Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 86
Fo. to P.C.S.

Dated 13th Feb. 1896

INDEX.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Requesting the Revenue Department to ascertain the probable cost of acquiring the Macleane's Garden required for the Madrasa-i-Azam.

PRINTED IN G.O., dated

8th October 1896. No. 632

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C	263		1896				

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Ed. DEPARTMENT.

C. Nos. 894 & 1003 & cuos 588 & 899
of 1895

Office Orders

FOR ORDERS.

In G.O. no 860 Ed. dated the 12th Nov. 94, orders were passed on the proposals of the Muhammadan Education Committee. The Govt negatived the proposals to revive the abandoned system of free scholarships and to increase the number of money scholarships available for Muhammadans in Arts Colleges; expressed itself ~~ag~~ against the proposal to establish a separate hostel for the Madrasa boys ~~who can~~ on the ground that they could be accommodated in the Victoria Students' Hostel; directed the D.P.I. to select a site for a building for the Madrasa and to report the probable cost * thereof and referred the following proposals for his opinion:—

* "of the building required"
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(1) The provision of a new build

FOR ORDERS.

building for the Madrasa;

(2) The appointment to that instn. of a European Headmaster;

(3) The concession of half fees to Muhammadans in Professional Colleges;

(4) The enhancement of the number of Scholarships specially available for Muhammadans;

(5) The enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency; and

(6) The establishment of Special Scholarships for Muhammadans in the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

Upon this the Muh. Ed. Com., while thanking Govt for the favourable consideration thus accorded to its proposals, asked that the report from the D.P.I. called for might be referred to it before final orders were passed thereon; urged the advisability of purchasing the 'Umdah Bagh', instead of erecting a new building for the Madrasa and requested a reconsideration of its proposal to establish a separate hostel for the Madrasa boys. This Communication was referred to the D.P.I. and his report on this and the proposals referred to him for opinion in G.O. No 860 Ed. d 12th Nov 94 was forwarded to the Muh. Ed. Com., in compliance with its request, for remarks. The letter (enc 894) appearing on pp 5 to 10 in the proof constitutes the committee's reply. The letter on pp 10 to 15 is a communication from the Royapetta Muhammadan Students' Association on the subjects dealt with in G.O. $\frac{860}{12-11-94}$ Ed and the letter on pp. 15 to 17 is the D.P.I.'s remarks on the above.

The opinion of the D.P.I. on the several proposals referred to him and the remarks thereon by the Muh. Ed. Com. and the Students' Association are given seriatim below:—

(1) The provision of a new building for the Madrasa.

In order to avoid the inevitable delay in acquiring a site and erecting a new building thereon, the M.E.C. proposes that 'Umdah Bagh' which is admirably suited for the Madrasa, for the erection of a boarding house and for the accommodation of the Anjumans be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Director considers that the 'Umdah Bagh' is too far from Triplicane but in deference to the strong wishes of the Committee recommends that in the first instance the 'Umdah Bagh' be rented for a period of two years. The Students' Assoc. considers that the Madrasa should be located in Triplicane and that it will suffer by being removed to the 'Umdah Bagh' and suggests the erection of a new building either on the Chepauk cricket ground adjoining the Alms house or on the site occupied by the stables intended for the Officers of the Bd of Rev, close to the Grant Duff Bridge in the Chepak Park. The Director considers that a site near Triplicane would admirably suit the Madrasa and invites the leading members of the Muhammadan Community to suggest a site near the Triplicane High Road, on the Pycrofts road or on the Wallajah Road, with the remark that he wld. be prepared to recommend the acquisition of such a site

(2) The appointment of a European Headmaster to the Madrasa.

The Director admits that Mr Bower the present Headmaster is not a success and that the poor results in the past are in part due to defects in the Staff; but contends that the main cause of the want of success is the apathy of the Students. While admitting that the appointment of a European Headmaster would be advantageous, he considers that financial considerations bar the way and that a Eurasian Graduate is ~~quite~~ in the circumstances sufficient and states that he will soon replace Mr. Bower by an officer of higher standing and will otherwise improve the Staff. The M. Ed. Com. is of opinion that the appointment of a European Headmaster is absolutely essential for the success of the Madrasa and requests that it may be allowed a voice in the nomination of the Staff and vested with the power of supervising the working of the Madrasa. The Hon. Mr Crole while vigorously combating the views of Dr Duncan, strongly supports the proposals of the Committee and suggests that a Committee of three — one of whom should always be the President — to be recommended by the Muh. Ed. Com. should be appointed by Govt to be the responsible managers of the reformed Madrasa and other institutions at 'Umdah Bagh. The Muh. Students' assocn also asks for the appointment of a European Headmaster.'

