی خیر خواہی پر مبنی ہوتی ہین، وہ اپنی سرکار کی خیر خواہی مین بیحد حریص ہین۔ حال کے انتظام سے یہ روک اُٹھ گیا۔ نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کی راے خیر خواہی پر مبنی ہو یا بد خواہی پر مسٹر ڈلاپ بالذات دونون رایون کو پیش کرینگے: تنہا پیش قاضی روی راضی آئی۔ سرکار کو مخالفت راے کی گنجائش نہ ملیگی اگر مخالفت کر بھی جائین تو اُسکی شکایت بار بار صاحب عالیشان تک پہنچیگی جو حضور مسٹر ڈلاپ ہی کی طرفداری کرینگے جسکے بعد نواب مدار المہام سرکار عالی کو کوئی چارہ سوائے اسکے نہوگا کہ مسٹر ڈلاپ جو کچھ لکھے لائین اُسپر دستخط کردین۔ اس جدید انتظام مین مسٹر ڈلاپ نے جو ہوشیاری صرف کی ہے اُسپر غور کرنے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ آیندہ کسی مقدمے مین اختلاف آرا کا جھگڑا ہی نہو۔ مدار المہام سرکار عالی کے پیش ہوگا کیونکہ اب تک بورڈ مین دو ہی ممبر تھے: یعنی مسٹر ڈلاپ اور نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر۔ جب ان دونون کی راے مین اختلاف ہوتا تھا تو مختلف فیہ مسئلہ رفع اختلاف کے لئے سرکار مین ضرور ہی پیش ہوا تھا۔ اب راے مرلید ھر بورڈ کے تیسرے ممبر بنائے گئے ہین جنکی فطری عادت یہ ہے کہ وہ پھر پرے کی طرح اُسی طرف پھڑکنے نظر آتے ہین جسطرف ہوا کا رُخ ہوتا ہے۔ اُنکو پہلے سے صرف اُسی قدر معلوم ہونا کافی ہے کہ اس مقدمے مین مسٹر ڈلاپ کا منشا کیا ہے پھر اختلاف کیسا؟ جب مسٹر ڈلاپ اور راے مرلید ھر کی راے ایک ہوگئی تو ایسا مسئلہ غلبۂ آرا ھاری ہوجائیگا نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کہا ہی چلاکرین اُنکے کسی اختلاف کی اطلاع سرکار عالی تک پہنچنے بھی نہ پائیگی۔

بورڈ یا ہائی کورٹ یا اور کسی عہدے کے لئے جسکا ہر حکم اخیر فیصلہ ہو ایسے عہدہ داروں کو منتخب کرنا چاہئے جو ملک کی حالات سے واقف، راے کے پورے آزاد ہون اور ساتھ اسکے بیغرضی سے بھی کام کرسکتے ہون ہمارے علم مین اس وقت بورڈ مین نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کے بعد کوئی عہدہ دار اس صفت کا نہین ہے کیونکہ مسٹر ڈلاپ اور راے مرلید ھر دونون تازہ وارد ہین اور اُنہین یہانکی حالات کی اتنی اطلاع نہین ہے جیسے نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر یا نواب رفعت یار جنگ بہادر یا نواب عماد جنگ بہادر کو ہوسکتی ہے، راے مرلید ھر یا مولوی عبد القادر صاحب یا نواب فرامرز جنگ بہادر مشہور سے دو ہی عہدہ دار ہین اُنہون نے اسی صفت کی وجہ سے نواب انتظار جنگ بہادر کے زمانے مین ترقیات پائی ہین۔ مسٹر ڈلاپ بھی ہمارے تجربے مین آزاد راے نہین ہین جو راے اُنہون نے رائنجم مدلیار و نکٹہ نائیک بھوگیہ وغیرہ وغیرہ کے مقدمات مین دی ہین اگر اُنکو نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کی راے کے ساتھ ملاکر دیکھا جائے تو ہمارے اس دعوے کا ثبوت ملسکتا ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنی بات کو تسلیم کرین کہ راے مرلید ھر اور مسٹر ڈلاپ آزاد راے کے نہین ہین، تو اسی سے لازم آتا ہے کہ وہ بیغرض کام کرنے والے بھی نہین ہین کیونکہ جب وہ کسی کے دباؤ یا کسی خاص غرض سے اپنی راے کو بدل سکتے ہین، تو یہ کہنا دشوار ہے کہ وہ بیغرضانہ کام کرسکتے ہین۔

اگر کاش راے مرلید ھر کی جگہ نواب رفعت یار جنگ بہادر منتخب کئے جاتے تو وہ معلومات اور تجربے مین اُن مرلید ھر اور مسٹر ڈلاپ دونون سے بہتر ثابت ہوسکتے تھے کیونکہ انہون نے مال کے سررشتے مین خلعہ صدارت کے ساتھ کام کیا ہے اور بلدیہ اور ضلاع کے مختلف عہدون کو انجام دیا ہے۔

جدید آباد دکن

حیدرآباد کا جدید انتظام۔

مولوی سید علی حسن صاحب مال کی معتمدی سے علیحدہ کردئے گئے ہین اور مال کی معتمدی مجلس مالگذاری مین ضم کردی گئی ہے۔ اس تقسیم مین اگرچہ مال کے اکثر سررشتے بلحاظ نواب مقتدر جنگ بہادر کے سپرد کردئے گئے ہین مگر یاد رہے کہ مجلس کے مقدمات جو خاص نواب مدار المہام سرکار

اور کہتے ہین کہ روسیون کے لئے بڑھنے کا رستہ نکل آویگا۔ اخبار پایونیر لکھتا ہے کہ کون جانے یہ رستہ غیبی کے کام نہ آویگا اور اگر امیر صاحب کو گورنمنٹ ہند کی رضامندی مطلوب ہو تو کہتے ہین کہ اُنہین اس ارادہ سے دور گذر کرنا چاہیے۔

انگریزی اخبار رسول اینڈ ملٹری گزٹ کے سرحد پار کے نامہ نگار نے لکھا ہو کہ صاحب امیر کابل نے اُن تمام بہتات کے چودھریون کے نام جنکو دس دس کا فرو اسطے تعلیم قرآن شریف و زراعت کے دئے ہین سنگین حکم نافذ کیا ہے کہ اُنکو احتیاط اور حفاظت سے اپنے پاس رکھین۔ اگر کسی کی نسبت یہ سُنا جاویگا کہ اُسنے کافر کے ساتھ سختی یا بدسلوکی کا برتاؤ کیا ہو اسپر سخت جرمانہ عاید ہوگا۔ علاوہ برین حکمنامہ مین لکھا ہے کہ اگر کوئی کافر اتفاقیہ مرجاے تو اُس علاقہ کے افسر کو سارٹیکفٹ دینا چاہیے۔ جب تک وہ لاش کو دیکھکر تصدیق نکریگا بیچھا نہین چھوٹیگا اور مزید تصدیق کے لئے لازم ہوگا کہ جو کافر اسطرح مرجاے اُسکے کان کاٹکر امیر صاحب کے پاس کابل بھیجے جاوین۔ اجارام

لنڈن مین ڈاکٹر جیمسن کا مقدمہ

۱۱ تاریخ کو خبر آئی کہ ٹرانسوال کے حملہ آور ڈاکٹر جیمسن کا مقدمہ ۱۰ تاریخ کو بوسٹریٹ کی پولیس کورٹ مین پیش ہوا۔ کمرۂ عدالت تماشائیون سے لبریز تھا لیکن کسی قسم کا جوش ظاہر نہین کیا گیا۔ سررچرڈ ولسٹر صاحب اور سرلیرٹ فیلے صاحب پراسیکیوٹ کرتے تھے اور ڈفنس کی طرف سے ایک بڑی نظار کونسلیون کی موجود تھی۔ سررچرڈ ولسٹر صاحب نے استغاثہ کی طرف سے مقدمہ کھولا۔ اُنکی تقریر معتدل تھی۔ ڈاکٹر جیمسن کی مہم کی روانگی کی کیفیت بیان کی اور بتلایا کہ اسکی تیاری بہت دیر پہلے سے کی گئی تھی جیمسن اور اُسکے افسران کی ذاتی دلیری کو تسلیم کیا اور کہا کہ یہ ثابت ہوگیا ہے کہ کرنل گرے صاحب نے سپاہیون کو بتلادیا تھا کہ تمکو جنوبی افریقہ مین برٹش عظمت قائم رکھنے کو جو ہیسٹر گ کرجانا ہے۔ گواہ طلب کئے گئے جنہون نے اسکی تصدیق کی۔ اُسکے بعد قیدی ایک ہفتہ کے لئے صفائت پر رہا کیا گیا۔ منہ

کلکتہ مین ٹرام کے حیثیت کا مقدمہ

کیا جاتا ہے تو اس یونیورسٹی کے بہادر ممبرون کی سچی آزادی کا ثبوت ملتا ہے اور نیز اس امر کا کہ اُنہون نے اپنی اس ساری پیروی مین گورنمنٹ کی کوئی بیدخت نہین کی بلکہ ایسی ضابطہ کارروائی کی جسکے آگے بڑے بڑے یورپین عہدہ دارونکو سرتسلیم خم کرنا پڑا۔

اِس مقدمہ کا مختصر حال جیسا کہ ہمارے ایک ہمعصر نے لکھا ہے یون ہے:- ایک نوجوان کالج مین پڑھتا ہے جسکے چھوٹے بھائی کو امتحان انٹرنس دینا ہے۔ بڑا بھائی اُسکے ساتھ جاتا ہے اور کمرۂ امتحان مین اُسکو چھوڑ آتا ہے۔ ٹیفن کو قت جبکہ سب فارغ ہوتے ہین وہ نوجوان اندر گریجوٹ اپنے بھائی کے پاس آتا ہے۔ چپراسی اُسکو منع کرتا ہے اور پھر حملہ کرتا ہے کہ نکلجا یہان سے۔ اندر گریجوٹ جسرار کر فقہ صاحب سے اُسکی فریاد کرتا ہے اور وہ چپراسی کی طرفداری کرتے ہین۔ اندر گریجوٹ اُنکی فریاد اینیوالدسے کرتا ہے وہ سنڈیکیٹ کو پس حرکت سے اطلاع دیتا ہے۔ باضابطہ شکایت پر غور کیجاتی ہے اور گرفتھ صاحب کے اس رویہ کی نسبت ملامت کا ووٹ پاس کیا جاتا ہے اور گرفتھ صاحب سکو ناقابل برداشت سمجھکر استعفا داخل کرتے ہین اور لطف یہ کہ وائس چانسلر صاحب مسٹر گرفتھ کی عرفداری کرتے ہین کیونکہ وائس چانسلر صاحب سر الفریڈ کرافٹ ہین لیتے ڈائرکٹر سررشتہ تعلیم نگالہ اور مسٹر گرفتھ صاحب علاوہ رجسٹرار کے پرنسپل پریسیڈنسی کالج بھی ہین گرفتھ صاحب ایک حیثیت مین وائس چانسلر صاحب کے ذاتی ماتحت اور دوسری حیثیت مین تمام سنڈیکیٹ کے مقرر کردہ ملازم۔ اور لطف یہ کہ وائس چانسلر صاحب بھی سنڈیکیٹ کے ممبر بلکہ چیئرمین۔ غرض کسی سنڈیکیٹ کا گرفتھ صاحب کے خلاف ووٹ ملامت پاس کرنا عجیب پیچ در پیچ معاملہ تھا۔ وائس چانسلر صاحب نے تجویز پیش کی کہ مجلس سنڈیکیٹ ووٹ ملامت کے معاملہ پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ یہ تجویز جلسہ سنڈیکیٹ مین نامنظور کی گئی۔ اب وائس چانسلر صاحب نے اس میٹنگ کی رپورٹ خود ہی اختراع کرکے ممبران سنڈیکیٹ کے نام بھیجدی اور اسمین علاوہ واقعات کے تقریرون کا بھی حوالہ دیا اور یہ کارروائی بالکل بالا بالا کی گئی تھی یہ کارروائی سراسر خلاف اور غیر ضابطہ تھی۔ مجلس سنڈیکیٹ نے فوراً ایک جلسہ طلب کیا کہ وائس چانسلر کے اس خلاف چلن پر غور کیجاوے کی کہ

سراسر ضابطہ کے خلاف اور قواعد کی برہمن تھی۔ اعادہ جلسہ بڑی بھاری بحثون کے بعد قرار دیا گیا تھا کہ سنڈیکیٹ ممبران خالی مین خالی ووٹ دینے کا مطلق مذکرہ نہو۔ جس موقع پر اس قاعدہ کو پاس نہ لگائے اُسوقت آنریبل سر کاش صاحب نے اعتراض کیا تھا کہ مختصر طور پر کوئی خاص بیان درج کیا جاوے تو مضایقہ نہوگا۔ لیکن اُس موقع پر بھی سر الفریڈ کرافٹ صاحب بہادر تھے کہ جنہون نے آنریبل سر کاش صاحب بہادر کی عمدہ ترمیم کی سب سے بڑھکر مخالفت کی تھی اور خاص زور لگاکر یہ قاعدہ پاس کرایا تھا کہ روئداد مین خالی ریزولیوشن ہونے چاہئین اور کوئی فروعی بات گورا نہوگی۔ آج وہی سر الفریڈ کرافٹ صاحب بہادر ہین کہ اس شہور اور مسلمہ طریق کے برخلاف چلکر میٹنگ کی ایک روئداد تیار کرنے ہین اور ممبران ممبرون کی نسبت شوشہ کرتے ہین اور جس سنڈیکیٹ کے خود چیرمین ہین اسی سنڈیکیٹ کی غیب مین شکایت کرتے ہین حیران سنڈیکیٹ اس خود غرضانہ بیضابطگی کو برداشت نکرسکے انہون نے ایک میٹنگ کال کی اور اس مضمون کا نوٹس جاری کیا کہ ۲۹ فروری کو وائس چانسلر صاحب کے چال چلن پر غور کیجاویگی وائس چانسلر صاحب بخوبی سمجھتے تھے کہ بیضابطگی ضرور ہوں گی اور گرفتھ صاحب تو پیچھے رہے پہلے خود یہ دولت ہی کو لینے کے دینے نہ پڑجائین۔ اپنے رفیقون کی خدمت مین حاضر ہوئے اور شرمندہ معلوم ہوتے تھے۔ اُنہون نے افسوس ظاہر کیا کہ روئداد کی کیفیت شائع کی اور اسکو فوراً ووڈ ڈراکر لیا اور وائس لیبلیا یعنے کالعدم کردیا۔ رفقانے بھی دلجمعی کی اور اُنکی معافی کو شاداں دل سے منظور کرلیا۔ سنڈیکیٹ کا ہرگز منشا نہین تھا کہ اُنکی یا سرگرفتھ کی بیعزتی کیجاوے۔ اس عہدہ سبکدوشی کے بعد وہ جلسہ منعقد ہوا جسمین تمام معاملہ طے کیا گیا ہے۔ اس جلسہ مین سنڈیکیٹ سے درخواست کی گئی تھی کہ مسٹر گرفتھ صاحب پر جو ووٹ آف سنشر پاس کیا گیا ہے اسپر دوبارہ غور کیجاوے۔ سنڈیکیٹ نے قرار دیا کہ کسی حالت مین دوبارہ غور نہین ہوسکتی ہے کہ اگر خود رجسٹرار درخواست کرین نہ کہ وائس چانسلر صاحب اسلئے چنانچہ رجسٹرار صاحب نے سنڈیکیٹ سے براہ راست درخواست کی اور جلسہ مصالحہ دوبارہ اپنی غیبت کی صفائی کے پیش کیا۔ ایک سنڈیکیٹ گرفتھ صاحب نے جو کچھ خط کتابت کی تھی اور جواب

وہ سب عہدہ نامون کو طاق پر دھرا رہے دیگا۔ لیکن بصورت دیگر اگر اُس نے مصر کو بھی ہاتھ سے دیا نہ چاہا اور انگلی کی بھی

مقبوضات جو اُس نے غصب کر رکھے ہین اُسے واپس کردے تو اعلیٰ حضرت سلطان المعظم کے دل سے تمام کدورتین

تجربات عجیب و غریب۔

(۱) کلورڈین عمدہ۔ یہ ایک نہایت عجیب و غریب سیال مادہ ہے جو کہ سلطان الادویہ ہے جو کہ نہ صرف ہیضہ و پیچش درد سول کھانسی نفع تمام سوء ہضم وغیرہ کو بلکہ سانپ کے زہر کو بھی فوراً زائل کرتا ہے قیمت فی شیشی ۱/ روپیہ (۲) تیلیر عمدہ دافع درد عجیب ہو قیمت فی شیشی ۱/ روپیہ (۳) حبوب یا بیطس دن بھر میں جب تک ہیضہ پر ہے کے ستھ ہیضہ کے خوفناک بیماری یا بیطس ایک مہینے کو اندر جاتی رہیگی قیمت فی درجن حب ۱/ (۴) قاتل پیچش اگر کسی کو ہیضہ پیچش کی ہو تو ضرور اس دوا کے دو روز کے اندر فرار ہو گی قیمت فی ڈبہ ۸ر (۵) منجن دافع جمیع امراض دندان مسہل منجن کو دانت پر ملنے سے دانت کے صاف سفید موتی کی مضبوطی ہوتی ہے خون کا آنا دانتوں کا درد بدبو تسہیل وغیرہ دافع ہوتے ہیں فی شیشی ۸ر درجن ۹ عمدہ (۶) عرق رائل جدید عرق ہے مقوی دماغ و اندام نہانی کہنہ ہو تو ایک پندرہ روز کے اندر سوزاک کامل طور پر جاتا ہے کیسا ہی پرانا کیوں نہ ہو نہیں قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۷) مجھ جان بچان ہی ستاسال کی زیادہ کہنہ ہو تو پانچ روز کے اندر سوزاک کامل طور پر جاتا ہے کیسا ہی پرانا کیوں نہ ہو نہیں قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۸) حلوہ یاقوتی کسی سبب سے ۱۵ روز میں ہو تو پندرہ دن کے اندر حالت نوجوانی پائیگے قیمت ۱۵ دن کا ڈبہ ۱/ (۹) عرق بلغم پندرہ دن میں بہت فائدہ حاصل ہوگا قیمت دو دانس کی شیشی ۸ر درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۱۰) طلاء عمدہ ایک ہفتہ کے استعمال سے مزاج اعتدال میں آجاتا ہے کیسا ہی پرانا کیوں نہ ہو قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۱۱) مرہم آتشک کسی قسم کے پھوڑے پھنسی کو جڑ سے اکھاڑ کر پانی کی طرح بہا دیتا ہے قیمت فی ڈبہ ۸ر درجن عمدہ ۵ (۱۲) علاج مرگی اس مرض کو بیخ و بنیاد سے اکھاڑ دیتا ہے یہ دوا ہر قسم کی مرگی کو دور کرتی ہے قیمت فی ڈبہ ۸ر درجن عمدہ ۵ (۱۳) خضاب اگر کسی کو بال سفید ہو جائیں تو ان کو سرخ کر دیتا ہے بال نہ ٹوٹتے ہیں نہ جھڑتے ہیں رنگ کبھی تبدیل نہیں ہوتا جو کھولی سفید ہو جاتی ہے اس خضاب کے لگانے سے سیاہ ہو جاتی ہے قیمت فی ڈبہ ۸ر درجن عمدہ ۵ (۱۴) دوعن عرسس خوشبوئی میں عطر کو مانند روغن بادام کے ہوتا ہے نہ چکنا ہوتا ہے نہ کہ ہوتا ہے خوشبو کو تقویت دیکر بالوں کو لمبا کر دیتا ہے بھورے ہوئے بالوں کو کالا کر دیتا ہے قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۱۵) عطر الاثانی سہاگ موتیا چنبیلی قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۱۶) علاج دمہ ایک مجرب علاج ہے اس دوا کے ایک ہفتہ دوا دینے سے دمہ کی تکلیف بالکل رفع ہو جاتی ہے قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵ (۱۷) علاج دمہ ایک مجرب علاج ہے اس دوا کے ایک ہفتہ دوا دینے سے دمہ کی تکلیف بالکل رفع ہو جاتی ہے قیمت فی شیشی عمدہ ۸ درجن شیشی عمدہ ۵