The Hon. Mr. Crole further states that the want of an efficient bridge to connect Collegiate with primary education is a glaring defect in the Madras Ed. system. A Muhammadan father objects to allow his son to join a mixed school from fear that his religion may suffer by association with the Hindus and the maintenance of separate schools for Muhammadans is therefore a necessity. The recognition of this necessity in the case of Muhammadan Primary education has been attended with phenomenal success and the key to success in the secondary and intermediate education must be sought in the same direction.

The

The madrasa, a separate school for Muhammadans, is not being maintained in a state of efficiency, it has been allowed to drift into a hopeless inefficiency; it failed to secure a single pass at the last matriculation examination.

In cno 891 in the linked file the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends notes that the madrasa on account of its inefficiency is abandoned in favour of its rival the Harris Sch. by the Muhammadan community and that it should be reformed, put in a thoroughly efficient state and provided with competent masters.

~~It is evident from these independent testimonies that the staff of the madrasa is badly staffed, badly managed and badly supervised. The Director it is submitted must be held responsible for the hopeless inefficiency of the madrasa and he should, it is submitted, be told to take immediate steps to improve the school and to submit in future its annual report for the information of Govt. The report should be submitted on the~~

15th

~~28th May~~

(3) The concession of half fees to Muhammadans in Professional colleges.

The Director recommends the grant of this concession in respect of all Professional colleges except the Law College which is intended to be self supporting from fees. The Govt has already approved this exception in G.O. no 453 Ed. d 30th May 95. H.M. noted there that 'the description of Muh. students who go to the Law college do not want pecuniary help of the kind'. The Committee, however, maintains that the concession should be extended also to the Law college and further requests that the Govt will allow Muhammadan pupils to pay one-third fees in all institutions, as in Bengal. The Students' Assocn. requests in general terms that Muh. students in Prof. colleges be allowed to pay fees at half the sanctioned rates.

(4) The enhancement of the number of Scholarships specially available for Muhammadans.

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The Director states that in the revised Scholarship scheme approved by Govt in G.O. $\frac{885}{22\text{-}11\text{-}94}$ Ed Subsequent to the issue of G.O $\frac{860}{12\text{-}11\text{-}94}$ Ed as many as 20, 15 & 8 Scholarships are provided for Muhammadan students passing the Primary, the Lower Secondary and the Matriculation Examns. respectively and that in awarding Scholarships on the results of the F.A. Examn. preference is given to Muhammadans next to backward classes. The Muh. Ed. Com. makes no remarks on this. The Students Assocn. requests that the value of the Scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and the F.A. Examn. be increased from Rs 7 & Rs 10 to Rs 10 & Rs 15 respectively. The Director points out that Muh. Students pay fees at half rates and that therefore the value of the Scholarships is sufficient to enable them to pay their fees and to provide themselves with the necessary books. The rates of Scholarships for Muhammadans alone cannot be increased for want of funds.

(5) The enlargement of the

Muh.

Muhammadan Inspecting agency - The Director states that there are already four Sub-Asst I. of Muham Schools and that he intends seeking the sanction of Govt for the appointment of an addl Sub-Asstt-Inspector of Mapilla Schools. Sanction for this appointment has already been accorded in G.O. 696 Ed. d 17th Aug-95. The Director is of opinion that more than this is unnecessary at present. The Muh Ed. Com. is of opinion that the Muh. Inspecting agency ought to be increased so that each Sub-Asst shall not have more than two districts and that one Inspector should be specially entrusted with the supervision of the Muham. Education in the Presidency.

(b) The establishment of Special Scholarships for Muhammadans in the Colleges of Law, Medicine & Engineering. The Director states that he has made provision for a Scholarship of Rs 60 per term for a Muh. student at the Law College and for a Scholarship of Rs 15 per mensem in the College of Engineering. The free Scholarships in the medical college will be abolished; a scheme of money-scholarship to take its place has been called for from the College council and will be submitted to Govt on receipt.

In the petition from the Muhammadan Students' Assocn certain further suggestions for the consideration of Govt are made; they are briefly given below together with the Director's remarks thereon.

(i) That the staff of the Harris School be thoroughly reorganized with a European Headmaster, increased grants being given from the Provincial Funds.

The D.P.I. states that the School is under mission management and that Govt cannot interfere with its constitution. Should the mission render the staff more efficient, increased grants allowable under the Code will be given. ~~If this reply indicates the attitude of the staff towards Muh. students in general, then the charge of indifference brought against it is probably correct.~~

(ii) That the Anjumani Mufidai Ahle Islam be taken over by Govt in the event

The D P I is right but it is not a matter of much importance. If the Madrasa-i-azam is improved as I hope it will be the Harris School will follow suit.