یہ سب دوائیں اتنی علاوہ دیگر قیمت ہمارا جزء سے تیار کیا گیا ہے ہر ایک کے استعمال سے فائدہ ہوگا۔ بعد استعمال تبدیلی ہوگی۔ عمدہ چھوٹ جائیگی تمام جسم کو فائدہ ہوگا۔

اخبار عام لاہور کا اشتہار۔

اُردو زبان کا سب سے پرانا عمدہ اور سستا اخبار

تازہ خبروں اور دلچسپ مضامین کے لئے خاص شہرت رکھتا ہے

(۲۵ سال سے شایع ہوتا ہے)

ہفتہ وار اخبار عام۔ ہر روز شنبہ شایع ہوتا ہے۔

سالانہ قیمت محصول ڈاک ۱۲ر

روزانہ اخبار عام۔ ہر روز شایع ہوتا ہے۔

سالانہ قیمت بلا محصول ڈاک چھ روپیہ مع محصول بارہ روپیہ

ہفتہ کے گل پرچوں کا مجموعہ۔ ہفتہ وار ایک بڑی کتاب ساٹھ صفحہ کی صورت میں شایع ہوتا ہے قیمت سالانہ ۱۰ر روپیہ مع محصول ڈاک ✝

درخواستیں مہتمم اخبار عام لاہور کے نام آنی چاہئیں ✝

مدراس کا مشہور عطر سہاگ۔

میں کئی سال سے حیدرآباد و دکن میں بیچکر عطر سہاگ تیار کرتا ہوں جسکی مہک میں بیحد ہے اور کیا کہوں کہ عطر اتنا ہے کہ خود بیدمشک عطار گویند۔ جن حضرات کو اسکی خواہش ہو وہ اسکو زر نقد بھیجکر یا ویلیو پیبل منگانے کے ذریعہ اس خاکسار سے حسب راج ذیل طلب فرما سکتے ہیں قیمت فی تولہ سکہ حالی میں حمہ روپیہ یکے کلدار میں للعہ روپیہ ہر گز محصول ڈاک اور ویلیو پیبل کا خرچ خریدار کے ذمے ہوگا۔

المشدھر غلام قادر عطار مرحوم حال اسی نمبر مکان ۱۸۷۳ سڑک بالپس روڈ ٹالی پیٹھ مدراس ہوئی چاہیے۔

صاحب عطار مرحوم حال اسی نمبر مکان ۱۸۷۳ سڑک بالپس روڈ ٹالی پیٹھ مدراس ہوئی چاہیے۔

قواعد اخبار مخبر دکن مدراس

قیمت۔ (۱) قیمت بطریق بیرنگی بماصول ڈاک بمعاملہ عام خریداروں سے سالانہ کلدار نے شش ماہی ۴ر ۸ر اور ربع لوکل مشتریوں سے سالانہ ۸ر ۴ر دی پرچہ ۲ر ۱ر بھیجا جاتا ہے دو ساے کہ مضامین اور شاہی حکومت سے سوا رو

کے حساب سے۔

(۲) بجز خاص صورتوں کے مشتریان بیرونجات کو کم از کم شش ماہی کی اور لوکل کو سالانہ پیشگی کی ادائی کے بغیر اخبار جاری نہ ہوگا مگر صرف ایک پرچہ نمونے کے طور پر بھیجا جائیگا۔

(۳) زر قیمت کے ختم ہونے پر باضابطہ اطلاع ایک مہینے کے اندر کر دیا جائیگا اور قیمت المضاعف وصول کیجائیگی۔

نامہ نگاری۔ (۴) ہر سہ مفت درج اخبار کیجائینگی بشرطیکہ ڈائریکٹر انہیں عہدہ عام مضامین پر مجموعی اور غیر مہذب الفاظ اور ذاتی نفسانیت سے مبرا سمجھے اور اپنے اخبار میں گنجائش پائے۔ مگر باقی حال ڈائریکٹر نامہ نگاروں کی تحریرات کا ہرگز ذمہ دار نہیں۔

(۵) **عشقیہ اشعار** کو ہمارے اخبار میں جگہ نہ ملیگی مگر قومی مفید نظمیں بشکوری قبول کیجائینگی۔

(۶) **ہر نامہ نگار** پر فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنے مضمون کو کسیقدر روشنے کاغذ پر اسکی ہر ایک طرف واضح خطوں لکھو اور اپنا صحیح نام و پتا لکھکر بھیجے۔ جبتک کوئی نامہ نگار ایسا نہ کریگا اسکا مراسلہ ہرگز درج اخبار نہ ہوگا۔ ہم اپنے نامہ نگاروں کو پورا اطمینان دلاتے ہیں کہ انکا نام و نشان بطور **رازہائے ریاست** کے بالکل مخفی رکھے جائینگے۔

(۷) مضمون عدم اندراج کی صورت میں واپس نہیں کیا جائیگا مگر اسصورت میں جبکہ واپسی کے لئے کافی ٹکٹ بھیجے جائیں۔

(۸) **تجارتی اشتہارات کی اجرت طبع**۔ اشتہارات پیشگی کی اجرت خط و کتابت کے ذریعہ طے ہو سکتی ہے۔

(۹) مطبوعہ اشتہارات بطور ضمیمہ فیصلہ ۸ر۔

ترسیل زر اور خط و کتابت۔ (۱۰) زر خریداری اخبار کی ترسیل منی آرڈر یا زر بیارہ ڈسٹرکٹ مالیہ نظام یا رجسٹر شدہ نوٹ کے ذریعہ اور جملہ خط و کتابت بصیغہ ہیڈ منیجر اخبار مکان نمبر ۱۸۷۳ بالپس روڈ ٹالی پیٹھ مدراس ہونی چاہیے۔

(۱۱) بیرنگ خطوط مسترد کئے جائینگے اور جواب طلب خطوط کے لئے ۲ پائے کا لفافہ یا واپسی کارڈ بھیجا جاوے۔

(۱۲) جملہ صاحبوں کو خط و کتابت میں اپنا نام اور پتہ وغیرہ واضح لکھنا چاہیے۔

(۱۳) مشتریوں اور نامہ نگاروں کو اخبار کے عدم وصول سے یا اگر مقام کی تبدیلی ہے بروقت اطلاع دینی سخت ضروری ہے ورنہ مطبع سے عدم وصول اخبار کی شکایت قابل پذیرائی نہ ہوگی۔

(۱۴) اگر مطبع سے کسی صاحب کے نام و لقب وغیرہ میں کوئی تسامح واقع ہو تو مالک و منیجر اخبار کو اسکی فوری اطلاع ضروری تاکہ اسکی اصلاح کر دی جاوے۔

محکمہ کورٹ آف وارڈس۔

جناب مہتمم صاحب رسالہ مخبر دکن تسلیم

محکمہ کورٹ آف وارڈس کے ملازمین کے متعلق اخبار جریدہ روزگار اور مخبر دکن میں مضامین درج ہونے کے قطع نظر اکثر لوگوں میں بھی گفتگو اس امر میں ہو رہی ہے کہ کوئی کسی کو پسند کرتا ہے تو کوئی کسی کا نقر بہتر جانتا ہے اور ایک فرقے کی یہ رائے ہے کہ ہمیں زید و عمرو سے غرض نہیں مگر سرکار کو ایک اصول خواہ مختصر ہو خواہ مستقلاً ایسا قائم فرمانا چاہئے کہ اُسی اصول سے انتخاب ہوا کرے۔

اب تک سرکاری ملازمین کو ترقی دیکر صیغہ یتامی کا کام لیا گیا مگر تجربے سے ثابت ہوا ہے کہ یہ لوگ اپنی اصلی ملازمت کی حفاظت اور اپنے افسروں کی دلجوئی و موافقت کو مقدم جانتے ہیں اور اپنا فرض منصبی ادا کرنے اور یتیموں کے مال کی حفاظت کرنے میں کمتر توجہ فرماتے ہیں مگر دستور العمل یتامی کی پابندی بالکل نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ قایم جنگ نواب ورنگل کی جائداد بلا اجرا سے اشتہار خلاف ضابطہ ضبط ہوئی جس سے حق و کلا وغیرہ میں ہزارون کا ہرجہ یتیم کا ہوا اور روضہ بزرگ کلبرگہ شریف کے متعلق آپکے اخبار میں ایسے مضامین درج ہوئے ہیں کہ عیب نہیں کہ جس لوگوں کی نظر سلطنت کی عیب جینی پر ہے انہوں نے نوٹ کر لیا ہو۔ لیکن کورٹ آف وارڈس کے کان پر جوں بھی نہیں چلتی۔ افسر قبیل اور بہت سے ابواب ہیں۔ غرضکہ اس صیغے کی گرانی جو اعلیٰ حکام سرکاری سے جسقدر کہ ہونی ہے وہ ہوا کرے مگر اس دفتر کے خاص عہدہ دار جنہیں صیغہ یتامی سے خاص تنخواہ ملتی ہے وہ ایک بھی ایسا نہ ہو جو سرکاری ملازم ہو اور جسکو یہ توقع ہو کہ صیغہ یتامی سے قطع تعلق ہو تو وہ اعلیٰ خدمت پر چلے جائیگا بلکہ وہ لوگ جو بے روزگار محض ہیں اور کل پانسو دو بیہو دو اس صیغے سے وابستہ تصور کر سکتے ہوں اور ولیعون کو بشرط لیاقت و تجربہ کاری مقرر فرمائیں تو وہ عمدہ طور سے کارروائی کر سکینگے جس سے یتیموں کے مال کی حفاظت اور سلطنت کی نیکنامی ہوگی۔ خدا تعالیٰ سلطان کا

ایتام کے متعلق یہ فرماتا ہے وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْ وَمَنْ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ پڑھنے جو کوئی تونگر ہو بچے اور جو فقیر ہو انصاف کے ساتھ کھائے۔ اس حکم خالق کے روسے ملازمان سرکاری کو ماہوار بطور اضافہ کے صیغہ یتامی سے دینا نہ سلطنت اسلام کو واجب ہے اور نہ مسلمانوں کو یہ اضافہ لینا جایز ہے۔ ہماری رائے یہ ہے کہ اگر غیر ملازمین سرکاری کو اس کام پر مقرر فرمائیں تو ہم خرما و ہم ثواب کی مثل صادق آتی ہے۔

نواب مدار المہام بہادر و نواب معین المہام بہادر وزیر عدالت کی توجہ خاص اس طرف مبذول ہونا چاہئے۔ قصہ ماہین موسیٰ و خضر علیہما السلام مندرجہ قرآن سے ظاہر ہے کہ اموال یتیم کی حفاظت کا کسقدر خیال رب العالمین کو ہے۔ حفیظ مال یتیم کی حفاظت کے واسطے خضر علیہ السلام نے دیوار کی مرمت کی اور مرمتی اموال ایتام کے لئے خلیفۂ وقت پر حفاظت واجب گردانی گئی ہے اور پھر اللہ نے آخر حساب لینے کا ذکر قرآن میں فرمایا ہے جس سے اُن لوگوں کو ڈرنا چاہئے جو اموال ایتام کو تلف کیا چاہتے ہیں۔

راقم ی۔ ح۔ و۔

ضلع ایلگندل۔

گرمیوں کی شدت ہے موسمی بخار عالمگیر۔ اکثر بیمار بلا علاج سعالجہ تین چار روز علالت کھینچکر تندرست ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جیچک کی جا بجا شکایت ہے۔ اس مرض سے آدمی ہلاک ہوتے ہیں خدا خیر کرے۔ یہ غیر معمولی موسم مخلوق پر کبتک طاری رہتا ہے۔ لوگ پریشان ہیں۔

جناب نواب مرزا جنگ بہادر اول للقب آجکل انتظام ریاست ہند میں بہت مصروف ہیں۔ نواب صاحب کی بھرپور توجہ اور سعی سے بہت سا کام جمعیوں مہینوں کا ہفتوں و زمین کا دنوں میں ہو سکتا ہے۔ عالیجاہ صدر المہام صاحب کی غیر معمولی جانفشانی اور عرقریزی پر حسن ظن ہے۔ ان واقعات ناظر حاضر

اشتہار

ان کتابوں کی ولایت تک تعریف ہے

جوہر حیوانات۔ اسمیں ہر قسم کے جانور خانگی چوپائے جنگلی چرند۔ دیوندے۔ پرند ہر قسم کے۔ شکاری جانور۔ زہریلے جانور۔ کیڑے مکوڑے مکھیاں۔ دریائی جانور۔ بادر بن مائنس و عجیب و غریب جانور۔ سب کے حالات پیدایش خواص خوراک اقسام وغیرہ مفصل و مصور قیمت .. عہ

جوہر مشاہیر۔ جسمیں دنیا بھر کے تمام مشہور لوگوں کی سوانح عمریاں مختصر و مفصل یک جا جمع کی ہیں ہر ملک کے نامی پیمبر بڑے بادشاہ۔ عالم۔ یونانی فلاسفر فرنگی موجد۔ سیاحان یورپ نامی عورات زمانہ مدبر افسر ممبران کانگریس۔ غرض ہر ملک کے اور ہر زمانہ کے چیدہ اشخاص۔ اسمیں سوامی دیانند سرسوتی سرسید احمد خان راجہ رام موہن رائے۔ دادا بھائی نوروجی۔ ملکہ عالیہ مسٹر ہیسپینٹ۔ اور بودھ۔ عیسیٰ۔ محمد۔ شنکراچاریہ۔ لوتھر۔ گرونانک۔ بکرم۔ سکندر۔ ارسطو۔ ہومر۔ کولمبس اور تمام دنیا کے لوگوں کے حالات ملینگے جن کے سننے کا آپ کو شوق ہے ایک پیسہ کی سوانح عمری بھی نہیں پڑتا۔ قیمت وہی .. .. .. عہ

جوہر غریب۔ اس ایک کتاب میں اتنے مضامین ہیں۔ تیاقی۔ سامدرک۔ علم کاسمہ سر۔ شگون۔ تعبیر خواب سرودیہ۔ سحر۔ ہپناٹزم۔ مسمریزم۔ ان سب علوم کے کل اصول مفصل مگر مختصر اس طور سے لکھے ہیں جنکو ہر شخص آسانی سمجھ سکے اور فوراً کام میں لا سکے شعبدہ بازی نہ سمجھے اسکے تمام اصول وہ ہیں جنکو اگر یز عالم بھی مانتے ہیں۔ جسکو یقین نہ ہو وہ خود آزمائے تمام مانولہ جو اس کے مطابق بدلائل ثابت کر دکھایا ہے مشرقی مغربی علما کے طریق غیب دانی کا مقابلہ کیا ہے۔ اس کے ذریعہ سے ایک معمولی آدمی پیشینگوئی کر سکتا ہے۔ قیمت وہی .. .. .. عہ

جوہر نباتات۔ اسمیں ہر قسم کے تمام درختوں کے حالات مفصل حفاظت موسمی پھول پھل وغیرہ۔ محصول ڈاکخانہ عمالی مع تشاحت وغیرہ صندوق میں بند کے ہر ایک کے درخت کے درخت جو شما عاشق درخت

اشتہار

مجرب آزمودہ شرطیہ دوائین جو تا حصولِ صحت بادائی نقد قیمت دیجاتی ہین۔

یا ایسس مرہمون سے ٹھیک کیا جاتا ہے۔

دس ہزار مریض صحت پاچکا ہو

ہمارا دعوی ہے کہ جیسے مریض ہم اچھے کرتے ہین اتنے دوسرا کوئی نہین کرتا۔ ہر روز آٹھ دس سارٹیفکٹ تازہ موصول ہوتے ہین۔ اگر کوئی ہمارے دعوی کو غلط ثابت کرے تو اسکو پانسو روپے انعام دینے کو تیار ہین۔

نام دوا	مختصر فوائد	قیمت
قرص مقوی معدہ	قوائے معدہ کا اعادہ۔ مضاہ دل جگر۔ داغ کی قوت بحال رکھنی منظور ہو۔ بیفکری سے بڑھاپے مین جوانی اور جوانی مین لازوال لطف لیا چاہتا ہو تو آزمائی رکھی تمام دنیا کے لوگون پر تاثیر و مقابلہ کیلئے تیار کرتا ہے	فی بوتل ۱ روپیہ
حب مقوی معدہ	اسکی خاصیت کمزوری سے وہ شخص جو ابتدا مین اپنے ہاتھون پیدا کئے جانے مین بلا تکلیف اوپاڑ دور ہوتی ہو سوتون کو جگاتا ہو اور جاگتون کو ہنساتا ہو۔	فی بوتل ۱ روپیہ
حب اشتہا	بلا منہ دقی دو دست مرض یک ہفتہ مین دور کرکے تمام عمر دوسرے آنتکی روگون اور دوبارہ پھوٹنے سے بچاتا ہے۔	۱ ہفتہ ۱ روپیہ
دوائے مقوی قلب	۲۷ گھنٹہ مین درد پیپ جلن وغیرہ تکلیفات دور۔ دل کو فرحت۔ جسم مین قوت پیدا ہوتی ہو۔	مشتہر ۱ روپیہ
پیر ایل	یعنی بال سفید اور پیدا کرنیکا خوب توانکہ دریا چہ خشبو کے علاوہ بال سیاہ کو سفید ہونے نہین دیتا۔ ضعف دماغ ضعف گھبراہٹ۔ زکام۔ دردسر۔ نسیان۔ سرچکرانا اور کانون کی سنسناہٹ دور کرتا ہو۔	فی بوتل ۷ آنہ
سنون	ہلتے دانتون کو مضبوط کرکے۔ بدبو۔ میل کیڑا۔ گوشت خورہ دور کرکے موتی کی طرح چمکدار بناتا ہو۔ مسوڑہ کا گوشت پیدا کرتا ہو اور دانتون کے دردون کو دور کرتا ہو۔	۱ روپیہ
حب سلان	مع سلائی سنگ سیسم بھوی البصر۔ حافظہ بینائی بڑھتا جلا۔ رومسنانی کا بروہت نہوتا۔ سُرخی۔ تھکاوٹ۔ کمزوری کا اڑنا۔ پانی کا جانا۔ آنکھ کا تھکا رہنا دور کرتا ہے۔ سال بھر کے لئے۔	۱ تولہ

نام دوا	مختصر فوائد	قیمت	نام دوا	مختصر فوائد	قیمت
حب مقوی معدہ	سرطان کے دور کرنیکا علاج ہو قویہ ہو۔ بد۔ خارش۔ پھنسی۔ ناسور۔ ناسور کا سوراخ اور دردناک زخم جو برسون کے جاری رہتا ہو آنکھون کا دکھنا ہو کچھ ہی قبض ہو تو ہم مین جب دو ریم کی کثرت۔ کیڑون اور بدبو سے تم تنگ ہو تو لگاؤ اور اسکا اثر چند منٹ مین آزماؤ۔	۳ تولہ ۱ روپیہ	حب مقوی معدہ	جب بخار کی غلط کاریون نے مایوس کردیا ہو تو یہ دستگیری کرکے منزل مقصود تک پہنچاتی ہین۔ کمزوری دور کرکے بدن کو چست اور مضبوط بناتی ہین ضعف اعضا۔ رقت۔ سرعت انزال۔ ضعف معدہ۔ ضعف باہ۔ سر کا بھاری اور خالی معلوم ہونا سر کا گھومنا۔ سر کا جلنا۔ غرض تمام مفصلون کے کمزوری سے ہاتھون پیدا کئے ہون انکو دفعہ کیلئے بے مثل اور بے نظیر دوا ہے حافظہ کو بڑھاتی ہین نسیان کو دور کرتے ہین تیر بہدف ہین انکو جیب مین رکھو اور امتحان پر امتحان پاس کرتے جاؤ۔ کثرت عیالی اور کثرت اخراج رطوبت سے جو ابتر حالت ہوگئی ہو اُسکو بہتر بنانے مین سیحی ہین۔ دماغی محنت کرتا چاہو تو انکو ضرور کھاؤ۔	۱ تولہ عمدہ
حب مقوی قلب	خون کی خرابی جو بوجہ یا سوزاک یا کسی وجہ سے پھوڑا پھنسی نکلتے ہون۔ جسم پر بنا داغ ہون اسکے دفعیہ کیلئے بالاتفاق حکماء ایران۔ طہران۔ ہندوستان و انگلستان یہ تیر بہدف ہے۔ انگریزی ساختہ بوجہ ستا اور بے ضرر ہونیکے لوگون کے ناموافق ہوتا ہے جسکے اجزا اساسی آب و ہوا اس ملک کے بنایا ہے۔	فی بوتل ۷ آنہ	حب مقوی معدہ	چند منٹ مین بال دور۔ مواد تر لگانے سے بال کم پیدا ہوتے ہین اور جو نکلتے ہین نرم ہوتے ہین۔	۳ تولہ عمدہ
حب مقوی قلب	خونی ہو یا بادی ریحی ہو یا سادی سے اندرہون یا باہر اسکے استعمال سے دور ہو جاتی ہے۔	۲ ہفتہ عمدہ	حب مقوی معدہ	کرمین درد اور طبیعت مین پریشانی۔ نسیان۔ اور ہی پیشاب مین بہت سفیدی نکلتی ہو تو آزماؤ۔ گرمی ۲ ہفتہ	۲ ہفتہ عمدہ
حب مقوی قلب	یرقان۔ پیٹ کا گولہ۔ خون کا درد۔ کھٹی ڈکاریان۔ درد جگر۔ دردسر۔ دائمی تبخیر معدہ۔ دل کا دھڑکنا۔ کمی اشتہا۔ جسم کا پھڑکنا۔ دن بھر تھوکتے رہنا۔ سر کا خراب ہو جانا۔ جگر بڑھ یا گھٹ جانے۔ ۱ تھہ مین رعشہ ہو تو اسکو ایکبار آزماؤ۔	عمدہ	حب مقوی معدہ	نامرادون کے لئے مراد۔ ناکامون کے لئے کامیاب کنندہ گولیان۔	درجن عمدہ
حب مقوی قلب	خرابی خون اور عورات کے ایام معدہ کا بگاڑ۔ درم رحم اور پرانی جلدی امراض وضع حمل۔ نسیان۔ گھٹون پیرون وغیرہ کے درد۔ چہرہ پر چھائیں یا کیل ۱ تھہ یا ون مین جلن۔ درد کمر۔ استرخا۔ عضا وغیرہ۔ مواد رویہ کو جذب کرنے کے لئے بے مثل بے نظیر ہے۔	۲ درجن عمدہ	حب مقوی معدہ	بار بار پیشاب آنے سے پیاس زیادہ لگتی ہو۔ دھوپ کی برداشت نہو تو جسم لاغر۔ خیہ خراب ضعف اعضاء جگر پیشاب کے	۱ تولہ
حب مقوی قلب	ہضم نہو تو۔ سُنہ مین پانی بہتا ہو۔ غذا کو دیکھکر دل گھبرائے۔ پیٹ سے ریح زیادہ نکلے۔ بدبو سُنہ سے آئے معدہ کھانے کے بعد بھاری ہو جائے کلیجہ جلتا رہے۔	۴ تولہ عمدہ	حب مقوی معدہ	شکر دور کرکے قوت بحال کار مکل ہین ہوتا۔	

سید محمد عبد القادر، مالک اخبار کے اہتمام سے مطبع سلطانی واقع مکان نمبر ۳۲ بطرس روڈ پیٹھ مدراس مین مطبوع

[G. 9] 4,000—

539

Edel. DEPARTMENT.

From The Financial Dept.

R. No. 381

Dated 10th April

Received 22nd April

Registered 22nd April

Enclosures 1

SUBJECT.

Transferring letter from the Proprietor of the "Mukhbir-i-Deccan" containing certain suggestions for the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam

To be filed with other papers on the Subject.

7/4/96 24/4.

The editorial article in the "Mukhbir-i-Deccan" of 26th ultimo anent the "Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras" to which reference is made by the Proprietor in his covering letter of 29th idem deals with the question of the proposed removal of the Madrasa to Umda Bagh premises. The writer strongly deprecates the measure and thinks that the inevitable result of such an ill-advised step will be a considerable fall in attendance and the consequent deplorable condition of the institution. In lieu of Umda Bagh which is far removed from the centre of Muhammadan population the writer would ask Govt. to choose a site for the building of a house for the Madrasa somewhere within the precincts of Chepauk Park which will in every way be convenient to the student population of Muhammadans of Triplicane. The writer here exhorts the Muhammadan public to memorialise the authorities in the matter and, after making a few trenchant remarks on the inactivity and indifference of the members of the Muhammadan Central Association, goes on to say that besides this question of proper accommodation for the Madrasa there are other matters which that institution sadly needs. First and foremost is the improvemen

Translation

in the Central staff, care being taken that in the attempt to provide higher classes with graduates as teachers the lower classes are not neglected: these should have graduates for their teachers as much as higher classes, for no superstructure can be strong with a weak foundation. Another improvement which the writer suggests is the appointment of a European Headmaster in place of Mr Bower, the present Headmaster whose adm.n of the Madrasa needs no mention (meaning that it has not been successful). The writer in conclusion discusses the need of establishing free scholarships for the benefit of poor and deserving Muhammadan lads who are now being diverted off to other institutions which grant them such aids. Such scholarships should be established in the Madrasa to make it popular. This the writer says is a most difficult task and should be undertaken by the community in general [Then again follows a sneer at the uselessness of that body, the Central Muhammadan Association].

(True translation)

Inayat Husain

24/4/96

Office of the Director-i-Deccan
Roy Pettah, Madras 29th March 1896

No 273-

From

The Proprietor,
Dawn Kabir-i-Deccan

To

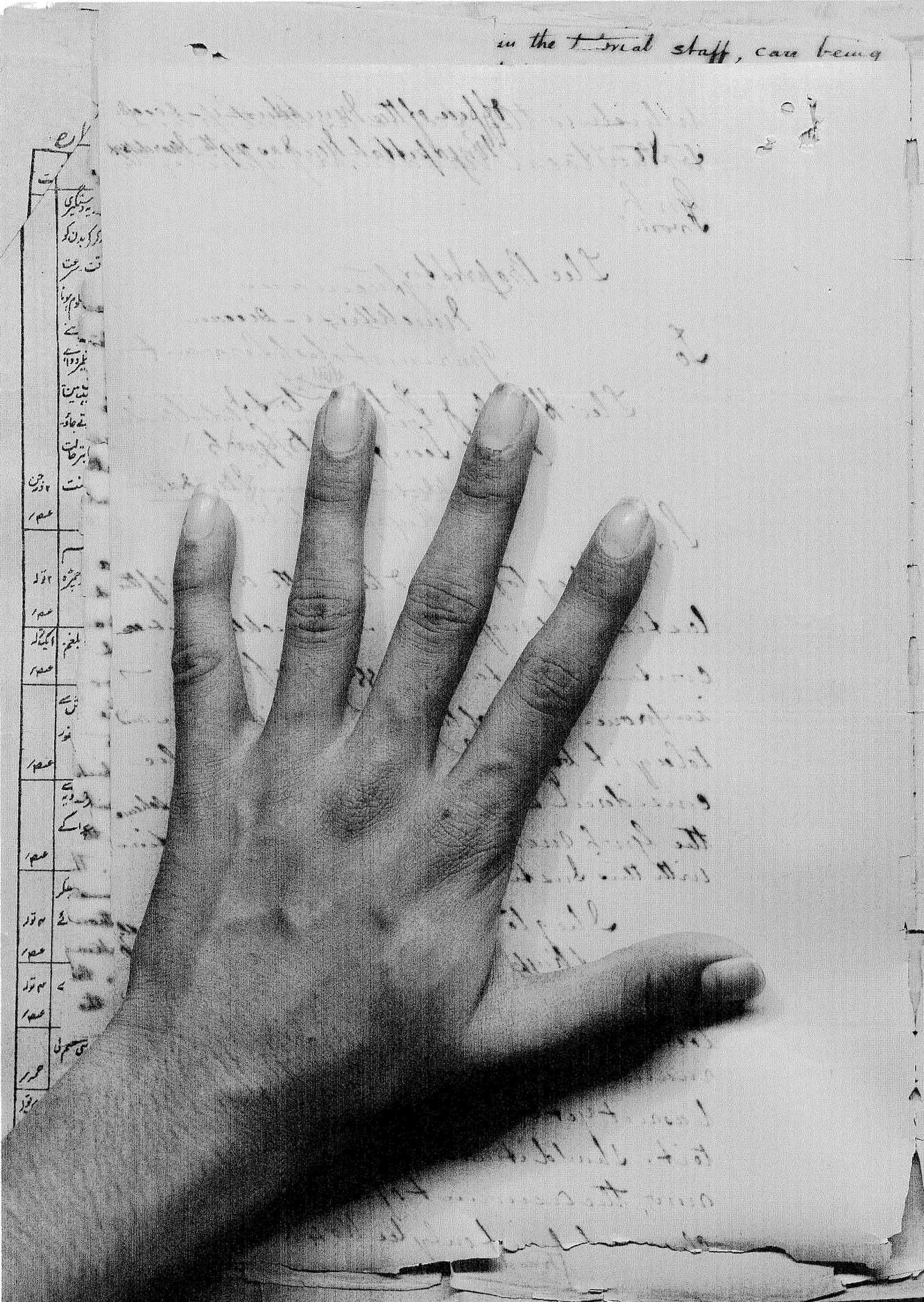
The Hon'ble J. H. Price, Esq.
Chief Secretary to Govt
Madras

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a copy of the last issue of my paper the Dawn Kabir-i-Deccan containing certain suggestions for the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam and to beg it before Govt so that it may be considered simultaneously with any scheme the Govt may have before it in connection with this Institution.

I beg to add that this is a paper recently started at Roy Pettah and discusses all political and educational questions unlike other local publications in an independent manner, but I regret to say that the local Public have yet been pleased to become a subscriber to it. Should it make it's mind to do so now, the amount of subscription Rs 6 only Rs 4 a month

in the Judicial staff, can be[illegible]



which is the same as that paid
to other local Vernacular papers by the
Govt.

Yours truly
&
Obedient Servant
(Sd) Syed Ahmed Abdul Qadir
Proprietor
Muslim-i-Deccan & Deccan Times
Road, Royapettah, Madras

Received in Bombay Secretariat
30-4-96

Comment-No 534.
Edel. Dept.

From

The Proprietor
"Mucklir-i-Deckan"

No 273.

Dated. 29
Recd 30 } 3. 1896.
Regd 31

Encl (1)

Subject.

Enclosing a copy of the "Mucklir-i-Deccan" Containing Certain Suggestions for the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam and requesting Govt to Subscribe for the Journal.

R/
Ls.

BOMBAY CHIEF SECRETARY'S
30. MAR. 1896
DEPARTMENT OF MAJOR

Order R.N. 381a/18 dt April 96.

The Proprietor of the 'Mucklir-i-Deckan' will be informed that the Govt does not require his paper.

S.
8/4/96

To
The Proprietor
Mucklir-i-Deckan

Desp'd
22/4/96
-(2)

Triplicane
Area of S. No 369 (part) = 4 — 12 — 11 35/8
Deposit - - - - - = 1 — 5 — 18 1 3/4
Scale 33 feet = 1 inch.

N
E
W
S. No. 366
Krishna Iyer Bartlett Sundaram Doss' premises

24½

Chellar Pillai's Coil Street

Triplicane
Area of S. No 369 (part) = 4 — 12 — 11 35/8
Deposit - - - - - = 1 — 5 — 18 1 3/4
Scale 33 feet = 1 inch.

N

W E

S

Triplicane

Area of S. no 369 (part) = a — 12 — 118

— — S. no 370 — — — = 1 — 5 — 1841

Scale 33 feet = 1 inch.

S. no. 366
Krishna Doss Balaramaswamy's garden

S. no 369

S. no 369 (part)

S. no 369
Appasawmy Chetty's Charity Land &
Houses.

S. no 370

S. no 369
Appasawmy Chetty's Charity Land &
Houses

S. no 372.

Chella Pillian Coil Street, Triplicane

Deputy Chief Engineer
9-5-96

Principal Assistant Master
Revenue Inspector.
30-4-96

KRISHNAVILÁS,
MADRAS.
17th April 1896

From
Krishnadas Balamukundas Garu

To
B. Ne. D'Lima Esqr

Sir
In reply to your letter No 532/C dated the 10th Inst.
I have the honour to inform you that I am willing to
rent my premises known as Saaleam Garoden for
the Maddraaa-i-Azam except a portion of the compound
which has been all along reserved for my own use
and the extra stables situated on the road-side adjoin-
-ing the said reserved portion.
As regards rent the said premises was let about 25
years ago (when the rental value was comparatively
small to what it is now) at Rs 300/ a month, and

or Macleans gardens" demands a
rent of Rs 500 a month for it after
reserving for his own use a portion
of

and is still occupied by H. H. Khairunnessa Begum Sahiba. The present rental value being much higher than what it formerly was, I shall be willing to let it at Rs 500 / a month.

I have the honour to be
Sir
your most obedt humble Servt

Krishnadoss Balaramdoss

Madras
Deputy Collector's
office
9th May 1896.

No 456/D Encl 4.

From B. M. Dewar Esq.
Deputy Collector of
Madras.

To W. P. Austin Esq. I.C.S
Collector of Madras.

Sir,

In returning herewith B/d's Proceedings (Land Revenue) dated 30th March last No 1492 mis with its enclosure forwarded to me with your endorsement Ref No 237/Gens of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. Mr Krishnadoss Balaramdoss the owner of "Umdah Bagh or Macleans gardens" demands a rent of Rs 500 a month for it after reserving for his own use a portion of

Enclosure No. 24 83796
Encl 1 to C no 674 Ed

of the Compound and the additional Stables adjoining it on the road Side. I beg to forward his letter (in original) dated 17th ultimo on the Subject.

3. Adverting to the query whether there is any suitable Site available for the erection of buildings for the Madrassa and a hostel attached to it I beg to State that Survey No. 370 of Triplicane which is less than a furlong to the west of "Ameer Mahal" which is the residence of the Prince of Arcot appears to be well fitted for the purpose. The land is on the Side of Chella Pillayar Covil Street which is a continuation of Pycroft's Road and it has a frontage of 308 feet. The extent of this as per present measurement is Cawny 1, 5 grds 1841 3/4 Sq. ft. If this is Considered insufficient that portion of Survey No. 369 which lies at the back of it and which is being used for cultivation purposes may also be purchased and added on to it This portion is 12 grds 1185 7/8 Sq. ft in area.

4. I Submit a plan showing the said Survey No. 370 and the portion of 369 recommended to be added to it. The aggregate extent of these two items is 1 3/4 cawnies and this I believe, would be sufficient for the School and hostel

5. If portion of 369 as recommended above is also required it will be necessary to allow a passage to the remaining portion of the said numbers lying to the East of it and for this purpose about 5 feet of land at the eastern end of 370 would be ample. This will reduce the frontage to 303 feet.

6. On Survey No. 370 there are

46

16 tiled houses and 15 huts. Of these 7 tiled houses belong to the owners of the land. The other houses and huts belong to others who have built on condition of vacating the land within a month's time if required by the owner. Rent it would be a great hardship to enforce this condition and it would therefore be necessary to grant compensation to the owners of these houses and huts as well.

7. The owner of Survey No 370 has agreed to sell the land at Rs 350 a pound while the owner of 369 has consented to sell the portion required at Rs 250 a pound. The cost of the land will thus come to Rs 13540 and of the buildings to about Rs 6900. About Rs 375 will have to be paid as compensation for

for 46 cocoanut trees and 2 wells. The total cost of acquiring the land will thus amount to about Rs 21000 inclusive of the 15% allowed by law over the market value of the land.

I have &c.
(Signed) B. M. Deraniyagala
Dy Collector

(True Copy)

No 981 Encs 2

Submitted - with two enclosures - to the Commissioner of Land Revenue in reply to Rev Pro No 1492 mis dated 30th March 1896.

Madras Collector's office
12th May 1896

Wm Smith
Collector

Ng filed houses and 1C hints Rd

600
1-5-96.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

No. 2244 Mis., dated 16th May 1896.

Read Endorsement of the Collector of Madras, No. 981, dated 12th May 1896.

RESOLUTION.

Submitted to Government with reference to its Endorsement No. 703 Routine d/ 26th March 1896 and Order No. 950 R.Revenue, dated 7th May 1896.

(True Extract)

Ag. Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, R.D., with letter & 2 Encls. in original

Encl 3 DC no. 674 EDL

Rev 1896. Dept

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
18 MAY 96
SECRETARIAT

To

The Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

Rec'd 18-5-96 E.3

Dated 15th May 1896,

No. 2244 Mis.

Subject.

Submitting to Govrnment with reference to its Endt. No. 703/R., d/ 26-3-96 and Order 950 R., dated 7-5-96, R.D., letter from the Coll-lector of Madras reporting as to the rent for which "Umdah Bagh" can be got and as to the existence of other sites for buildings for Madrasa-i-Azam and a hostel.

P.T.O

Correct No 674 Edn

Endt Misc No 1966

Transferred to the Educational Department

H Struthers
Asst Secy to Govt
19/5/96

Ordered
19 May 1896 S.

Put

Rec'd 23/5/96.
Reg'd 23/5

Rec'd 23/5.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
29 JUN 1896
CHIEF SECRETARIAT

My dear Price,

It seems out of the question to rent a portion of Mr Adamis Garden for Rs 500 a month, & I know his friends would not be taken up under the Land acquisition Act.

Would it not be well to ascertain if Krishna Doss Balaramkrishna Doss is willing to sell the half of it on the Coovum side, containing the house? If you think so, will you

375 924

Cottesmore Hall
Cambridge

Telegraphs to hear
to find out?

Have you got a good, London
of the Bucking hum Hotel, Pimlico
from the maps I have got
to be about 2½ acres in
extent. I don't think the
be long for our pleas. Please will
be two of two acres Rudding
at least, besides a play ground
wanted.

Yours sincerely
J Green

Urgent

Encl with Secl's No. 961A

8.

Letter to Collector, Madras.

Report if owner will sell Govt. the half of Macleane's garden compound next Coonum with house etc & if so price asked

HF 30.8.96

30/8/96

Purchase of Macleanes gardens. —

CS. (from orders)

Shown in Consd 10 7/11/96

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
OOTACAMUND.

6th Aug. 1896

Dear Mr. Lyon,

It seemed a long time since we asked whether any other site available than the Sisparumbe could be found for the hospital to which Sir Somerset Rumsey has promised to contribute. Another question raised in the Sanitary Department which seems to bring fire in the finding of a suitable site for the

Telegram to Collector, Madras.

Please reply my telegram 378 thirteenth June last regarding Macleane's gardens.

(Sgd) Lyon.

Purchase of Macleanes gardens. —

Cs. (from orders)

Shown in Council 2nd 7/8/96

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
OOTACAMUND.