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event of the managers being unable to continue to maintain it.

The D.P.I. states that the Anjuman is not in a satisfactory condition financially; that its constitution is such that Govt cannot take it over under its management and that the interest which the Muhammadan community has been evincing in its work would languish and the subscription would fall off if it were taken over by Govt. He further state that the Anjuman is receiving the maximum amount of aid allowable under the Code.

unnecessary in my opinion

(iii) That, instead of establishing a boarding house for Muh. students of the Madrasa, a large number of scholarships of moderate value be instituted.

The Director is of opinion that Muh. students require to be carefully looked after both in and out of school hours & that a separate boarding house established and managed wholly by the Muh. community would certainly be a great boon to them. He cannot therefore see how the institution of a large number of scholarships of moderate value will obviate the necessity for the establishment of a Boarding house.

Yes — What we have to do is to facilitate education, not the after career of boys. If we once commence this where could we stop?

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[illegible] supporting

(iv) That Muhammadans be allowed to pay at half rates the fees for admission to the various public examination.

The Director states that these exam. fees stand on a different footing from school fees and no reduction in them is expedient or possible. Such exams must be self. supporting D

It is submitted that most of the public examinations such as the Matriculation, the F.A. and the various degree examinations are University examinations and that Govt cannot reduce their admission fees.

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

The Director considers that a separate Code of school fees for Muh. is unnecessary. Under the school fee notification, managers of schools are at liberty to levy what fees they please and in the departmental or Board vernacular primary schools the levy of fees is left to the discretion of the controlling authority. The cost of secondary education is pretty high and Muhammadans should not be allowed any further concession than that of paying fees at half rates.

(vi) That the Muh. education Committee and 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 students.

The Director states that a grant cannot be paid towards a fee fund under the code; but should the Muh. community raise funds for granting scholarships to deserving Muh. pupils a half grant under the code might be given to such fund.

In addition to the points noted above orders are also called for on the Muh. Ed. Com's proposal to establish a separate hostel for Muh. students, in connection with the Madrasa.

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20-x-95

Muhammadan Education

H.M. & the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss C.I.E.

(For orders)

Institution	average attendance	Matriculation Examination 1894		Lower Secondary Examination 1894	
		number examined	number passed	number examined	number passed
Government Madrasa-i-Azam	177	5	1	19	3
Harris High School Madras	172	8	"	13	5
Town High School Kumbakonam	495	80	19	38	18
Native High School "	257	45	8	23	13
Municipal High School, Mayavaram	276	22	7	34	13
Hindu High School Masulipatam	220	22	3	23	5

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4/10

	"	"	"	"	matric	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sixteenth do.	"	"	"	"	F.A.	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
Persian Munshi	matric	40-60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hindustani do.	matric.	20-40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tamil do.	matric	20-40	"	"	nil	25	—	20	General test	18	"	"
2nd Tamil - do -	"	"	"	"	"	15						
Drawing master	Intermediate	20-40	"	"	"	"	—	"	matric	29	"	"
Mensuration master	not filled at present	20-40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gymnastic master	1st class certificate	10-20	1st class certificate	14		25	1st class certificate	20	1st class certifi.	15	1st class certificate	20
2nd Gymnastic do	"	"		"	"	10	do.	5				
Writing master	"	"	"	"	"	10	middle school	10	matric	20	middle school	10
Sanskrit munshi	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	20	—			
2nd Sanskrit do	"	"	"	"	"	20				19	—	18
Telugu Munshi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ninth grade	27/8

Note. In the Town High School, Kumbakonam, each form is divided into two or three sections and each section is in charge of a separate teacher; this accounts for the large number of teachers in the school.

Staff	Madrasa		Harris High School		Town High School Kumbakonam		Native High School Kumbakonam		Municipal High School, Mayavaram		Hindu High School Masulipatam	
	qualification	pay	qualification	pay	qualification	pay	qualification	pay	qualification	pay	qualification	pay
		Rs										
Head master	B.A.	200-300	B.A.	100	B.A	225	B.A	300	B.A.	130	B.A	200
First Asstt	B.A.	125-175	B.A.	70	B.A	135	B.A	125	B.A	80	B.A	85
Second do.	B.A.	75-125	B.A.	60	B.A	55	F.A.	50	B.A	60	B.A	80
Third do.	F.A.	40-50	matricn.	55	B.A	50	B.A.	35	B.A	50	F.A.	60
Fourth do.	matriculatn.	40-50	matricn.	34/8	B.A	45	F.A.	25	B.A	35	B.A	60
Fifth do.	matricn.	30-35	Fourth grade	30	F.A	45	F.A	20	B.A	35	matric.	30
Sixth do.	nil	30-35	Lower Secy.	16	B.A.	35	matric	17/8	matric	33	F.A.	30
Seventh do.	matriculation	20-25	nil	16	F.A.	32/8	matric.	15	matric	27	Fourth grade	20
Eighth do.	Fifth grade	20-25	Lower Secy.	16	F.A.	50	"	—	Fifth grade	24	"	"
Ninth - do -	"	"	Fifth grade	14	matric.	35	"	"	—	"	"	"
Tenth - do	"	"	"	"	B.A	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
Eleventh - do	"	"	"	"	matric	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
Twelveth - do	"	"	"	"	matric.	27/8	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thirteenth - do	"	"	"	"	F.A.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fourteenth - do	"	"	"	"	General Test	25	"	"	"	"	"	"

Note abt hostels

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

VICTORIA STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Students at present pay for their board on an average Rs. 7-8 per mensem. For a room they will pay from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per mensem. For sundries, (dhoby, barber, lighting), Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The Hostel might probably charge on an average Rs. 13-8 per student, *i.e.*:

Board	Rs. 7	8...	
Lodging	,, 3	0...	Hostel rooms would be very superior to most occupied by students.
Sundries	,, 3	0...	This should include medical attendance.

For 96 students, the number at present contemplated, this would give an income of only Rs. 11,664, since income can only be counted on for *nine months* of the year.

The following would not I think be an excessive estimate of expenses :—

Board (including cooking and oil baths).	Rs. 5,616	...This is for only 9 months and assumes that the Hostel could contract at 6/8 per head.
Office	Rs. 600	...Rs. 50 per mensem for 12 months.
Porter	,, 600	..................Members of English Colleges will recognise the importance of an efficient *incorruptible* porter : without him discipline seems impossible. A pensioned sergeant or sergeant-major is the ideal.
Taxes & repairs	Rs. 1,200..	This is certainly a very low estimate.
Servants	,, 912	...6 sweepers, 3 peons, 3 gardeners, for 12 months.
Sundries	,, 2,592...	This is at Rs. 3 a head for 9 months. The Hostel might perhaps make a profit on these.
	Rs. 11,520	

This leaves a balance of Rs. 144, or assuming as profit on sundries, say Rs. 200.

That is to say, that if my figures are at all correct, the Hostel with 96 students could hardly pay its way, could give its Warden no salary and would derive no financial advantage from the possession of a magnificent site and buildings free of cost.

I am of course aware that it is contemplated that 96 is only the number of students with which a beginning would be made, and that as time went on new blocks would be built, but I confess that the prospect of these hopes being realised seems to me at least very remote. Mr. Irwin's estimate for accommodation for 96 students and a Warden's house is Rs. 132,380. To meet this the Committee has Rs. 88,686 subscriptions promised, including the contribution of Government and the Maharajah of Vizianagram's donation, so that even to complete the present scheme Rs. 43,694 are wanting. It seems almost impossible that even this sum should be raised by public subscription, especially having in view the other claims on the purses of the philanthropic. The Sir T. Mutuswami Memorial Subscription does not grow rapidly, despite the more recent enthusiasm about it, and Pachayappa's is in urgent need of help, if only to make up for the loss by the conversion of Government paper. It would of course be possible to build for a smaller number than 96. Our funds would allow us to build for 32 students according to Mr. Irwin's estimate. But with the income from so small a number I do not see how the hostel could be worked.

In these circumstances I would propose radical alterations in the scheme :—

(1) That the hostel should be started with accommodation for not less than 200 students and a Warden.

(2) That its finances should be so adjusted as to admit of borrowing.

(1.) There are 677 Hindu, Native Christian and Mahomedan students attending the Presidency and Engineering Colleges, and of these it is practically certain that at least 200 will be eager to live in the hostel, and it is also to be remembered that mofussil parents who now hesitate to send their boys to Madras will do so if they can be sure of their being looked after in a hostel. I therefore think there can be no reasonable doubt that 200 is a number for which we might safely provide.

The Principal, College of Engineering reported to the D. P. I. on hotels in Triplicane in which 490 students were messing, and this number he considers under stated. Proceedings D. P. I., 24th September 1894, No. 9115 and enclosure. Of these 120 appear to belong to the College of Engineering.

393 students from other districts than Madras were in the Presidency College on the 31st March 1895.

The income derivable from these 200 students, assuming an average payment of Rs. 13-8 per mensem, is Rs. 23,400 and the following estimate perhaps fairly represents its probable relation to expenditure.