6th Aug. 1896

Dear Mr. Green,

It seems a long time since we asked whether any other site could be found for the Lieutenants and he found for the hostel to which Sir Arthur Ramsay has promised to contribute. Another question raised in the Educational Department should seem to hang fire in the finding of a suitable site for the

Telegram to Collector, Madras.

C.S. + Please reply my telegram 378 thirtieth June last regarding Macleanes gardens.

(Sgd.) Ley Pitt.

Mr. Andrews. The Chevalier Bayle wrote, some
time ago, proposing

I hope to see you & arrange the Commission,
and shall be happy to talk them the next time
I am in town, you may have no objection to
propose.

With our joint remembrance to you both
Believe me

Yours sincerely,

H. Wheelock

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 AUG 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

My dear Price,

I am enclosed for H.E. [illegible]

I spoke to him about the tribe of the Rama and Hershel immediately after that talk at Govt House & he said he would get his Committee to report at once. Has the report been submitted yet? If so, please bring it to Council tomorrow.

About the tribe for the Madras – I wrote to you a long time ago asking you

(1)

to ascertain by telegram of the proprietor of the Winda Bay he would be in town the next week or two as a reasonable rate. Have you heard anything yet?

Yours sincerely

J Lowe

6/8

Telegram to Collector, Thursday

* Please reply my telegram 378 thirteenth June last regarding Macleay's purchase.

Copy Exp 1910.

Encl 550 encl 961

Telegram to Collector, Madras.

457 x Please reply my telegram 378 thirteenth June last regarding Macleane's gardens.

(Sd) Cox 20/6

Code Class. 9f.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Monthly Number.

To (Office) Collector Rajkot | From (Office) Bhavnagar.

No.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
3210	7.	14.	32	Recd.

To (Person) The Assistant Collector Rajkot | From (Person) The Collector of Kathiawar

Government telegram dated 5th March and telegram from Rajkot dated June last already replied vide my letter 2501 dated 27th July copy followed by post

Initial & Date

Rcd. from I.N. | Sent to I.N.

Hrs. Mts. by | At Hrs. Mts.

Telegraph Master

32 Word Form.

F.C.I.

No 1400 T—18 7 96—100000

QOTAGRAMD 7-8-96

Encl to Ext no 9618

Ref no 821/Gl Eu 6.

Madras Deputy Collector's office 27th July 1896.

From.

B. N. Chester Esq.
Deputy Collector of Madras.

To

W. P. Austin Esq. I.C.S
Collector of Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement dated 1st Instant Ref no 492/G7B on telegram from Government Revenue Department no 378 dated 30th June 1896, I have the honor to State that Mr Krishna Doss Balamukundoss was asked if he would be willing to sell half of Maclean's garden Compound. He delayed sending a reply and I had to twice press for an answer. He then sent me a letter asking me to mark out the portion required

returned herewith

Thereupon

Thereupon I furnished him with a tracing of the premises roughly dividing it into two equal portions and I asked for the price of the portion lying next to the Coorumbaner. As I received no reply a reminder was again sent to him. He then replied on the 26th Instant stating that he is unable to furnish the information unless the exact extent of the land with exactly marked boundaries is intimated to him.

2. I beg to forward herewith the correspondence as per margin and request that the information required by Mr. Krishnadoss Balamukundoss may be obtained from government.

I have &c.

(Signed) B. H. Chester
Deputy Collector

Letter No 10/5 dt 2-7-96 to Mr Krishnadoss Balamukundoss.
" this reply dt 11-7-96.
Letter to Mr Krishnadoss Balamukundoss dt 14-7-96 No 152 with Copy of Tracing
" this reply dt 26-7-96.
* To be kindly returned when done with

(True Copy)

Ref No 2501 Encs 5

Submitted to Government in the Revenue department, with the request that the information wanted by the owner may be Communicated to the undersigned as soon as possible.

2. The correspondence referred to is enclosed for perusal and return.

Madras Collectors office
29th July 1896

Collector

O/18 10,000—25-3-95

(1896.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

9614

Current Number. ~~5400~~

Educational Dept

From

The Collector

of Madras.

ABSTRACT.

Endorsement R. No 1523.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

Coloccamund 5th August 1896. } H. Grundell Sg: Secretary to Govt

To The Educational Depts.

Dated 29th July 1896.

Received 30th — do —

Enclosures 5.

Ref: No. 2501.

SUBJECT.

Submitting, with connected papers, letter from the Deputy Collector of Madras relative to the Enquiry as to the sale to Government of half of the Mara Cacu Garden Compound by its owner Kistnadoss Balamma Nayanidoss and requesting to be informed of the Exact Extent of the Site with the Exactly marked boundaries which the Owner wants to Retain for himself—

[25 A. 1,000—21-3-96.

R. Def. End. Ed. Department

C. No. 1523

FOR ORDERS.

Asks him to do so by telegram the explanation may be sent by letter

I doubt Mr. Arbuthnot would be justified in this very liberal offer as the owner might want us to take up more, so that he may only have as much land as he requires for working this Mr. Arbuthnot Road.

JG 11/8/96

This is a very disappointing answer after all this delay. The Collector might easily have marked off half the Compound & given its exact area & got a proper answer.

Submitted that he should be told to do so now at once. It may be explained to him (though he must know it already) why Govt wants that part of the compound & he may be told to go down to the ground (or send his Dy Collr) to mark off on the spot such portion of the ground as will include the house & enough of the ground (not to exceed half if possible) as will suit Govt's purpose

HF 10/8/96

HQ 15/8/96

CS.

Order.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector of Madras:—

"No. 473 X Your letter, endorsement 2nd July regarding Macleans gardens. Furnish owner exact boundaries & exact extent of land required by Govt. & get definite answer"

2. It will be explained to the Collector that what Govt. wishes to know is the price for which the owner of Macleans gards. is willing to sell the house & the half of the compound round it which adjoins the Cooum, & he will be requested to obtain a definite answer as soon as possible.

12-8-96 (for orders) 12/8/96

To Collector of Madras (direct) (Q.O.)

Purchase of Macleans gardens for Madrassa

E.

FOR ORDERS.

H. M. & Circ

Educational

~~Local & Muni.~~ (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 674 A

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 30 AUG. 1896

H.M. & circ

For Orders.

From

The Collector of Madras

Ref No. 2943

Dated 28th Aug.

Received

Registered

Enclosures Two

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reporting market value of the portion of McLean's gardens required by Govern. for the 'Madrassa-i-Aizam

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2718

KRISHNAVILAS,
MADRAS.
17th aug 1896

From

Lt. K. Ry. Krishnadeva Balamurthiar Avl. Garu,
Madras.

To

H. H. Chester Esqr
Deputy Collector of Madras,
Madras.

Sir

In acknowledging receipt of your letter
No. 4154/6 dd. 17th Instt. with a plan of the land in question
with the portion required by the government marked in
blue pencil, I have the honour to note that the portion
required measures 6 cawnies 8 and 69 sq. ft. 961, with
the buildings standing thereon.

I have to tell you that among the buildings enume-
-rated above, the big central house which is a grand
palacial building is in itself worth more than the
portion

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

portion of the land and the other buildings included together: to construct such a land building would much cost less than two lacs of Rupees.

However considering the requirement of the Government which is for a charitable purpose, I shall be glad to dispose of the above mentioned land and buildings for a sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- as shown below:-

(1) Buildings including the main building Rs. 110,000

(2) The land measuring 9 Canies and 961 square feet at the rate of Rs. 600/- per ground ... Rs 1,15,000

Total Rs 2,25,000/-

Two Lacs twenty five thousand and four hundred Rupees.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Rajah Sandya Bahadur Rao.

River

148 414 114 105 1295

out house

House

House

381 250

263 184 266 150

Big Bungalow

Sentoorshi tree

Fountain

156 150

Tamarind Tree

Army clothing Office

(457)

196 216 152 1065 153 163 300

Mangotree 10

Mangotree

(456)

374 340 1517 198 220 220 204 340

147

Tank

1075

(455)

(454)

285 2030

Commander in Chief Road

500

Stables

Sentry room

320

Road

Mount

100

(451)

c Kingambakam Village

Survey No 454

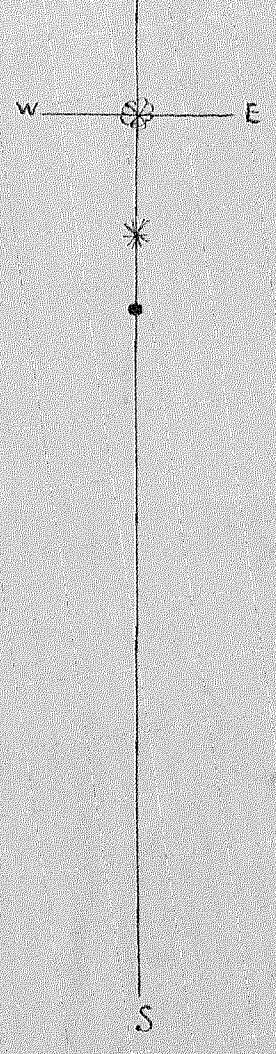
c Vindlu Burg or

c Macleans garden

The block of land marked A is the one required for

c Madarassai-etzam or c Mahommedan School

	C	gds	sq feet
Its extent comes to	8	0	861.



Coonum

Commander in Chiefs B

the

of

Madras
Deputy Collectors
office
28th August 1896.

Ref no 959/81 En 4

From

B. H. Chester Esq.
Dy Collector of
Madras

To.

W. P. Austin Esq I.C.S.
Collector of
Madras.

Sir,

In returning the telegram and the Proceedings of Government forwarded to me with your endorsement No 2743 a and 624/G773 of the 13th and 15th instant respectively, I have the honor to submit herewith the letter from Mr Krishnadoss Balasundrumdoss dated 27th instant wherein he demands Rs 22500 for the

2 Value 17 cawnies 8 -- -- 861 8 4
4 land at Rs 400 assessed Rs 161 943
Total 1061 943

half of Macleans gardens
lying next to the Cooum.

2. I beg to forward a copy
of the plan furnished by
me to Mr. Krishnadoss ~
Balamukundoss. The portion
required by Government
is marked A thereon and is
enclosed by blue pencil lines
Its extent is 8 cawnies 861
Sq. ft and it takes in all
the buildings on the land
excepting the Stables on
the mount Road side.

3. The value of the portion
required inclusive of the
buildings may in my
opinion be taken at
about Rs 106943 as detailed
in the margin.

I have &c
(Sd) B. H Chester
Dy Collector

(True Copy)
Rep. No. 2943 Encs 2.

Submitted to the Government
in the Educational depart-
ment with reference to G.O.
No. 485, Educational dated
12th August 1896.

(2) The plan and the
prisoner's letter of yesterday's
date are enclosed.

Madras Collrs Office
28th August 1896 } W. Lindsay
MJS. Collector.

To.

The Chief Secretary
to Government Education
-al department

[25]
1,000—21-9-

Agen Go. 86. Ed. 13.2.96

Educl Department

C. No.s

263. 315. 378. 529. & 674

& draft Go. sent for c. initial by R. Dep.

With reference to the orders to be chosen for this Madrasa

The papers must go under this Note & this Note itself mentions only 3 sites.

1 The Mundla Bagh site FOR ORDERS.

as the corner behind the Gowans Road & the Commander in Chief's Road. The extent of the whole compound is about 21·4 acres. It is occupied by Khairun-nissa Begum who pays R 300 a month (which is added to her stipend by Govt.) She is willing to vacate if we let her have the houses opposite on the other side of the Mount Road, i.e. if we will increase her allowance for rent by R 100 (the owner wants R 400 a month). Krishnadas Balmukundas, who owns the Mundla Bagh, agrees to let it to us for R 500 a month (he only charges the Begum R 200 a month, but he says the rent was fixed 25 years ago is too low.) The total cost of renting the Mundla Bagh and house for R 600 a month is capitalized at 3% at R 2,40,000 The actual value, calculated according to the selling value of land in the neighbourhood is 2. the present value of the buildings, to obtain which Khairun-nissa Begum claims R 2,15,400

2 The Pilliar Compound site (South of Patterson's Garden) proposed by Mr. D Cruz

These are two papers about Muhammn. Educn, the Anjuman i Rafid & the Madrasa, & they are now for final disposal.

The notes & orders on the Go. read above give a précis of the history of the matter, & a discussion of the points contained in the matter, for orders.

It will be seen from them that five subjects were under consideration:—

(1) the improvement of the Madrasa

(2) the rates of school fees to be levied from Muhammadans.

(3) the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans.

(4) the enlargement of the M.n Investing agency, and

(5) the M.n Students' hostel.

As to point (2) it was decided to grant the request of the Bd. of Muhammn. Educn. that Muhammn. should only be

charged half fees at all Govt. professional Colleges, the Law College excluded.

The Bd. of Mahammn. Educn. also prayed (third resolution on page 6 of the printed cover) that the Govt. will "extend the concession granted by the Bengal Govt of levying one third fees". This apparently means in professional× Colleges. Hon Mr. Grose thought that half fees should be levied in all colleges, public & private, & that the loss shd be made good to private colleges from Provincial funds. Hon Mr. Bliss thought this undesirable & suggested that it might be made a condition of grants-in aided colleges that Muhammdns shd only be charged half fees. H.E. Lord Lamington recorded no opinion on this point. Final orders on the matter are now solicited.

3. As to ③ it was decided that Govt. already allots especially liberal scholarships to Muhammdns & that no additional encouragement of this kind is needed.

4. As to ④ it was similarly decided that no change is necessary.

5. Points ① to ⑤ remain for orders.

(This is shown as Nos 370 & 369 on Map I in Mr. Thomas's old title orders to Mr. Chalk reports: but map & the other map had up until it were sent down by Mr. Cardozo.) The eye of No 370 is given by the Survey Dept as acres 1·26 ~~2·26~~ & that of the portion of No 369 Mr. Cardozo has taken up is according to Mr. D'Cruz 29,985 sq ft

FOR ORDERS.

So that total extent will be a little less than 2 acres Mr. D'Cruz thinks that land & that however up on is well worth

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE, C.I.E.

× The Education Commission did not use the word *professional* they found the provision for charging ½ of the fees had been extended to Muhammadan students of any College in Calcutta whether Govt or other. In the case of Govt Colleges aided & unaided, the amount of the remission is paid from Provincial revenues (Edn 14.) 85 page 8)

JG

(inclusive of 15% allowed for compulsory acquisition) Rs 21,000. Mr. Cardozo thinks the value of the property is Rs 12000

3 The sites are granted by the C.S. next door to the Buckingham Hotel The extent, so far as I can see by the map is about 2½ acres

Mr. Kay thinks the land at Bagh also too expensive & the other sites too small, I cannot offer any remarks to the Court of Wards

& to what the cost of the half of land at Bagh sites fronting the road (& the buildings on it) will be, - inquired from Mr. Cardozo, Principal having just been surveyed, & what other sites were available. I fear this delay in recording their Note.

The further information I have got is as follows: —

1. Krishnadas Balamukand's land is willing to sell the portion of the land at Bagh sites mentioned above, which is about 10·6 acres in extent, for Rs 2,25,400. Mr. Chester thinks it is worth Rs 1,06,943. The owner values the buildings at Rs 1,10,000 whereas Mr. Chester values them at Rs 30,000, & the land at Rs 600 a ground whereas Mr. C. values it at Rs 400 a ground.

4. Pallan's garden. The extent is 22 acres 25959 sq. ft. The owner is willing to sell it for 6 lakhs

5. Old Survey Nos 2278 and 2580 (New Survey Nos 28 & 29) These two plots of ground are near the Sea end of the Ice House road & are on opposite sides of it. The extent of No 28 is 6 acres 14,05 sq. ft. That of No 29 is 2 acres 36,294 sq ft. The owner is unwilling to sell. The D.P.I. whom I have consulted, thinks that provision would not do. It is far away from the chief Muhammadan quarters known as Bagh.

6. A strip of land West of the Chepauk Park. This widest part to

and pending decision upon them the orders on the other matters which have not issued it being thought better that the order on the Question should contain Govt's views on the whole subject & be comprehensive.

6. Go. pp. 860. Ed. shows the 12-11-94

attitude which Govt has taken up on the question of the Govt. of Muhammdns & the improvement of the Madrasa. It will be seen that Govt. was very sympathetic & congratulated the Bd. of Muhammdn. Education on the practical & reasonable nature of its proposals, & the leading Muhammdns in Madras on the interest which they were taking in the matter. It was left on to admit that the provision ~~construction~~ of a new building for the Madrasa was necessary & must be taken up in earnest" but it thought that a hostel attached to the school was unnecessary now that two other hostels are already under contemplation. The Bd. subsequently showed that a separate hostel for the Madrasa was

necessary (page 2 of the printed Current Go. 8b. Ed. 13 sigs) so the provision of this & a new building for the Madrasa were in that Go. considered together.

The notes & orders therein show that Hon. Mr. Grose thought that a case for buying a site for the new Madrasa was made out, but that a cheaper site than the Lenda Bagh could be found on off the Triplicane High Road or Wallajah Road or some other place, & he directed that the Madras Collector should be asked about these & their prices. He thought the construction of the Hostel should lie over until the Madrasa had been improved into a good school.

Hon. Mr. Rhies considered that the Lenda Bagh would never do, & that a site might be found by the Prince of Arcots place or behind the Buckingham Hotel. He ordered that enquiries should be made. He agreed that a separate hostel was necessary.

H.E. Lord Wenlock thought (in his second note) that the Lenda Bagh should be purchased.

of the ship, (that as the East Gardens ends) is about 400 ft wide. The narrowest part is about 50 ft wide. The extent of the various parts of it, beginning at the East Gardens end is

	acres	sq ft.
Block 54 & 55	2	36245
~~5-2~~	~~0~~	~~30904~~
5-2	1	93550
51	0	30904
45	2	36245

for the lump to 17 owners of whom only 11 have named their prices. The rest will probably not give up their land voluntarily. Those that have named their prices are —

The 5 owners of ~~B~~ Block 54 & 55 R 39,600
6 of the 11 owners of ~~B~~ Block 45 R 22503

+ that info. should be got as to whether it was possible to rent the Lenda Bagh.

After considering the pros & cons of all these sites I am of opinion that we ought to take up the Coovum portion of the Lenda Bagh sites if we can. The only other site we have is Block No 6, i.e. the portion of No 6, i.e. the sites awarded above on Blocks 5-2, 54 & 55. This site is, however, hardly large enough & in as bad a situation as the present Madrasa. That is said to be unhealthy & low & so for the. I doubt if we can get any big buildings in the whole of Triplicane.

It will be wrong, I think, to give Krishnaraja Balamukkum does what he asks, which is more than double of what Mr. Chester thinks the property is worth. Can we have put the Land Acquisition Act in force? It is proved that as it cannot be said that this piece of land is absolutely necessary, & that no other land will do, we cannot put the Act in force; but I think this is wrong. All that is required by Sec 4 cl 1 of 5 & 6 is that the land shall appear to be needed. We continually resort to it, (as in the case of land wanted for cattle pounds) when it will be impossible to say that no other land will do.

We determined that as two sites were wanted for the Madrasa & Library, 1 can go. Experience has shown us that no other free from objection can be obtained. By with the unwarning of us if we do not come to a decision at last. I think a notification under Sec 4 of the Land Acquisition Act shd be issued at once.

X 5.6, cost 4
BS

JG
21/8/96

7. The enquiries directed have now been made, & the matter is for final disposal.

As to the renting of Lenda Bagh the letters in Cuttis 283 & 674 show that the owner is willing to lease it for Rs 500. per mensem after reserving an undefined portion, of the compound, especially facing the Mount Road, & the stables there, for his own use, & the Nawab Nissa Begum, the present tenant, is willing to vacate the place if the Government "Rashtra Sraun" house instead.

Whether Nissa Begum is given the house by Govt, which pays Rs. 300 a month for it as a residence for her. She never hardly goes there. She lives in Triplicane & only uses Lenda Bagh as a show residence on state occasions. "Rashtra Sraun" for which the asks ₹ (in the house opposite Lenda Bagh in which the Survey Dept. was recently located. The owner asks Rs 400. a month for this. (Please see para 6. of Collector's letter in cuttis 378. Ed.) Default So if Govt

When we have definitely ascertained that a site, and only one, will serve our purpose, we may, I think, declare under S. 6 that that particular "site is needed for a public purpose. That I am not anticipated that the Lenda Bagh site is the best. I think the best would be Patteri Gardens, and that, in default of that, the Buckingham Hotel & the site mentioned by the C.S. (Temple Gardens) would do almost as well. The area of Patteri Gardens is 22½ acres & there are a large number of buildings which could be turned to various necessary purposes. The owner may ask 6 lakhs — but the question is What would he get? I should say nothing like so much for it cannot bring cash in, I should think, more than R. 4000 or 5000 a year at the utmost.

Rec'd Letter Rosskeen Cram for the Borgam Com[mittee] it will have to increase her rent for allowance by Rs. 100 per month. Should she be unable to rent "Unda Bagh" at a less cost than Rs. 600 a month in all.

Next as to buying "Unda Bagh".

The Deputy Collector's letter in current No. 378 gives two estimates of the Cost of this. One is based on the selling price of similar land in the locality & comes to Rs. 2,47,700 & the other is based on the (capitalized value of the) rental of the building (taken at Rs. 300. & comes to Rs. 99,000. That this is a fallacious is shown by the owner's present demand of Rs. 500. a month for the building & the less valuable part of the site. The Board in forwarding the letter says that a Catholic ought to purchase the place, as Spencer & Co only paid Rs. 35,000 for the site across the road. Perhaps Govt. might get some professional man to value it for them. The Board also give an opinion. The drawback part of an acquisition under the Act is that Govt. cannot apparently withdraw if it once begins to acquire a piece of land, so if this case got

which capitalized at 3% is Rs. 2,40,000

"Langlands" is about 2½ acres, & the Bukra Hotel over 7 acres = say, 9½ acres. This would do, I think. I consider that enquiries should be made about both of these before we decide to take up the Unda Bagh under the Act. When we do decide, it will be a question whether we should not take up the whole property & sell again so much as we do not require, i.e., the portions along the Mt & Circular roads. I should think that would be the cheaper course in the long run. We must also decide, before we proceed to issue a declaration under s. 6 of the Act, whether we have the money ready for the property when we have got it. This may be 2½ lakhs or more. I confess I don't at the moment see where some money is to come. I should like to see what is thought of my position in the F. D.

Another thing that we have to consider before we embark on the scheme for purchasing either the whole or a part of Unda Bagh is that we should have some idea of the value of the buildings & of their capabilities for conversion for the purposes probably required there. This Charter puts the value of the buildings at Rs. 30,000, the owner at Rs. 1,10,000. This is a wide difference & some endeavour should be made to clear it up. The same course will be necessary in regard to the other sites I have mentioned, if

August 7. See S. 48 of Act I of 1894

which he certainly held as the place is undoubtedly worth more than the Cutcha offered.

* [illegible] written after this, should be inserted.

I don't know by the way, what the Collr has contented himself with simply writing (on a letter, asking the D.C. Colr. with) to the owner of the Unda Bagh. This is not the course he would have pursued, I imagine, if he was thinking of buying the place himself. In that case, he would have gone to see the man & have enquired into his estimate of the value of his property - & he should do this now.

BB 8/9/96

This stands in on the W. by the stables & houses of tailors, cooks, bihti bearers &c. which stand on the opposite side of the Circular Road, South of Patliar's Gardens; & on the S. side by the houses on the N. of the first part of what is usually called Upper Circular Road. On the N. it runs about on Patliar's Gardens

BB

* I know pretty well where it is & think it certainly not a good place for main drainage: the absence of room for a play ground is very much a fatal objection & disposing that there are others.

H.C.

I am inclined to concur with the Hon. Mr. Bolton that enquiries should be made as to the Bombay Burma Trading Co's Temple Gardens site. The Collector should also be required to see the owners of Unda Bagh, and Patliar's Gardens, and to try to get better terms. Some information should be given as to the value of the buildings existing on these sites, and as to their fitness for the purposes in view.

2. The

into the Courts through the owners refusing to accept Govt's offer it might be compelled to pay a much heavier sum for it than it had supposed likely.

Next as to alternative sites for the Madrassa. The Deputy Collector's letter in current No. 378 describes a site which he has found near Pycroft's road & the Prince of Arcot's place. A map of Madras is submitted which shows more or less where it is situated. It cannot be told from the map that this surroundings are. The chief objection to the present Madrassa is that it is in a disreputable part of the town surrounded by the dwellings of "jutka-wallahs and prostitutes", & Mahammn. parents hesitate to send their children there for this reason. The Deputy Collector's site seems little better apparently. It is covered now with houses & huts. It is about half a mile, perhaps, from the Unda Bagh, so can give that place few points in the matter of its surroundings for Triplicane. The site is only

1. The Financial Dept. should be consulted as to whether the funds which are likely to be required can be provided

119.9.b

The Comm. Ad also gave his opinion as Warden of the Unda Bagh Sites is taken it will be cheaper to take two whole sites & sell that part of it we do not require, or to take any that part that will be wanted

JG
15/1919

1/2 caonies which is less than one eighth of the area of the Unda Bagh grounds, & the price asked for most of it is ~~Rs~~ Rs 350 ~~400~~ a ~~cawny~~ Grounds which is only Rs 50 less than the value of the Unda Bagh land (except that strip next the Mount Road) ~~is the same as the~~ as estimated by the Dy Collr of Madras. Moreover buildings for the Madrassa wd have to be erected on it, & they wd almost certainly cost more than the Rs. 30.000. which the Dy Collr puts upon the existing Unda Bagh buildings, & these latter (according to Sultan Rohidin) will require very little alteration to fit them for the school.

On the whole therefore it seems that the Deputy Collectors site has very few, if any, advantages over the Unda Bagh site.

Renting Unda Bagh has been shown to be a very expensive undertaking, and it is accordingly submitted that the best way out of the difficulty would be to purchase the cheaper part of the Unda Bagh grounds which lie alongside the Cooum, leaving the frontage along the Mount Road alone. Only as much as wd certainly be required for the school & hostel need be bought. About half of the grounds wd seem to be enough. On the Cooum side the boundary is open & at wd not much matter if the buildings were set some what close together.

Eight cawnies = 192 grounds which at Rs. 400. a ground comes to Rs 76.800. The hostel & out buildings would cost another Rs. 30.000. This would not seem to be a very extravagant price to pay for a high School for Mahammedans all South India.

The construction of the hostel could be postponed, as suggested by the Hon. W. Rose, until the Madrassa was thoroughly established

x I doubt if we could take only half of the Cooum side of the Mount Road as the owner would claim that Govt should take over the whole.

If we take half of the Cooum side of the Mount Road up to the owners, we ought to retain the remainder of the property. I do not know who owns the land. Sec 49 act 1894 provides that no part of a house manufactory or other building may not be taken up, but it does not prohibit taking part of a compound

I differ on this. The 3rd para of Rs. Section (1) of the Section distinctly refers to taking part of a compound - Besides, an owner may claim for severance under s. 23 (1) thirdly, Ad

x I doubt if we could take only half Acy.

as an efficient High school, the Muhammn. Community being also asked to subscribe a considerable portion of the cost of it. Govt. would thus not be laying out any money that it could ever recover, for if the Madrasa did not succeed in its new abode the site thereof could always be sold.

Final orders on the matter are solicited. –

8. Other points about the Madrasa which were discussed in the note & orders in G.O. 86. Ed 13. 2/96 were (1) whether it should have a European Head Master (2) whether the Govt. of Muhammn. Educn. should have any voice in its management. It was decided that the S. of S. should be asked to sanction a European Hd. Master. Hon Mr. Rhys thought it wd. be best to get a man of experience from N. India. The D.P.I. is to be asked to send in definite proposals about the Madrasa's staff & he may be told to say how much pay the Hd. Master should draw. Panjab & the N.W.F. may then be asked if they know of anyone who wd. take the post.

Con to the Bds share in the management of the Madrasa a committee from among Hon Mr. Grose thought it might occupy a position analogous to that of the Councils of the two Medical Colleges: Hon. Mr. Rhys thought the Committee shd. have no share in the management. H.E. Lord Sandhurst thought a decision on the matter dependent on the amount of subscriptions the Muhammn. Community raised in aid of the school.

Final orders on this point are now solicited.

9. Comments 315 & 539 appear to call for no orders.

10. There remains the question of the Conjeeveram Rapid. This institution is entirely distinct from the Madrasa. It is managed by a Committee of [illegible]

& But would fly instead?
I fear not.

If an improving idea such as this would be Raghu is taking good care Egyptians are promoted. See further note S.O. 316 27.3.96 PJ

This need not be decided now.

315. Re Logic of Madras asks Govt. Would like to pass orders before he goes.

539 Re Inspection [illegible] of the Nundydroog – i – Deccan matters suggestions about the Headmaster, & asks Govt. to [illegible] when proper

Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor has usually been the President, & the Board of Mahamm.n Education has had nothing to do with it.

The Mahamm.n community has subscribed Rs 17.000 towards a new building for it (Prot.d letter in G.O. 27. Ed. / 8.2.96) & Govt. has promised a grant in aid of the building & endowment fund amounting to Rs 17.000. (G.O. 275 Ed. / 2.8.96). The new building is to have been built in a corner of Govt. House Compound, Madras, but now that this has been thrown open to objection the question of an alternative site for the institution is for discussion. The Committee of the Anjuman have not been informed of the change in Govt's plans & may perhaps first be told & called for suggestions.

The Bd. of Mahamm.n Educ.n suggested in para 4. of its first letter in the printed Correnl. that the Lunda Bagh grounds were acquired there would be room there for this & Anjumans Anjumans. (By "this Anjumans" was meant the very insignificant unrecognized Mahamm.n schools in Madras, two or three only in number). This suggestion appears to have been only thrown out casually & by the way, & the Committee of the Anjuman do not appear to have been consulted before it was made.

It is believed that as a fact the Bd. of Mahamm.n Educ.n are not particularly anxious that the Anjuman shd. be built in the same place as the Madrasa. The former is merely an Industrial school for the poorer Mahamm.n boys, while the Madrasa is to be a high school (& perhaps eventually a college) for the best born & wealthiest of the Mahamm.ns. The latter is not therefore very anxious that the former should be near it. — Until the Anjuman

Committee has been asked if a site in the Umda Bagh Compound wd. suit it it seems useless to make any plans for building the new anjuman there. The Committee may, it is submitted, be asked in a separate go. If it likes Umda Bagh all that wd. be necessary wd. be to buy a little more of the compound, or crowd the buildings closer together. It seems unlikely that any other site will be available, but Umda Bagh is far from Wallajah Road which the poorer classes mostly live.

II. In this connection it is submitted that Hon. Mr. Gorris note dated 26.5.96 on the last page of the bundle of convents is not thoroughly understood. Apparently the H.M. bother the President of the Anjuman asked whether he is willing to give up his Anjuman & merge it in the Madrassa? It is submitted that in the circs.

As Lord Warlock said, the Anjuman are favoured by Mrs Crole is a completely separate affair from the anjuman - a hospital already established. The two subjects shd not be mixed. There is no need to say anything about Mrs Crole's anjuman at present.

JG

above stated the Anjuman Committee is not likely to be willing to do this. Orders are solicited as to whether H.M's wishes have been rightly interpreted.

UP 66-96

I submit that the opinion of the Bd. (Mr. Crole) with the standing the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh will cost much more than a lakh of R. If there is any doubt upon the point the President of the Mad. Comm. may be asked to find the exact figure.

I submit further that enquiries should be made for a site. That referred to by the Dr. Collie is far too small for a large school with the indispensable adjunct of a playground and a hostel & boarding.

There is an excellent site on Royapettah Main Road to the Buckingham Hotel - called "Temple Gardens". I have never been inside the grounds and I can not say whether the grounds are big enough. It belongs I think to a Mr — Ramasamy Raja a Barrister. By recollection of 15 years ago there the high wall runs around the whole property so that it is a big piece of ground. It would cost a good deal of acquire under the act but nothing like the Umdah Bagh which I feel certain has been much undervalued by the Board

The statements about the house offered for the museum appear to be somewhat as follows. Mr Chamiers' house (Humble Knight) is a spacious house; the other (Afzal Buildings) a mean building. If Chamiers' could be obtained and the debt is large enough it would be worth considering whether it would not be a far better place for the headquarters than the Triplicane High School. It is close to Triplicane and yields a clear profit of Rs 10,000 a year.

10
17/8/96.

Muhammadan Education.

The Madrasa & the Anjuman.

(for orders).

H.M. & Circ.

[G. 24.] 1,000—15-11-95.

EDUC. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 13.2.96 189, No. 86. Educt. A. & A of currents as printed herein.

Again G.O., dated 189, No.

Current No.s. 890. 1090. of 1895, dated , from —— @.

" " 263 " 1896, " " " Paymaster, Can. Ship. — P.

" " 315 " 1896, " " " Asst. Sec. — @

378 — 6 Rev. Dep. — P.

539 — 6 Fin. Dep. — @.

674 — 6 Rev. Dep. — P.

Ref@ N° 485. dated 12.8.96 to Coll^r of Madras. — @

Cover. N°. A — 28.8.96 from ORDER. ditto. — P.

P.S.

No 632. 98 the October 1896.

The papers read above deal with a number of questions bearing upon the improvement of the Education of Muhammadans in Madras City & the Presidency generally.

2. ~~There may~~ The main points which call for decision are the following:—

(a) the rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges.

(b.) the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans.

(c). the enlargement of the agency for the inspection of ~~the~~ Muhammadan schools.

(d) the improvement of (i) the site & buildings (ii) the staff & (iii) the

2/10/96

The G.O. can issue restricted as noted by Hutton. Mr. Grose (vide note) adjusting promises to ascertain whether other sites are suitable

N.Z. 5.10.96.

(d) the construction in Madras City of a Muhammadan students' Hostel.

2/10/96

Hutton. note below

Please put the file up for Sunday

Sd/ 6/10/96

Management of the Madrassa i Azam, and

~~(c) the construction in Madras City of a Muhammadan Students' Hostel~~

3. First as to the rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges. In a Resolution passed at an adjourned meeting held on 23rd July 1894, the proceedings of which are printed in G.O. No. 880. Educ. 12.11.94, the Bd. of Muhemm. Educn. prayed that Govt. wd. extend the privilege of paying half fees, which is ~~now~~ at present confined to Arts Colleges, to all professional colleges. In his letter of the 25th March 1895, No. 3628 read above, the D.P.I. recommends that the concession be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College. The Govt. ~~accepts the opinion of the D.P.I.~~ does not consider that sufficient reason exists for making any exception in the case of the Law College, & in future only half fees will be levied from Muhammadans in all professional colleges. The D.P.I. will be requested to issue instructions accordingly.

FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

4. With regard to the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans. The Govt. consider that the D.P.I. has shown in paras 5 and 7 of his letter already referred to that the Muhammadans are already treated with considerable liberality in the matter of scholarships, & that no immediate additions to the scales at present in force are ~~necessary~~ called for.

5. Thirdly, as to the Enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency. The Board of Muhemm. Education requests that the Inspectorate may be enlarged so that no Sub Asst. Inspr. should have more than two districts under his charge, & that a special Inspector of Muhemm. schools in the whole Presidency should be appointed. The Govt. sees no need whatever for the latter proposal. adoption of the There is no reason to suppose that the present Inspectors are unable to adequately supervise Muhemm. Educn. As to the former suggestion an examn. of the figures of schools under each Sub Asst. Inspr. shows that the Muhemm. Sub Asst. Inspectors are far more lightly worked

than three Hindu "fellow" officers & three others to insufficient reason to incur the heavy expenditure which the Board's proposal would involve.

6. As to the Hostel, for Mahommedans the Govt agrees with the Board in considering that in the circumstances explained it is desirable that such an institution should be built & maintained separately from the students' Hostels for Hindus which are at present under contemplation. It is however important that the Hostel should be located close to the site on which the Madrassa-i-Aam as the question of the best site for the latter is still undecided the matter of the Hostel must lie over for the present.

7. There remain for consideration the questions relating to the improvement of the Madrassa i Aam. It appears to the Govt to be inexpedient to discuss changes in the staff and management of this institution until the site to which the school can best be removed is decided upon.

X

Say "the" not "his"
No idea is that Empress
planning may
a flaw in this is
the best - Anyway,
a knowledge to
be excluded
& hardly
y be wished that
are

[G. / 24.] 1000—15-11-95.

Educl. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 13-2-96 189, No. 86 Ed.
Again G.O., dated 189, No.
Current No. 263. of 189, dated , from
" " 315. " 189, " " " "
" " 378 " 189, " " " "
529. 674.
Reference No. 485. dated 12th aug 96. to Collector of Madras
Current. No. A. dated 28th aug 96 from " " "

ORDER.

23/9/96

(reserving a portion of it & the Stables facing the Mount Road for his own use)

Three sites for the location of the Madrassa-i-Aam have been suggested, viz.

(1) The Unda Bagh, now occupied by H.H. Khair-un-Nissa Begum.

(2) Pattis Gardens.

(3). The Buckingham Hotel & Compound together with the property which lies immediately south of it with a frontage on West Coast Road, & known, it is believed, as Temple Gardens.

2. The first of these consists of a house and some 21 acres of lands & the owner demands a rent of Rs. 500. per mensem for it, although he at present receives only Rs. 300. Were Govt to take the house on lease it would further be necessary to provide another residence for H.H. Khair-un-Nissa Begum at an increased cost of Rs 100 per mensem

from the "Fellow" to Govt.

so that the total cost of renting the buildings for the Madrassa-i-Azam would not be less than Rs. 600. a month. The Deputy Collector of Madras reports that the ~~owner is willing to sell the whole of the compound with all the buildings on~~ market value of the property calculated on the selling price of similar land in the locality is Rs 2.16.400. He further reports that the owner is willing to sell the half of the compound adjoining the Cooum river with the buildings upon it, for Rs. 2.25.400 The Dy Collr, however, considers that this portion of the property is not worth more than Rs 1.06.943

9. The second site, Patters gardens, is reported to be 22 acres 2595q square feet in extent, & the owner of it is said to demand six lakhs of rupees for it. It contains a number of buildings of various descriptions.

10. The third suggested site, the Buckingham Hotel with Pringle gardens, appears to be about 9½ acres in extent. The price asked for this is not yet known.

11. ~~It is evi~~ The information at present

the Govt. regarding the use these sites

FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

× Buildings Rs 1.10.000
Land, at Rs 600 per ground, .. 1.15.400
Rs 2.25.400

× Buildings Rs. 30.000.
Land, at Rs 400 per ground, .. 76.943
Rs 1.06.943

is sufficient to enable us to come to a decision as to which of them would be the most suitable for the Madrassa i Azam, & the Board of Revenue will be requested to issue orders for the collection of the following information on the matter:—

(a) There is a difference of no less than Rs. 80.000 in the ~~Estimated~~ value of the buildings on the Cooum side of the Amara Bagh compound as estimated by the owner of them & by the Dy. Collector of Madras. An officer of the D.P.W.s. should be directed to inspect the buildings & report his opinions as to their (actual) value.

(b) The Collector of Madras should be requested to (personally) interview the owners of Amara Bagh & Patter's gardens & ascertain from them what is the lowest price which they are willing to accept for their properties. The (at present) plaintiff's values ~~assigned to~~ of them by the owners appear to be altogether

Excessive.