Expenditure.	*Monthly.*	*Yearly.*
Warden's salary ...	...150	
Office ...	... 50	
Porter ...	.. 50	
Taxes and repairs	...100	
Servants—		
10 Sweepers at Rs. 5	... 50	
3 Peons, Rs. 6, 6, 8	... 20	
3 Gardeners, Rs. 6, 6, 8...	20=440	...Rs. 5,280
Boarding at Rs. 6-8 for 9 months		... ,, 11,700
Lighting at Rs. 100 for 9 months		... ,, 900
Dhoby and barber at Rs. 1-8 a head for 9 months		... ,, 2,700
Medical attendance Rs. 100 per mensem for 9 months		... ,, 900
		21,480

which gives a balance of Rs. 2,820.

It will be observed that I have included a salary of Rs. 150 for the Warden, which in view of the responsibilities he will undertake and the very arduous duties he will have to perform, if his office is not to be merely nominal, seems to me little enough even with the addition of a good house, possibly near his other work. It is, however, of course probable that a gentleman could be found to accept the wardenship without salary during the tentative stage of the hostel's existence.

I have also assumed the possibility of making a profit on boarding and sundries. The present hotel keepers make a profit, and I do not see why the hostel should not do so. In fact I hope that more might be got in this way and the balance increased. Whether the hostel should provide sundries is of course a matter for consideration : I am disposed to think that it would be a convenience to the students, and, as before stated, a source of profit to the hostel.

The sum put down for lighting is a mere guess, probably the charge for it and the cost to the Hostel are underestimated and the former might have to be raised. The Hostel might reasonably expect to make a profit on it. The same remarks apply more or less to the other items which make up sundries.

(2.) The next point, that borrowing may be made a feature of our scheme, appears from the above, since out of the balance of Rs. 2,820 I have shown, which I take to be a minimum, we could devote Rs. 2,500 to the payment of interest, and borrow at least half a lakh of rupees. Government might be willing to help us in this way, or the University.

8. Assuming, however, that we borrowed Rs.50,000, our total resources would only be Rs. 138,686, and Mr. Irwin's estimate for only 96 students is Rs. 132,380. Here is a seeming cul-de-sac.

The following are possible ways round it :—

1. I have taken Rs. 13-8 as the *average* payment for each student, on the assumption that some provision should be made for poorer students, that a certain proportion should be admitted at Rs. 9 or 10 per mensem, and that on the other hand better accommodation should be provided for the richer at Rs. 15 to 20 per mensem. If, however, Rs. 13-8 were taken as the *minimum*, and Rs. 20 as the *maximum* rate, a higher average, say of Rs. 14-8 might be maintained, which would give an income of Rs. 26,100 instead of Rs. 23,400 and increase the balance to Rs. 5,520, of which Rs. 5000 might be available for interest.

2. I venture to think that Mr. Irwin's plan might be much improved with a view both to economy and efficiency.

In regard to economy. The verandas, staircases and passages are unnecessarily commodious, and the rooms are more lofty than is necessary. There should be no passages at all, all rooms should be entered from verandas. Stairways should be built solely with a view to utility, and not for architectural effect. All carriage porches should be done away with. The four rooms under the library are unnecessary. There should be an office room *adjoining* the library, communicating with it by a hatch (for the clerk must be librarian), another should communicate with a lobby for the receipt of fees, &c. The office, again, should communicate with the library in the Warden's house. It appears to me of first importance that the Warden should be really on the spot. One hundred and fifty yards make all the difference in India, and a Warden in a comfortable house 150 yards away from the hostel, screened from it by a belt of trees, protected from the least possibility of its being an inconvenience to him, will be to likely to feel that his duty is ended if he is satisfied about the latrines and the quality of the food. Moreover if the Warden is to see students only in his formal office room under the library, his relation to the students will partake of its formality. It appears to me that the essence of the thing is that the Warden shall receive students (of course under such conditions and restrictions as he finds necessary) in his own house, and that it shall be easy for him to do so at any time of the day. It is moreover highly probable that the nearness of the Warden's house and the accessibility of the hostel to him, would be an effective prevention of indiscipline, while in the (not very probable) event of any unexpected necessity for his immediate presence in the hostel, the power of entering it without warning would be useful. The great distance of the kitchens and dining rooms from the hostel seems to me another serious defect in the plans. I do not see why the dining rooms and kitchens should not be on the ground floor of the residential part of the hostel, or the kitchens might be at a little distance connected by a covered way, or both dining rooms and kitchens might be in the top story.

The plans provide no means for keeping students in at night. This seems to me an essential part of good discipline. I would suggest that the residential quarters should be arranged in a quadrangle with this object. The outer lower windows could be barred and locking up arrangements easily made. Quarters should be provided for the porter at the Pycroft's Road gate of the compound itself, and a room at the gate of the quadrangle. For coolness the fourth side of the quadrangle might, on the canal side, be enclosed by an open screen only. The bathing arrangements in the existing plans are also too elaborate. All students want is access to a Red Hills water tap, and the same will serve for a good many. They do not value privacy in the least. Bath rooms could be provided, like the dining rooms, on the ground floor of the quadrangle.