(c.) The Collector of Madras should report with a full statement of the reasons for his opinion (that by Govt.) if the acquisition of the Commander Half side of the house Bagh compound was decided upon, it would be cheaper to acquire only that half of the compound with the liability of being called upon to pay an enhanced price for its severance from the rest of the property, or to acquire the whole of the compound & afterwards dispose by sale of the portions of it which face the Mount & Commander in Chief's roads.

(d.) The Collector of Madras should further furnish plans of the various buildings situated upon Each of the three sites above alluded to & report in Consultation with the D.P.I. & the D.P.W. the approximate cost of altering & adding to Each set of the three sets so as to fit them for use by the Madrassa i Azam.

(e). The Collector should furnish

Buckingham Hotel & the adjoining properly referred to as site No. 3 with the price asked by them for the land with its buildings. He should also state what in his opinion is the value of this site (its buildings) of Patteas gardens with its buildings. He should conduct these enquiries personally & not leave them to the Deputy Collector to carry out.

12. The information called for above should be furnished with the least practicable delay.

(from ordrs.)
19/9/56

To the Bd of Revs (P.R) (Direct.)
D.P.W. } Desp. 23/10
D.P.I. }

By the President Board of Commrs. Desp. 5/11

Note for Hon.

It is understood that the various matters dealt with in the printed currents in Go. 8 Ed & 13.2.56 the note for orders thereon & again alluded to in the

(c.) The Collector of Madras thinks

matters would be

disposed of until this question

of the site for the Madrissa is

settled, & that the subject of

the site for the Anjuman i

Rafid is similarly to lie over

until the same matter is decided.

Orders are solicited.

18.2.96.

19/2/96

Office note to Financial Dept.

The address quoted has the honour to

state that it seems probable

that some 2½ Cottahs will be

eventually required, either late in

this financial year or early in

next for the acquisition of a site

for the Madrassa i azam, & to

request that a full report upon the

probability of this sum being then

available may be furnished to the

Educl Dept.

(G.O.) No 191 9

Whon 25.2.96

The roads occupied by Mr Maitland, & other large vacant blocks East & West of Venkatachala Mudali St. i.e. South of Ice House Rd. Take the Rutnavis Palace as a centre all of these are nearer than Linda Bagh. Any one of them could be got for far less than anyone of the three discussed in the Notes on this subject.

Map of Madras sheet for reference.

I think both the decisions of Govt ante refer to (a) the rates of School fees to be levied for Mahommedans, (b) the grant of special scholarships to Mahommedans & (c) this on last part of the Mahommedan deputation I agree and he accordingly the other matters may be over.

29/2/96

Resubmitted for Hon Members

The orders in the note marked above have necessitated additions to the draft. These have been prefixed to the draft which has already passed & numbered (Please see above) paragraphs 1-7 & are now submitted for approval.

1/3/96

I cannot see why the selection of a site should be so restricted. There is a large piece of vacant ground south of Peters Rd East of the Rutnavis Palace as a centre all of these are nearer than Linda Bagh. Any one of them could be got for far less than anyone of the three discussed in the Notes on this subject.

Mr Ogg said Survey Nos 278 & 279 Pucca Survey Nos 278 & 279 Kachcha Survey Nos 278 & 279 Pucca Survey Nos 278 & 279 Kachcha

Extract from D.O. from the Honourable Dr. Duncan, dated 18th October 1896.

I have been to see the site you mention in Triplicane. It belongs to the family of the late Balaji Rau. The area is large enough for the Madrassa but I do not think the site at all suitable. It is in a mean quarter, not far from a sheer slaughter house and very remote from some of the densest quarters of the Muhammadan population. I believe the site would not be costly, but what of that if it is unsuitable?

18-1-05
17-2-09
8-11-9
25/8/29 II

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Read.
Reqd.
} 1896.
Enclosures
Spare copies

the concessi
of the fact tha
even for the m
pals of the Mec
whether the co
madans to atte
extended to th
inte

G.O., No. 632, 8th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Education of Muhammadans.

Passing orders on certain questions bearing upon the improvement of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 86, Educational, dated 13th February 1896.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

Abstract.—Referring to the Director of Public Instruction, with remarks, for an early expression of opinion, certain proposals of the Muhammadan Education Committee.

G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th February 1895.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government, w... reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, th... Proceedings of an adjourned meeting (held on the 19th instant) of t... Muhammadan Education, the members of which have devoted considera... thought to the subjects dealt with:—

* * * * *

"Present:

"Hon'ble C. S. Crole.
"Hon'ble Hassan Ali Khan Bahadur.
"Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
"Lalji Walji Sait.
"Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
"Hyder Shareef Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
"Nizamuddin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
"Abdul Rahiman Sahib Sait.
"Mir Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.

"*Read*—G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894.

"*Resolution.*—Resolved that the thanks of the Board on behalf of the Muhammadan community of the Presidency be communicated to Government for their favourable consideration of the proposition of the Board and for kind appreciation of their services to the community, which they hope will, in the near future, bear beneficial results under the encouragement they receive from Government.

"(2) Resolved that the Government be requested to favour the Board with the report of the Director, called for in G.O., No. 860, dated 12th November 1894, for their remarks before final orders are passed thereon.

"(3) Considering the unsatisfactory results of the Madrasa in the recent public examinations, the Board apprehends that it will lose even its present strength, unless proper and immediate steps are taken to re-organize it, as already recommended by the Board in their Resolution No. 1, dated 23rd July 1894.

"(4) Resolved that Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Madras, be requested to become a member of the Board.

"(5) Resolved that, in view of the detailed discussions and considerations which have been devoted by the members of the Board to the subject on several occasions, Government be moved to consider the propriety of purchasing a building for the Madrasa, instead of erecting one. This will save much valuable time, and will enable the improved arrangements for the management of the institution, the proposals regarding which have been accepted by Government, to be introduced almost at once.

"The Board is inclined to indicate the premises known as the old Clothing Board premises Umdah Bagh) as admirably suited for the purpose.

"The Begum for whom it is rented, does not actually live there, and there will be no difficulty in providing her with a similar nominal residence. The building should be acquired under the Act. The meeting is unanimously of opinion that no site in Triplicane will command the approval of the community, the one mentioned above is in every way admirably adapted to the object in view.

"(6) Resolved that Government be requested to reconsider paragraph 6 of the Government Order on the following grounds:—

"The Board made the erection of the boarding-house an integral part of the scheme submitted to Government, mainly because it desired to give all parts of the Presidency a share in the advantage of improved Muhammadan education from the very commencement of the reformed Madrasa.

"The boys attending that institution will naturally be, many of them, of tender years. The Victoria hostels are, it is understood, intended for comparatively grown-up students attending colleges.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the care and discipline and supervision, which the Board contemplated in the Muhammadan boarding-house, will not be supplied in the hostels, which are, therefore, not adapted for the object in view.

"The Board considers this point so important, that it ventures to request Government to sanction this portion of the scheme as originally submitted and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction as a necessity in paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 5th December 1893, No. 13424.

"The history of the Aligarh College shows that the boarding system is the one best suited for Muhammadan boys."

* * * * *

... would specially commend, for the favourable orders of Government, the the concess... purchase a suitable building for the Madrasa-i-Azam, instead of incurring of the fact th... ich must inevitably take place if a site is acquired and a new building even for the ... erected upon it. There can be no doubt about it. The Madrasa is in pals of the Med... y, and its resuscitation, once for all, on a basis which promises per- whether the co... stly considered by the members to be a matter of very great urgency. madans to atte... ed over their heads, while infructuous schemes have been mooted only extended to the ... opped. The education of the community has, in the meanwhile, been going intend... from bad to worse, and the hearts of all are sick from disappointed hope.

3. The property on the Mount Road, known as Maclean's Gardens or Umdah Bagh, is, I have reason to know, regarded by those who are best competent to be the mouth-pieces of the community, as in every respect, the best. Its position is central and im...posing. This latter is a point of importance in dealing with a scheme affecting a class, which considers itself to have been neglected in the past. The site, besides being handy for the pupils, is convenient for supervising the work of the institution, and will keep the subject and its recognized importance before the public eye. These are justly regarded as no mean advantages.

4. The building is believed by those concerned to be sufficient for the purpose, or, at all events, easily improvable. The land attached to it is ample for play-grounds, gymnasia and the erection of a boarding-house. In point of fact, there is also quite sufficient room for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Anjuman-i-Mufid, and for other Anjumans also.

5. It appears to me that the proposal to amalgamate these institutions in one strong, central organization has everything to recommend it, and there seems to be an entire absence of objection to that policy being pursued. In point of fact, the conjunction with the Madrasa high school course, of Secondary education and Industrial school work, under the management of a strong committee, with a representative Board of education at its back, would very speedily solve the Muhammadan problem and place the community in an assured position of eventual prosperity.

6. In drawing attention to the last of the Resolutions, I have merely to observe that the disallowance by Government of the boarding-house was, no doubt, caused by an oversight of the circumstances brought to notice in the Resolution, and to express the hope that, now that the reasons which originally prompted the Board of Muhammadan Education to make the establishment of a boarding-house an integral portion of its scheme are before Government, this portion of the recommendations made will likewise be sanctioned.

No. 583.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for favour of early remarks.

(By order.)

Ootacamund, 16*th March* 1895. (Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH, *Under Secy. to Govt.*

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th March 1895, No. 3626.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks with reference to G.O. No. 860, Educational, of the 12th November 1894, and endorsement No. 583 of the 16th instant.

2. *The provision of a new building.*—The necessity of providing the Madrasa-i-Azam with a building of its own has long been felt, but nothing could be done in that direction for want of a suitable site in a locality where the school might be expected to command a good attendance. It has been suggested by the Board of Muhammadan Education in its resolution referred to me under endorsement No. 583 (herewith Coounu[illegible] Government should ... boarding-house and the ... but also for the erection ... The premises are, no doubt, commodious and afford sufficient spaces ... and for the erection of a boarding-house should it be decided to bu... site is, in my opinion, too far from the centre and south of Triplicane, ... the attendance at the Madrasa may fall on its removal to the sugges... theless, in deference to the wishes of the Board and on the strength of ... that the site finds favour with the members of the community, I am prepared ... waive the objections to the proposed site which occur to me. Past experience in connection with the Madrasa has convinced me that it is an utterly hopeless task to attempt to educate the Muhammadans of the Triplicane quarter of Madras unless their likes and dislikes are carefully studied and provided for. In order, therefore, to remove all ground of complaint on this score, I would recommend that their wishes be complied with and that the Umdah Bagh be rented for a period of two years, by which time experience will have shown whether the school is likely to prosper. The usefulness of the institution depends more on the support it receives from the community than on the grandeur of the premises; but if the location of the school in the place chosen by the people themselves will tend to rouse and maintain their interest in it, the increased cost of the new premises will be well repaid. I recommend the renting instead of the purchase of the premises at the outset, because Government will not be in a position to provide funds for the acquisition of the premises until after the important educational buildings that it has already commenced have been finished. If, after the allotment of the portions of the premises required for direct school purposes, any out-houses or rooms remain unappropriated, there would be no objection to these being placed at the disposal of the Muhammadan Board or a special sub-committee of its members to be utilized as a boarding-house, as an experimental measure.

3. *Appointment of a European Headmaster.*—While I admit that Mr. Bower, who was selected by Mr. Grigg for the Headmastership in 1890, has not proved a success and while I also admit that the poor results achieved in the past are in part due to defects in the staff, the main cause of the want of success is the apathy of the students themselves and of the community to which they belong. The Harris High school close by, also intended for Muhammadans, though provided with a good staff and though under the management of a European Missionary, has never secured brilliant results. The sooner the Muhammadan community realizes that the main causes of their backwardness are to be found in themselves and that the remedy also rests with

themselves, the better will it be for them. At the last Matriculation examination, for instance, four out of five candidates sent up by the Madrasa failed in Physics and Chemistry, though instruction in these subjects is imparted by Mr. Coombes, a trained Science graduate and an L.T. In fact the staff of the Madrasa is similar to that of a Hindu high school, and its failure, as I have already said, cannot fairly be ascribed, in any large measure, to the inefficiency of the staff. Although I am at one with the Board of Muhammadan Education in considering that the appointment of a European Headmaster would, in several ways, be advantageous, there does not seem to be a pressing necessity for appointing one. The standard of the school is not high and a Eurasian graduate is quite sufficient; and, moreover, it is very doubtful whether, in the face of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, communicated in G.O., No. 717, Financial, dated 12th September 1894, the proposal to appoint a European would be entertained by him. I intend, however, to replace Mr. Bower by an officer of higher standing as soon as I can see my way to make the transfer. A few changes among the subordinate assistants will also be made so as to render the staff more efficient. These changes, however, I need not make unless I can rely on receiving the co-operation of the leading members of the Muhammadan community, and unless there can be infused into the minds of the young a spirit of emulation, more individual exertion and greater self-reliance. If I can count on these, I shall have no anxiety as to the success of the Madrasa.

4. *Extension of the concession of half fees in Professional Colleges.*—The Principals of the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture have no objection to extend the concession of half fees to Muhammadans attending those colleges, though, in view of the fact that Muhammadan lads with suitable qualifications have not come forward even for the free and stipendiary scholarships offered in these institutions, the Principals of the Medical College and the College of Agriculture are somewhat sceptical as to whether the concession would be of any benefit in inducing a large number of Muhammadans to attend. Mr. Nelson is of opinion that the concession should not be extended to the Law College, as that institution, unlike other Government colleges, is intended to be self-supporting from fees. Moreover, as I have reported in my letter No. 2231, dated 26th February last, submitting a revised code of rules for the working of the Law College, as many as nine Muhammadan students were attending the college on the 31st March last, which would imply that there is no lack of students belonging to this community, so far as the Law College is concerned. I would, therefore, recommend that the concession of half fees be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College.

5. *Enhancement of the number of Scholarships.*—In the scholarship scheme approved by Government in its order No. 885, dated 22nd November 1894, provision is made for 80, 45, and 24 scholarships to male students passing the Primary, Lower Secondary and Matriculation examinations, and of these, as many as 20, 15 and 8, respectively, are reserved for Muhammadans including Mappillas; and in the award of scholarships on the results of the E.A. examination, preference is given to the above classes next to the backward classes mentioned in Article 4 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. The total male population of school-age to the Muhammadan population of school-age being in the proportion of 16 : 1, the proportion of scholarships allotted to Muhammadan including Mappillas ought to be accepted by the Board of Muhammadan Education as very liberal, and any further move in this direction seems unnecessary.

6. *Strengthening of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency.*—There are four Sub-Assistants of Muhammadan schools at present, three of whom are in charge of Muhammadan schools in the Northern, Central and Southern circles and in the 8th Division, and the fourth is in charge of Mappilla schools in Malabar. The three former Sub-Assistants have each to examine about 200 schools every year. This is not too much for one Sub-Assistant, for the Hindu Sub-Assistants examine generally between 250 and 300 schools. The Mappilla Sub-Assistant has over 300 schools to examine, and his work has been found to be very heavy. I propose to address Government shortly for the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, who may also be entrusted with the examination of Muhammadan schools in the 8th Division.

More than this does not appear to be necessary, and owing to lack of funds I do not see how more can be done at present. There are already 17 Muhammadan Inspecting schoolmasters and opportunity is taken to impress on local boards the necessity of employing such men when a large number of Muhammadan schools has to be examined and supervised. Most local boards have shown themselves ready to do this when the need for it has been pointed out.

7. *Special scholarships for Muhammadans in the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Engineering.*—In the revised draft of rules for the working of the Law College now before Government, I have provided for the institution of a scholarship of Rs. 60 per term for a Muhammadan student in the college. In the College of Engineering, three scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem have been substituted under G.O., No. 128, Educational, dated 28th February 1894, for a single scholarship of Rs. 30 previously awarded, and it has been proposed to award one of the scholarships preferentially to a Muhammadan student. In the revised draft of rules under preparation this principle has been adopted. In the Medical College there are five free scholarships, one of which is intended for a Muhammadan. The college council has expressed its willingness to do away with free scholarships and substitute stipendiary scholarships in their stead, though the arrangement for the payment of scholarships would not fit in with the amount of fees payable in the college department, which varies with each year and with the degrees for which the student is studying. But there is no insuperable difficulty here, and I have called on the college council to submit a scheme of scholarships to take the place of free scholarships from the commencement of the next session. The scheme will be submitted to Government on receipt.

8. I do not here propose to repudiate the charge of indifference or apathy on the part of Government or the department in endeavouring to do its best to promote education among this class of the community. The statistics appended to the annual reports will convince any reader that so far as elementary education is concerned, Muhammadans are far ahead of Hindus, Brahmans excepted. In colleges and upper secondary schools they are no doubt not properly represented. This is chiefly due to their beginning study late in life and to an over-anxiety on their part to settle in life soon. The poor strength of the Madrasa and the Harris school, compared with the Muhammadan population in Triplicane, cannot otherwise be accounted for. The Board of Muhammadan education may have this assurance from Government, that, if the community come forward with a resolute determination to take advantage of every facility for the Education of its youth, its action will be responded to by Government in a generous spirit and as far as the resources at the command of the State permit.

Order—No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895.

As requested in paragraph 2 of the Board's resolution of which a copy appears in the Hon'ble Mr. Crole's letter, dated the 26th February 1895, the Director's letter will be forwarded to the Board of Muhammadan Education for remarks; these should be submitted at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Muhammadan Education,
with C. No. 383 in original (to be returned).
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17th July 1895, No. 894.

As requested in G.O., No. 286, Educational, dated 13th April 1895, I have the honour to lay before Government the remarks of the Board of Muhammadan

Education on the criticisms passed by the Director of Public Instruction on the proposals of Board for the immediate reformation of the Madrasa-i-Azam and the improvement of Muhammadan education generally.

"Proceedings of a Meeting of the Board of Muhammadan Education held on Tuesday the 14th May 1895.

Present:

The Hon'ble C. S. Crole, President.
The Hon'ble G. M. Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.
Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
Mirza Muhammad Ismail Khan Bahadur.
V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
Walji Lalji Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Abdur Rahman Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Syed Nizam-ud-din Sahib, B.A., B.L.
Hyder Sheriff Sahib, B.A., B.L., and
Mir Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Secretary.

"Read G O., No. 286, Educational Department, dated 13th April 1895, forwarding for remarks letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th March 1895, No. 3626."

First Resolution.

Proposed by—The Hon'ble Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
Supported by—Walji Lalji Sait Sahib Bahadur.

"The Board is still of opinion that the Umdah Bagh ought to be acquired under the Act, as it is practically the only suitable place for the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam." Carried unanimously.

Second Resolution.

Proposed by—Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
Seconded by—Mirza Ismail Khan Bahadur.
Supported by—Abdur Rahman Sait Sahib Bahadur.

"That, in the opinion of this board, the appointment of a European Graduate from England as Headmaster is absolutely essential for the success of the Madrasa.

"The Board resolves that the power of supervision on the working of the Madrasa be vested in it and be allowed a voice in the nomination of the staff.

"The Board further remarks that if its proposals are cordially accepted and the reforms of the Madrasa are carried out, the Director need be under no apprehension as to the co-operation of the Muhammadan community." Carried unanimously.

Third Resolution.

Proposed by—V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—Syed Nizam-ud-din Sahib, B.A., B.L.

"While the Board thanks the Director of Public Instruction for his recommending the concession of half-fees in the colleges of Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture, it still maintains that the same concession should also be extended to the Law College, inasmuch as the arguments adduced by him against it are not, in the Board's opinion, strong enough to dispense with it.

"The Board further resolves to venture to approach the Government with the request to extend the concession granted by the Bengal Government of levying one-third fees." Carried unanimously.

Fourth Resolution.

Proposed by—Muhammad Mahmood Khan Bahadur.
Seconded by—V. Muhammad Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Supported by—Hyder Sheriff Sahib, B.A., B.L.