In existing hostels the rule is to have not more than three students in a room, while a good many rooms are for one student only, and still more for two. I have asked many students, how many can live comfortably in one room, and they invariably answer one or two. The idea of eight sharing a room is most unpalatable to them. As they say, one man of unpleasant habits would make life unendurable to the rest. Study would be practically impossible owing to the habit of reading aloud, even if they did not waste the time in talking, which they almost certainly would. Eight English boys would possibly settle down together, because the stronger would quickly assert authority, dirtiness, reading aloud, loquacity, would be put down. Hindu boys are not so constituted. There would, I am convinced, be constant friction and consequent endless complaints to the Warden, if eight students were lodged in one room. The typical room for

the Hostel, is, it seems to me, a small room with a hundred or so square feet of area for one student. There might be some rooms, rather larger, for two. The doors should be provided with reasonably good locks, and each man should be able to lock up his own property in his own room. It is, I believe, thought that such an arrangement would foster certain vices. "In the darkness of the night," as a Hindu friend of much experience in educational matters said to me, "boys can get into mischief if they want to, however many they are in the room!" It seems to me that it is useless to try to combat such tendencies by any arrangement of sleeping quarters. The only preventive is plenty of hard work and hard exercise, the full, interesting, healthy life of a college, which it will be the Warden's business to promote.

I append a very rough sketch of the possible arrangements of the building. I venture to think such a building could be made much more architecturally effective than the one proposed by Mr. Irwin. The Library would be the natural centre of the canal frontage, and the southern corner of the quadrangle could be made to balance it. If the quadrangle could be built round the existing tank, which could be adapted to the purposes of a swimming bath, there are infinite possibilites of attaining beauty without having to resort to ornament.

I believe this building ought to cost less than two lakhs, *i.e.*, less than Rs. 1,000 per student. Mr. Irwin's estimate comes to Rs. 1,379 per student, but a building for 200 should not of course cost anything like as much as twice that for 96, since the Warden's house and library would be the same, while kitchens, &c., would not cost very much more.

With the assistance of an officer of the P. W. D., I have made a rough estimate of cost on my plan. Allowing height of rooms 14 ft. and 12 ft. on ground and first floors respectively, it amounts to Rs. 151,966.

The accompanying sketches, which are very roughly to scale, show the proposed general arrangement of the buildings, (Fig. 1): their position on the site, (Fig. 3): and a proposed arrangement of the living portions of the Hostel in detail, (Fig. 2). In Fig. 1 the staircases, verandas, and bath rooms are not shown. In Fig. 2 the heavy lines represent brickwork partitions, the lighter, wood or canvas screens. Each room, or cubicle, is shown 10 ft. square, but probably 10 ft. × 8 ft. would be large enough. Each should be furnished with book-shelves and cupboards, and writing table and chair. A single light at the intersection of the screens would probably be enough for the four adjoining cubicles. The screens would be about nine feet high to facilitate ventilation.

My plan is for residential buildings two stories high. Accommodation could be extended by adding another story or by building a new quadrangle.

Two matters I have not touched on—latrine accommodation and lighting.

The former is a serious difficulty. Students cannot be confined to the hostel at night without access to the latrines, and to efficiently enclose the whole compound, which would be necessary under the present plan, would be very expensive. I would suggest that the latrines might be at the south of the quadrangle, connected with it by an enclosed passage, or they might be in the position indicated by the existing plans, and latrine accommodation, *locked, except at night*, might be provided within the building.

As to lighting, it would be an immense advantage to light the hostels throughout with kerosine oil gas, as supplied by Messrs. Orr and Sons. This would be the safest, cleanest, and most brilliant method of lighting. Messrs. Orr say they could put it in at an initial cost of Rs. 10,000,—Rs. 15,000, and that oil used in this way goes twice as far as when burnt in the ordinary way.

An apparatus for supplying 300 lights would cost about Rs. 10,000, and for 500 lights about Rs. 15,000, including pipes and burners.

The fact that the gas could be turned off at a fixed time would be a useful means of ensuring regularity of habits.