"Considering the heavy organizing work which the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency has to perform, and considering also the enormous territorial extent under their supervision, the Board thinks that their duties as compared with those of the Hindu officers of their rank and position are onerous, and is of opinion that the Inspecting Agency ought to be increased so that each Sub-Assistant shall not have more than two districts. It is also of opinion that one Inspector should be specially entrusted with the supervision of the Muhammadan education in the Presidency." Carried unanimously.

2. As usual I took practically no part in the proceedings of that meeting, because I am desirous, in every possible way, to foster intelligent, independent thought and action on the part of the community.

3. I have now the honour to submit the following observations suggested by the papers herewith submitted.

4. To begin with, it may be as well, in view of certain remarks, which indicate serious misconception on the part of Dr. Duncan, to inform Government that the membership of the Muhammadan Board is maintained on a thoroughly representative basis. Its very existence signalizes a spontaneous movement in which the backward condition of education among the community is recognized. The correction of this admitted evil is its aim. The discussions, at its often protracted meetings, demonstrate the earnestness of its members. There is clear evidence, during the last two years, of a real awakening to the conviction that the prospects offered by Government to the Natives of India are no longer limited to a horizon of comparatively menial offices and official servility to an alien Government. It is recognized that the highest appointments and the most self-respectful careers have been opened up to all, while the liberal professions and success in industry and commerce supply ample scope for the enterprise and ambition of the rising generation. The Muhammadans have tabled their proposals. Government has characterized these proposals as "practical and reasonable" (G.O., No. 860, Educational), dated 12th November 1894.

5. Yet, the Director of Public Instruction writes and speaks, as if lethargy and apathy reigned supreme in the breasts of these men. He stipulates for their co-operation, which the very existence of the Board would seem to guarantee. He informs Government that he need not make any improvement in the admittedly defective staff of the Madrasa-i-Azam "unless there can be infused into the minds of the young a spirit of emulation, more individual exertion and greater self-reliance." I have been in despair over this last sentence. Dr. Duncan can hardly mean that the creation of such a spirit is within the power, or the field of duty of the Muhammadan Board. The phrase, moreover, actually defines the aims and results of education in its broadest and truest meaning. The want of the characteristics alluded to is not a natural defect of the Mussalmans' race. It is what must be looked for in a community in which education, that is to say, the formation of character, has been long neglected. If, then, the appointment of an efficient teaching staff for the Madrasa-i-Azam is to wait until this disability has been removed, it will never be sanctioned at all.

6. If it be the case which is not borne out by my experience that Muhammadan youths are signally deficient in the qualities required by Dr. Duncan, then, I submit, that he has formulated an unanswerable argument against delaying his reforms for a single day longer. If such qualities are to be expected of boys entering our schools, they can be produced only by that portion of life education, which is imparted in the homes of the people. An essential of this domestic education is the attainment of a decent level of education among the parents—the fathers at least—a whole generation will be none too long to raise such fruit. Yet, as I understand Dr. Duncan, Government is advised to expect to find it growing wild and ready to hand.

7. The distinguished writer, who contributes a weekly article on Indian affairs to the London *Times*, takes a far broader and more practical view of the Muhammadan question (4th June 1895). Dr. W. W. Hunter finds the cause of Muhammadan backwardness in want of adaptiveness to British methods, and in religious peculiarity. He says:—

"The main difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans is that the Hindus have more easily adjusted themselves to the altered conditions of the age, and adopted the modern method of success in life, while the Mussalmans cling to the traditions of their glorious past. It is that glorious past which stands between the Muhammadans and an acceptance of the actual facts . . . . The key to the situation is the upbringing of the Muhammada youth . . . . The time and energy of the Muhammadan school boy are only half given secular education, while the other half is spent on religious, or semi-religious instruction of an archaic type. The Hindu boy acquires his religious training at home. The Muhammadan boy receives much of it at school."

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan [illegible] by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

9. I do not propose to trace the causes of Muhammadan poverty to its roots. It is sufficient that it confronts us, and has to be dealt with by exceptional measures. The attempt to decide whether Dr. Hunter's theory of non-adaptiveness is the sole cause, or whether the question is complicated, in so far as Madras is concerned, by the results of the—at first seductive, but gradually vanishing, scale of Carnatic Stipends, or whether the religious difficulty overshadows the others, would lead only to barren discussion. One fact stands forth clear and unmistakable. The community is sinking. There is no time to be lost. In this view, the proposals for scholarships, and the further relaxation of the fee system are practical remedies; and private benevolence may also be depended on to do something. Artificial openings for entry to the public service must be sanctioned for some time to come, as auxiliary to the change of educational policy.

10. But the glaring defect in the educational system, as it affects Muhammadans, lies in the want of an efficient bridge to connect collegiate with primary education. In his letter to Government, now under reply, Dr. Duncan truly observes that the proportion of Muhammadan boys under instruction in primary schools is higher than that of any indigenous community. This certainly implies no want of independence, or spirit of emulation, or desire to get on. Then why do the boys stop there? simply and solely owing first to poverty, but mainly to the inefficiency or total absence of special intermediate education or high schools. I am glad to observe that Dr. Duncan admits that past experience shows the necessity of consulting Muhammadan "likes and dislikes." A Muhammadan father objects altogether to allow his son to join a mixed school from the fear that his religious tenets may suffer by association with Hindus as long as the boy is of an impressionable age. This ingrained feeling entails an absolute necessity for maintaining separate schools for Muhammadans up to the matriculation standard. The phenomenal success which has been attained in Muhammadan primary education is entirely due to the recognition of the necessity for separate schools. The key to success in secondary and intermediate education, most undoubtedly, lies in the same direction.

11. Such Muhammadan high schools must, of course, be maintained in a high state of efficiency. It is likewise indispensable to their success that they should be

officered, maintained and housed in such a manner as to meet Muhammadan require-ments. The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris School also, for that matter, do not by any means fulfil any of these conditions. No words would be too strong to describe the hopeless inefficiency of a high school which failed to secure a single pass for the matriculation examination. Yet that is the position into which the Madrasa-i-Azam has been allowed to drift. This is clearly a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue.

12. The Board, as a result of the foregoing considerations, has, after prolonged deliberation, proposed the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property. The whole community supports the Muhammadan Board as to the pre-eminent eligibility of the site. The buildings which already stand on it would enable the school to be at once removed from the present utterly unsuitable premises and their squalid and immoral surroundings. Dr. Duncan is against the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh property—first, because he doubts whether the Muhammadans have chosen a sufficiently central site, and secondly, because he regards the improvement of Muhammadan education as an experiment the result of which depends on the support it receives from the community who must arouse themselves out of lethargy, lack of energy, and so on. I submit that the advice thus offered to Government is totally unsound. The success of the school like the fate of any other school depends not on such fanciful ingredients at all, but on its being made thoroughly efficient, and adapted to the requirements of the scholars whom it is desired to attract. In this case, the site happens to be approved by the parents; but that is a comparatively unimportant point, for the history of for instance, the Free Church of Scotland institution in Madras, shows that, if really good instruction is supplied, a school will be successful, no matter where it is located.

13. If the Government really looks this question fairly in the face, it will find it to be a *sine qua non* of the success of Muhammadan precollegiate education, that it should profit by the lessons to be derived from the success attained by the primary education of the community, and recognize, in practice, that a Muhammadan objects to send his boy to a mixed school, and that there is a valid grievance in respect of the present Madrasa-i-Azam in this way, that the instruction is exceedingly bad, and the surroundings, such as to be most detrimental to the morals of the boys. There is nothing experimental about the proposal at all, and I am unable, in any way, to admit the fairness, or justice, or accuracy, of the attempt, now being made by the Educational Department to throw all the blame of past failure, and the responsibility for future success or failure, on the shoulders of the Muhammadan community. The Board of Education deliberately recommended the acquisition of the Umdah Bagh, because it felt that a good building and a proper site, were the first requisites. It felt that the very fact of the Government taking such a step would obviate a sore cause of complaint, and prove incontestably that the Government had come to a final decision to deal with the subject of Muhammadan education in a suitable manner, and by locating the Madrasa-i-Azam permanently in a conspicuous position, had given a guarantee that it would never again allow the welfare of the community to be lost sight of. Such considerations are not light. In matters of this kind they stand for much. It may be observed in passing, also that acquisition under the Act is the only means by which the Umdah Bagh can be obtained. It cannot be rented, because it is occupied already. The Muhammadan Board was aware of this when it made the recommendation. It is essential, likewise, that a boarding house on a proper plan should be erected, so as to extend the benefits of the new departure to boys from the outlying districts of the Presidency. The amalgamation of the technical education of the various anjumans with the general scheme of reformed Muhammadan education would be seriously hampered, if the Madrasa were to go into any premises as a mere tenant.

14. I would likewise press Government for a verdict in favour of the Muhammadan Board on another disputed point. The Director maintains that a Eurasian graduate is sufficient to meet the wants of the school. The members of the Muhammadan Board, on the other hand, are convinced that such an appointment will merely court failure. I know the community well; and I unhesitatingly say that an honours graduate from Great Britain—a firm, courteous, self-possessed gentleman, but a strict

disciplinarian—is absolutely indispensable to the carrying out of the scheme. I regard Indian experience as likely to prove a positive disability for the peculiar task. A Headmaster of Indian, or mixed Indian, blood is totally out of the question. We have had experience of that. As for the contention, that a graduate from Great Britain is unnecessary for a high school, all I can say, is that at home, no qualifications are considered too high for such an appointment. I need hardly dilate on the reason of this, but a Mussalman school most especially requires at its head high qualifications and distinctive force of character. I cannot believe, for one moment, that the Secretary of State would stand in the way of such an essential, under the circumstances which have to be dealt with. These circumstances are peculiar, and they have hitherto been little understood. Nothing can be better evidence of that than the ascription of Muhammadan backwardness to embrace British schemes of education, to lack of effort, want of independence, absence of spirit of emulation and lethargy, as Dr. Duncan has done on more than one occasion lately. Dr. Hunter, in noting the fact of a general Muhammadan movement all over India, of which that in Madras is merely an incident, recognizes the true cause. The truth is that the nationality has come to recognize, that the British Government is not governing India for itself, or in the interests of any one class or nationality, but is opening up careers, on which no man need be ashamed to enter, and is anxiously watchful for opportunities of extending the liberties of the people as a whole.

15. In addition to the proposals urged on the acceptance of Government by the Board, of the general soundness of which I am thoroughly convinced, I have the honour to suggest that a committee of three—one of whom should always be the President—to be recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education, should be appointed by Government to be the responsible managers of the reformed Madrasa-i-Azam and connected institutions at the Umdah Bagh. An arrangement of this character is calculated to obviate friction and conduce to efficient working.

Ref. No. 22 M.

The President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, is requested to return, as early as possible, the Director's letter forwarded to him, in original, with G.O., No. 286, dated 13th April last.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund,
15*th August* 1895.

To the President of the Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras.

From the President, Board of Muhammadan Education, Madras, dated 16th August 1895.

From BAQUIR HUSAIN SAHIB, Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th May 1895, No. 5.

I am directed by the members of the Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah, to place before Government the accompanying memorial containing the proposals and suggestions on the several points regarding the furtherance of Muhammadan education.

Enclosure.

MEMORIAL.

"With reference to G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, we beg to make the following proposals and suggestions in regard to Muhammadan education in Madras, and sincerely hope that Government will be pleased to give them the consideration they deserve.

"2. *European Headmaster for the Madrasa.*—Government is already aware that the working of the institution, as measured by the results at the various examinations, has been anything but satisfactory. The remedy, we beg to submit, therefore, lies in a thorough re-organization of the teaching staff, so as to allow of the appointment of a graduate of an English University as its headmaster. The late lamented Mr. Grigg, while Director of Public Instruction, recognized the necessity for such a wholesome measure and, with the sanction of Government, appointed Mr. H. L. Fowler, an English graduate, as headmaster. To the great misfortune of the Muhammadan community that gentleman resigned his appointment owing, if we are not mistaken, to a disappointment he had to face in the department. If he had been succeeded by another European of the same academical honours and attainments, coupled with good disciplinary powers, favourable results might have been expected. As, under the present arrangement, the working of the Madrasa has not proved a success, we beg to submit that the experiment made by such an experienced and reliable authority as the late Mr. Grigg of having a European as head of the institution may be repeated. In the interests of the education of the Muhammadan community and in compliment to its wishes, we beg to hope that Government may be pleased to give effect once more to the proposals which it apparently once approved and sanctioned. The advantages derived from having a European as headmaster are too numerous to be stated here. A person who is born and bred in England and who has graduated in an English University is certainly better qualified than an Indian Native graduate to impart sound instruction in the English language, and what is more which a native is unable to do—to instil English ideas of energy, activity and self-reliance into the uncultivated mind of the young Muhammadan. If the present state of finances does not permit the appointment of a permanent headmaster, we beg to suggest that the services of an English graduate on the *contract system*, on the salary allowed to the headmaster of a Second Grade College, may be availed of. It appears from the announcements made in the London Journals of Education that the services of an English graduate can be secured at no great cost. If it is so, the experiment is worth trial and is by far preferable to appointing Eurasians of long service in the department, who might be on the eve of retirement and thus devoid of the energy displayed by them in the earlier part of their official career. The lower staff also may be equipped with men of higher educational qualifications. As there is at present but one Muhammadan graduate on the staff, it is proposed that the number may, with advantage, be increased, the present incumbents of inferior attainments being provided elsewhere.

"3. We beg to point out, in this connection, that at the local Harris school, so long as the Rev. Mr. Sell, B.D., was its Principal and the late Mr. Huffton, B.A. (an Eurasian) its headmaster, it continued to make rapid progress. Unlike Mr. Sell, the Missionaries that succeeded him as Principals failing to take part in the secular instruction, but simply confining themselves to the occasional teaching of scriptures, and the headmasters that succeeded Mr. Huffton being purely young Native Christians on small pay, the Harris school, though presided over by a European, has ceased to make the progress that it once used to make. We beg to suggest that, when the teaching staff of the Madrassa is remodelled, steps may be taken by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Secretary to the Church Mission Society, to have a thorough change made in the teaching staff of the Harris school also, so that a more efficient staff may be formed with a European graduate as its headmaster. The teachers in the lower classes are men of miserably inferior attainments. They should be replaced by better ones as often as it may be found necessary and convenient.

"4. As Government has been sanctioning a liberal grant-in-aid towards the upkeep of the Harris school, and as the institution is intended mainly, if not wholly, for Muhammadans, there being very few pupils of other creeds, it is but right and proper that Government should order the Director to make the teaching staff as efficient as possible whenever, under the existing provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the necessity for such a measure is found to exist. Under the present arrangements, the school has not been making substantial progress for some years past as gauged by the results at the various public examinations, especially the Matriculation Examination.

"5. In this connection, it may also be pointed out what degree of interest Native headmasters and their assistants evince in the education of the pupils under their charge, when their sole ambition is to pass the B.L. Degree examination and leave the school at their convenience. This baneful practice is found to exist in almost all schools, more in aided than in Government schools. As an instance of this kind, it may be mentioned that the late headmaster of the Harris school, after having been headmaster for nearly nine years, left the school last year for good to practise as a High Court Vakil.

"6. When such is the state of affairs, especially in a school intended for the exclusive benefit of Muhammadan boys, how is it possible for the members of a community so long indifferent to western civilization to make any real progress in education? Thus both the Harris school and the Madrasa have failed in their aspirations, because they do not both appear to have been worked in a way calculated to serve the best interests of the Muhammadan community. The teaching staff of Harris school consists chiefly of those who are utterly ignorant of the Hindustani language. It has not even *one* Muhammadan graduate in it. If organized in the manner suggested, with the necessary provision for the teaching of Arabic, the schools—one Government and the other aided—will like the Bishop Corrie's Grammar school and Doveton College, which are chiefly intended for the Eurasian community, work in a satisfactory manner for the lasting benefit of a once ruling but now a subject race resident at Triplicane. It is true that the Muhammadans as a class have not made much progress as compared with Hindus, but it is also equally true that the same facilities are not afforded to the Muhammadans as to the Hindu students. Naturally Muhammadans are more ready to educate their children than Hindus, but their circumstances do not always permit them to do so beyond a certain stage. In fact, a Muhammadan parent generally takes greater pride in giving education to his son than a Hindu parent does. The solemnities attendant upon the first occasion that a child in his fifth year attends the *Maktab Kana* (School) are viewed with more zeal and sacredness by a Muhammadan than by a Hindu parent. It may be pointed out here that, with reference to primary education, there is a greater percentage of Muhammadan pupils under tuition than that of Hindus. It is in the higher stages of instruction that the percentage gets smaller and smaller and in the College department, in particular, it is miserably low. The only cause that explains the willingness of a Muhammadan parent when his son is in the primary and lower secondary departments and his apparent unwillingness to educate him beyond that standard is, that the resources he has at his command are very scanty. Thus, when the son is making more progress at school, the father is less fitted to meet the increasing cost of his son's education. It sometimes happens that a boy has to be withdrawn from school, though he is attending the highest class, simply to help his father in getting a livelihood for the family. Sickness, death or misfortune to the father or to the guardian brings matters to a still greater crisis and thus ends in hopelessness the education in general of Muhammadan youths, and this is the reason why there are more persons of Islamic persuasion in the *inferior* than in the *superior* ranks of the public service. A large proportion of the men in the *inferior* service will be found to possess greater attainments than their position requires.

"7. *Location of the Madrasa.*—The Board of Muhammadan Education, under the able and kind presidency of the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, I.C.S., who sincerely feels the unhappy condition of the Muhammadans, and to whom the thanks of our community are due for his untiring zeal for the advancement of our race, proposes that the Madrasa be located in "Umdah Bagh," the premises on Mount Road in occupation of Her Highness the Begum. It bases its recommendations, apparently, on the bare fact that the premises afford decent accommodation both for the Madrasa and Anjuman purposes. It is true that the Anjuman will be better accommodated, but the Madrasa will suffer seriously. The interest of the Madrasa should be of *primary* importance, while that of the Anjuman should be *secondary*. If the main purpose of the transfer of the Madrasa is or is likely to be defeated in the interest of Muhammadan education, such a proposal should be abandoned as soon as possible. The proposal does not, therefore, in our humble opinion, commend itself to us. If the Madrasa is

intended for the benefit of the Muhammadans of Triplicane, it must be located somewhere within Triplicane itself on any of these roads, namely, Triplicane High Road, Pycroft's Road, Bell's Road, Wallajah Road, or any place within or near this area. In this connection, we respectfully beg to ask Government to compare the Muhammadan population of Triplicane with that of the locality to which the location of the Madrasa is proposed by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

"8. If all attempts at obtaining a site at Triplicane for the proposed erection of a school-house for the Madrasa have failed, we beg respectfully to inquire whether a small portion of the Governor's Park* on the side far removed from Government House, Madras, in the Wallajah Road could not, with the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, be selected as a suitable site for the required purpose. In making this suggestion, we beg to submit that we display a feeling which a loyal subject has to his loving ruler without any pretence whatever to annoy His Excellency. Also, we beg to say that we have had in view the feeling and sympathy which Government has with reference to educational institutions. If not out of place, we beg to remind Government that it has been pleased to permit to various private bodies the use of portions of the esplanade more important from a military point of view than the portion of the Governor's Park intended for the erection of a Government building.