J. H. STONE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Students' Hostel Committee.

A Dining room for non vegetarians
B Kitchens.
C Dining room for vegetarians
D Living rooms and Bath rooms.
E Library
F Office
G Warden's House
H Alternative position for ditto
K Porter's room
L Library vestibule
M Screen

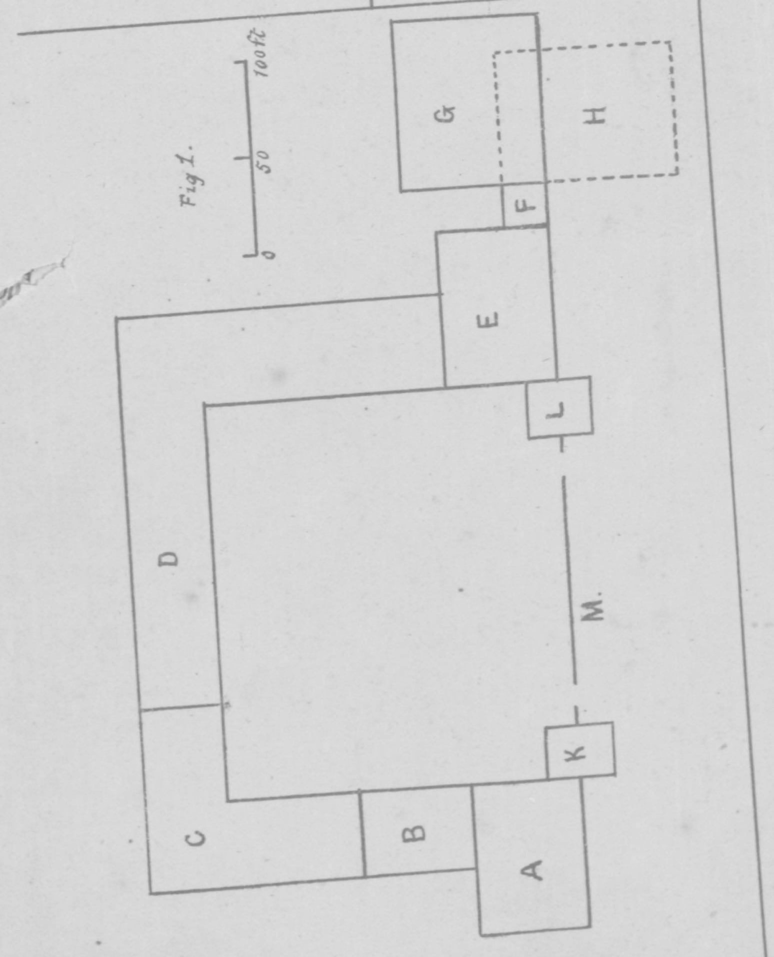

Fig 1.

0
50
100 ft
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
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L
M.