"9. If His Excellency has objection to assigning a portion of the Park for the purpose, we beg to suggest that the portion of the Chepauk Park used by the Europeans as a cricket field, together with the Alms-House adjoining it, may be selected as the site for the proposed new buildings. The Alms-House could, with advantage, be removed to any place in Triplicane approved by the Commissioner of Police and the Europeans provided in His Excellency's Park if practicable or in the Island or anywhere that may be suitable for the purpose. If objection is taken to this also, we beg to suggest that the site occupied by the stables together with the adjoining garden close to the Grant Duff Bridge in the Chepauk Park may be selected for the erection of the proposed new buildings. The stables are, we are informed, intended for the use of the officers of the Board of Revenue. If Government decides to have the stables the officers will, we believe, have no objection, if only decent accommodation is provided for their horses and coaches anywhere in the Park. This, we consider, practicable, as by adding a sufficient number of stables to the existing ones in the Park for the use of the Professors of the Presidency College, all difficulty may be obviated. We beg, therefore, to submit that, if in the opinion of Government, the premises suggested afford decent accommodation, it would be pleased to consider the advisability of erecting the proposed school-house there. If effect be given to this suggestion, Government will be spared the charge of a large outlay on the purchase of private lands, while it would add no small convenience and comfort to the community at large for the location of a school at a place convenient and desirable in every way.

"10. *Anjumani Mufidai-Ahlai-Islám.*—As regards this institution, we beg to submit the following remarks and suggestions. The Anjuman, as organized by Colonel T. O. Underwood, has been doing very good work and, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Grigg, Government has been continuing a special grant-in-aid. The institution is now under the management of Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, who spares no pains to make it as useful as practicable. We beg to place on record our high sense of gratitude to these two worthy and kind Europeans and to others who have been taking pains for its progress. We are informed that this important institution requires, or will ere long require, the consideration of Government, important in this sense, that besides giving a vast field of labour to poor Muhammadan boys,

* Since this paragraph was drafted, it has come to our knowledge that the site in question has been granted for the construction of quarters for the use of His Excellency the Governor's bandsmen. We note this fact with deep regret inasmuch as the educational department, which by the way professes to have done its best for the furtherance of Muhammadan education in general and the improvement of the Madrasa in particular, allowed the budget provision for the construction of a building for the Madrasa to lapse because the department could not find a site for it! We cannot admit for one moment the inability of the department in this respect, and we are sure that had any serious efforts been made to choose a site the Madrasa would have found a house for itself long ago. We wish that the wonted taunts against the lethargic indifference of the Muhammadan community were repeated less often than now.

it has been instrumental in awakening a warm interest for technical industries among the Muhammadans of Triplicane in particular. It has impressed upon them more than anything else that self-reliance and self-help are the ennobling principles of our being. Since its institution, the Muhammadans of Madras are showing greater energy and greater activity in matters relating to industry and education. It appears that this useful institution is labouring under greater disadvantages owing to want of funds. What we beg respectfully to submit with reference to this is, that Government will be pleased to continue its interest in it and will always consider it as an important factor whose influence on Muhammadans is never to be lost sight of. It has had a considerable moral effect on the minds of Muhammadans who were, until recently, somewhat slow in appreciating English education and English industry. If, unfortunately, the Anjuman after some time does not stand upon its own legs, we beg respectfully to suggest that Government will take over the management into its own hands rather than allow the institution to collapse. The School of Arts, now under Government, was, it may be mentioned, once under the management of a committee. When the committee failed to continue it, Government came forward to save it. If short-comings of this kind unfortunately creep in the history of the Anjuman, we hope that Government will not fail to come forward as its true helper and saviour.

"11. *Boarding house for Muhammadans, &c.*—It is true that a boarding-house will add much to the convenience and comfort of Muhammadan students; but, in the present condition of Muhammadan education, such a necessity does not appear absolutely to exist. Any outlay the Government is pleased to make on its behalf might, with advantage, be spent in giving a larger number of scholarships at moderate rates, than are now available for Muhammadan candidates, until such period as it may be found necessary for the community to maintain its own ground and depend on self-exertion and self-support, all concessions thereafter being wholly withdrawn from it.

"12. *Scholarships.*—The scholarships now thrown open to Muhammadans are very few in number and very small in value. The present value of scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and the F.A. Examinations is Rs. 7 and 10 respectively. The scholarships ill-afford to pay the cost of University education, the whole of which they were originally intended to cover. Thus they fail to do the duty they were intended to do, especially in a Government College like the Presidency College. We beg to submit that the rates of scholarship be increased to Rs. 10 and 15 respectively, which were the rates until hitherto.

"13. *Fees payable in Special and Professional Colleges.*—Government has already recognized the backwardness of education among Muhammadan students and has long since ordered that fees at half rates should be levied from Muhammadan students attending Arts Schools and Colleges. We beg to suggest that a similar uniform concession be granted to them if they attend Professional Colleges. We beg also to point out the necessity for a further concession, namely, in the matter of examination fees for admission to the various examinations whether conducted or recognized by Government. When Government has decided that, by reason of general poverty, a concession is necessary in the matter of fees payable monthly or by terms, it is but fair to suppose that a similar concession is not unreasonable as regards fees payable annually for admission to various examinations by the *same* students, who, for the reasons stated already, were ordered to pay half fees for the whole of their education.

"14. *Free Scholarships.*—We beg to suggest that a special code of school-fees be prescribed for all Muhammadan pupils in Madras and, if desirable, for the whole Presidency. Many a poor candidate already finds that even the half rates are too high. The rates of fees in the Presidency College, for instance, are far too high when compared with those in other colleges. Perhaps one of the reasons for the comparatively small attendance in the former institution of students in general and of Muhammadan students in particular may be attributed to this fact. What is proposed here is, that the rate of school-fees should be such that, in the special circumstances, education, more particularly higher education, may be within reach of even the poorest Muhammadan pupils. In view to this end and in addition to reduction in the rate of school-fees, ample provision should be made by Government for free scholarships

tenable in each class of schools and colleges in the town and also in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency to such poor and deserving boys who are unable to pay their school or college fees, the scholarship being subject to stoppage for misconduct or continued failure in making due progress.

"15. When facilities of this kind are made, we would venture to hope that the Muhammadan community will not fail to come forward to avail itself of the advantages placed at its disposal. Also, the Board of Muhammadan Education and other associations may be instructed to open a school-fee fund to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys other than those for whom provision has been made by the head of the school or of the college which they attend. We beg that a provision to this effect be made in the existing Grant-in-Aid Code, if there is none at present.

"16. It is only by affording assistance of this kind that the Board of Muhammadan Education in particular, and other Muhammadan associations in general, can expect to turn out a larger number of graduates of their community than is found at present, who may be looked forward to as the future intellectual leaders of the community. Also in the present condition of Muhammadan education, it should not be omitted to be mentioned that the progress of the community is next to impossible if Government is not pleased to render more assistance and support than it has hitherto done. It is too early to expect the Muhammadan community to do everything for themselves. They are unhappily in a hopelessly deep pit of intellectual decay and it requires a very great force and energy to lift them up from their degraded position, and that force and energy should be supplied by the State. Without the co-operation and support of the State it is impossible, as matters now stand, to expect any progress in the direction desired. We beg to say that we highly appreciate the kind efforts already made by Government for the advancement of our class for which we sincerely and respectfully thank Government; but we feel also, in the present circumstances, that there are still many resources in the hands of Government which may, with advantage, be applied for some years more for the intellectual and moral advancement of our community, and we beg to hope that Government will not hesitate to do all in its power to give our community a helping hand and thus raise it to a position of influence and dignity.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) BAQUIR HUSAIN,
Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, Royapettah.

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary.

Ootacamund,
17th May 1895.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 31st July 1895, No. 8182.

I have the honour to return, with the following remarks, the memorial from the Muhammandan Students' Association, which was referred to me in endorsement No. 1064, dated 17th May 1895, and in which certain suggestions for the furtherance of Muhammandan education are made. The students (if they are *bonâ fide* students) would probably have been better employed at their lessons. At any rate, they should have consulted their parents or guardians before addressing to Government a memorial containing suggestions which in certain important respects conflict with those made by the grown-up members of the community as represented by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

2. The recommendations of the Students' Association may be summed up as follows:—

(i) That a European headmaster be appointed for the Madrasa.

(ii) That the staff of the Harris school be thoroughly re-organized with a European graduate at its head, increased grants being given from the Provincial funds.

(iii) That the Madrasa be located within Triplicane itself and not at Umdah Bagh, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education.

(iv) That the Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám be taken over by Government in the event of the managers being unable to continue to maintain it.

(v) That, instead of establishing a boarding-house for the Muhammadans, as recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education, a large number of scholarships of moderate value be instituted.

(vi) That the value of the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and F.A. examinations be again increased from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively.

(vii) That in Special and Professional Colleges Muhammadans be admitted at half fees, and that fees for admission to the various public examinations be also reduced in favour of Muhammadans.

(viii) That a special code of school-fees be prescribed for Muhammadans so as to provide for the award of free scholarships to poor and deserving students.

(ix) That the Board of Muhammadan Education and other similar associations be instructed to organize a school-fee fund, to be liberally supplemented by a grant-in-aid, from which school-fees may be paid to poor and deserving Muhammadans.

3. I have already given my opinion as regards the appointment of a European headmaster for Madrasa and I see no reason to modify it.

4. The Harris school is under mission management and the department cannot interfere in its constitution. If the teaching staff be rendered more efficient, such increased aid as the institution will be entitled to under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and as the funds at the disposal of the department can allow, will be given.

5. The Muhammadan Students' Association is not in favour of the location of the Madrasa in Umdah Bagh, as the bulk of the Muhammadan population resides in Triplicane at a considerable distance from that place. In my letter, No. 3626 of the 25th March 1895, I have expressed a similar opinion, but recommended the removal of the school to Umdah Bagh only as an experimental measure in deference to the strong wishes of the Board of Muhammadan Education. A site near the Triplicane High Road, on the Pycroft's Road or the Wallajah Road would no doubt admirably suit the purpose. But the difficulty of securing such a site is very great. If any of the leading members of the community can suggest a site which may be acquired by private purchase or under the Land Acquisition Act, I should have no hesitation in recommending the purchase of it to the favourable consideration of Government. The manuscript note to paragraph 8 is a piece of impertinence.

6. The Anjumani Mufidai-Ahli-Islám now receives the maximum amount of aid which it can claim under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Financially, it is not so well off as it should be, but its constitution is such that the department cannot take it over under its management. The interest which the Muhammadan community has been evincing in its work would languish if it were taken over by Government and the subscriptions which are now made towards its upkeep would, I fear, dwindle to an insignificant figure. If the managing committee continue to work the institution with the zeal and spirit it has of late been showing, I see no reason why the Anjuman should not prosper.

7. I cannot see how the institution of a large number of scholarships of moderate value will obviate the necessity for the establishment of a boarding house for Muhammadans, so strongly recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education. The boarding house is intended to bring together under efficient control and proper supervision all students coming from the mofussil to Madras to complete their upper

secondary education, and also to continue their studies for the degree examinination in the large colleges in Madras. I am inclined to think that if any class of students require to be carefully looked after both in and out of school hours during their stay in Madras, it is the Muhammadan students, and a separate boarding house established and managed wholly by the Muhammadan community would certainly be a very great boon to them.

8. As Muhammadan students are required to pay fees at half rates, the rates of scholarships provided in the Revised Scholarship Notification seem sufficient to enable the scholarship-holders to pay their fees and to provide themselves with the necessary books. For want of funds, I regret, I am unable to increase the rates of scholarships for Muhammadans alone.

9. I have already recommended the admission of Muhammadan pupils in professional colleges at half the sanctioned rates of fees, except in the Law College; and I am still of opinion that the concession need not be extended to the Law College. The examination fees stand on a different footing from school-fees and no reduction of such fees is expedient or possible.

10. A special code of school-fees seems to me unnecessary. Under the present notification, the levy of fees in all vernacular primary schools under public management is left to the discretion of the controlling authority, and I believe that such fees as are considered reasonable are levied in such schools. In schools under private management the managers are, under the notification, at liberty to levy what fees they please, and I think they should not be interfered with. The cost of secondary education is pretty high, and I am not prepared to recommend that Muhammadans should be allowed any further concession in this respect than what the Fee Notification has provided for, viz., payment of half fees.

11. The Grant-in-Aid Code does not provide for payment of any grant from public funds towards a fee fund; but should the Muhammadan community raise funds for the grant of scholarships to deserving Muhammadan pupils, there is no objection to Government contributing, so far as funds permit, one-half of such subscriptions under the provisions of the code.

Order—No. 86, Educational, dated 13th February 1896.

In a resolution, a copy of which is forwarded to Government in the letter of its President read above, the Board of Muhammadan Education expresses the opinion that it is necessary to the well being of the Madrasa-i-Azam that it should be located in the building known as Maclean's Gardens, or the Umdah Bagh, and that this building should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

2. The Revenue Department will accordingly be requested to ascertain, at an early date, the probable cost of acquiring this building, with its compound and appurtenances, under the Act.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Secretary, Muhammadan Students' Association, dated Royapettah, 31st July 1895.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th September 1895, No. 10059.

From Asad Husain Sahib, dated Royapettah, 19th September 1895.

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, dated 16th February 1896, No. 88.

Abstract.—Forwards a letter received from Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nissa Begam Sahiba stating that she has no objection to the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam in "Umdah Bagh" if she be granted "Rashkay Iram" as a residence in lieu thereof.

Telegram from the Town Kazi, Madura, dated 4th March 1896.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 9th March 1896, Mis. No. 1140.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government report from the Collector of Madras regarding the probable cost of acquiring the property known as "Maclean's Gardens."

From the Financial Department, R. No. 381, dated 10th April 1896.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 15th May 1896, Mis. No. 2244.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government, with reference to its endorsement No. 703 R., dated 26th March 1896, and Order No. 950 R., dated 7th May 1896, Revenue Department, letter from the Collector of Madras reporting the rent for which "Umdah Bagh" can be leased and as to other sites for the Madrasa-i-Azam and a hostel.

Reference to the Collector of Madras, No. 485, dated 12th August 1896.

From the Collector of Madras, dated 28th August 1896, Ref. No. 2943.

Abstract.—Reporting the market value, &c., of the portion of Maclean's Gardens proposed to be acquired by Government for the Madrasa-i-Azam.

Order—No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1896.

The papers read above deal with a number of questions bearing upon the improvement of the education of Muhammadans in Madras City and the Presidency generally.

2. The main points which call for decision are the following:—

(*a*) The rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges;
(*b*) The grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans;
(*c*) The enlargement of the agency for the inspection of Muhammadan schools;
(*d*) The construction in Madras City of a Muhammadan Students' Hostel; and
(*e*) The improvement of (i) the site and buildings, (ii) the staff, and (iii) the management of the Madrasa-i-Azam.

3. First, as to the rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans in professional colleges. In a resolution passed at an adjourned meeting held on 23rd July 1894, the proceedings of which are printed in G.O., No. 860, Educational, dated 12th November 1894, the Board of Muhammadan Education prayed that Government would extend the privilege of paying half fees, which is at present confined to arts colleges, to all professional colleges. In his letter of the 25th March 1895, No. 3626, read above, the Director of Public Instruction recommends that the concession be extended to all professional colleges except the Law College. The Government does not consider that sufficient reason exists for making any exception in the case of the Law College, and in future only half fees will be levied from Muhammadans in all professional colleges. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to issue instructions accordingly.

4. Next, regarding the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans. The Government considers that the Director of Public Instruction has shown in paragraphs 5 and 7 of his letter already referred to that Muhammadans are already treated with considerable liberality in the matter of scholarships, and that no immedi[illegible] additions to the scales at present in force are called for.

5. Thirdly, as to the enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency. The Board of Muhammadan Education requests that the Inspectorate may be enlarged so that no Sub-Assistant Inspector should have more than two districts under his charge, and that a Special Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in the whole Presidency should be appointed. The Government sees no need whatever for the adoption of the latter proposal. There is no reason to suppose that the present Inspectors are unable to adequately supervise Muhammadan education. As to the former suggestion, an examination of the figures of schools under each Sub-Assistant Inspector shows that the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectors are far more lightly worked than their Hindu fellow-officers and there appears no sufficient reason to incur the heavy expenditure which the board's proposal would involve.

6. As to the hostel, the Government agrees with the board in considering that in the circumstances explained, it is desirable that such an institution should be built and maintained separately from the hostels for other students which are at present under contemplation. It is, however, important that the hostel should be located close to the Madrasa-i-Azam, and as the question of the best site for the latter is still undecided, the matter of the hostel must lie over for the present.

7. There remain for consideration the questions relating to the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam. It appears to the Government to be inexpedient to discuss changes in the staff and management of this institution until the site to which the school can best be removed is decided upon.

Three sites have been suggested—

(1) The Umdah Bagh, now occupied by Her Highness Khair-un-nissa Begam.
(2) Patter's Gardens.
(3) The Buckingham Hotel and compound together with the property which lies immediately south of it with a frontage on Westcott Road, and known as Temple Gardens.

8. The first of these consists of a house and some 21 acres of land and the owner demands a rent of Rs. 500 *per mensem* for it (reserving a portion of it and the stables facing the Mount Road for his own use), although he at present receives only Rs. 300. Were Government to take the house on lease, it would further be necessary to provide another residence for Her Highness Khair-un-nissa Begam at an increased cost of Rs. 100 *per mensem*, so that the total cost to Government of renting the building for the Madrasa-i-Azam would not be less than Rs. 600 a month. The Deputy Collector of Madras reports that the market value of the property calculated on the selling price of similar land in the locality is Rs. 2,15,400. He further reports that the owner is willing to sell the half of the compound adjoining the Cooum river with the buildings upon it for Rupees 2,25,400.* The Deputy Collector, however, considers that this portion of the property is not worth more than Rs. 1,06,943.†

		Rs.
* Buildings	.. .. ..	1,10,000
Land, at Rs. 600 per ground	..	1,15,400
Total	..	2,25,400
† Buildings	.. .. ..	30,000
Land, at Rs. 400 per ground	..	76,943
Total	..	1,06,943

9. The second site, Patter's Gardens, is reported to be 22 acres, 25,959 square feet in extent, and the owner of it is said to demand six lakhs of rupees for it. It contains a number of buildings of various descriptions.

10. The third suggested site, the Buckingham Hotel, with Temple Gardens, appears to be about 9½ acres in extent. The price asked for this is not known.

11. The information at present before Government regarding these three sites is altogether insufficient to enable it to come to a decision as to which of them would be the most suitable for the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Board of Revenue will be requested to issue orders for the collection of the following information on the matter :—

(*a*) There is a difference of no less than Rs. 80,000 in the value of the buildings on the Cooum side of the Umdah Bagh compound as estimated by the owner of

them and by the Deputy Collector of Madras. An officer of the Public Works Department should be directed to inspect the buildings and report his opinion as to their actual value.

(*b*) The Collector of Madras should be requested to interview personally the owners of Umdah Bagh and Patter's Gardens and ascertain from them what is the lowest price which they are willing to accept for their properties. The values at present placed upon them by the owners appear to be altogether excessive.

(*c*) The Collector of Madras should report, with a full statement of the reasons for his opinion, whether, if the acquisition by Government of the Cooum side half of the Umdah Bagh compound was decided upon, it would be cheaper to acquire only that half of the compound with the liability of being called upon to pay an enhanced price for its severance from the rest of the property, or to acquire the whole of the compound and afterwards dispose by sale of the portions of it which face the Mount and Commander-in-Chief's Roads.

(*d*) The Collector of Madras should further furnish plans of the various buildings situated upon each of the three sites above alluded to, and report, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Public Works Department, the approximate cost of altering and adding to each of the three sites so as to fit them for use by the Madrasa-i-Azam.

(*e*) The Collector should furnish information showing who are the owners of the Buckingham Hotel and the adjoining property referred to as site No. 3 with the price asked by them for the land with its buildings. He should also state what, in his opinion, is the value of this site and its buildings and of Patter's Gardens with its buildings. He should conduct these inquiries personally and not leave them to the Deputy Collector to carry out.

12. The information called for above should be furnished with the least practicable delay.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Public Works Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.