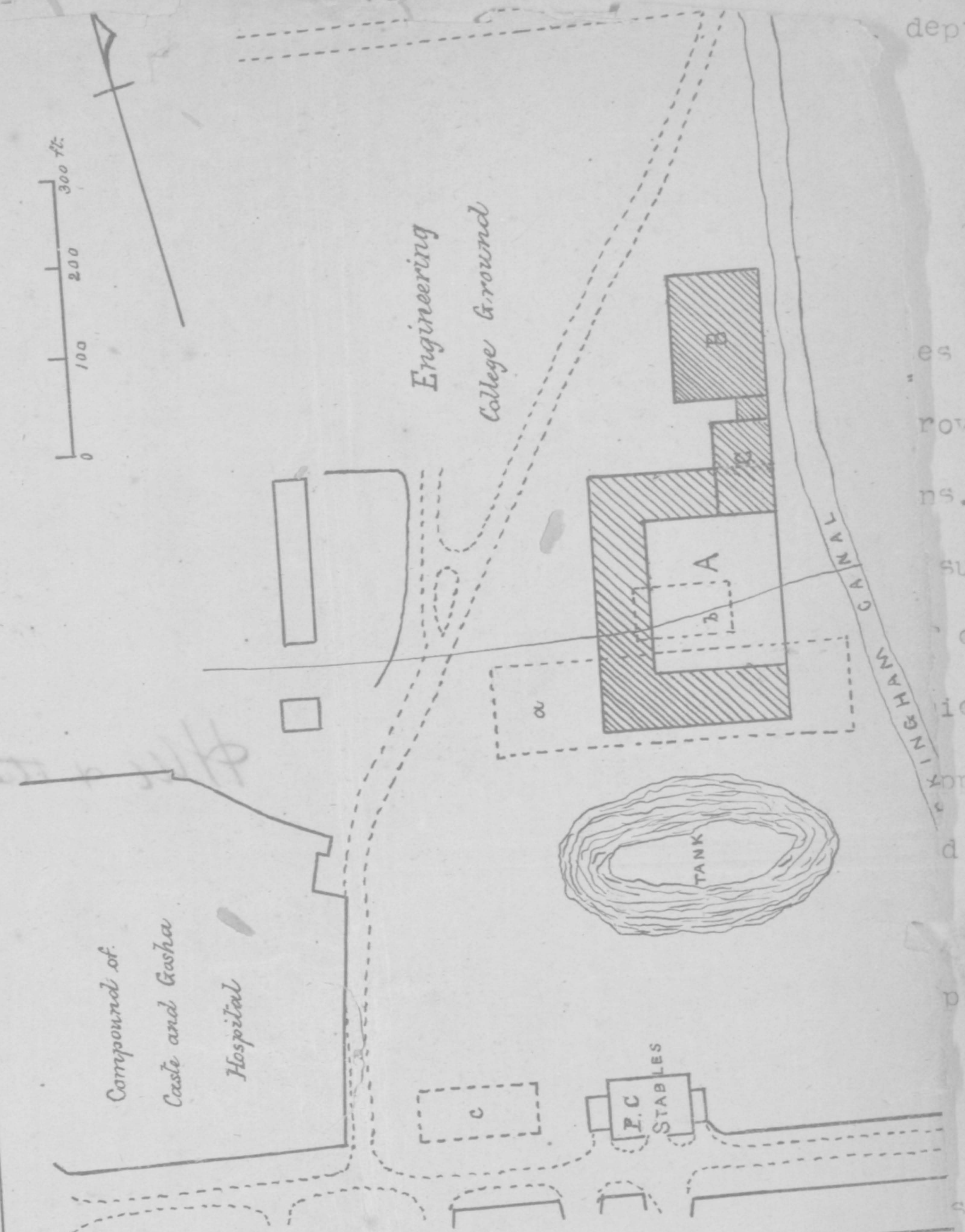
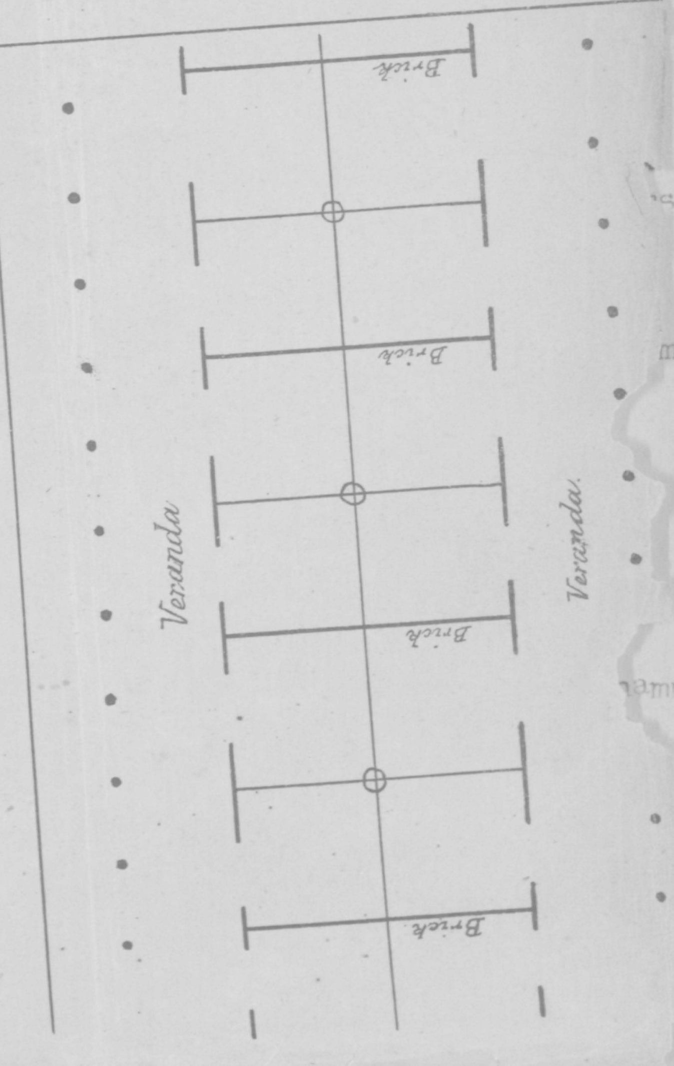


Fig 3.



Mahomedan

Education

H.M. & the Hon Mr Bliss

Edcl. dept.

I regret that I could not make time to take up this file earlier

D
25 - x - 51

1. About the site & staff of the Madrasa-i-azam. It was decided 5 or 6 years ago that a new building in a new place was wanted, but the question as to where the site should be is still pending. Mr Crole is right in believing that if a good & permanent site is acquired & a Hostel & Anjuman building placed on it close to the School a vast deal will be done to place Mahomedan Education on a satisfactory footing & attract Mahomedan support for it. He thinks the site so acquired shd be the Umda Bagh (the old Clothing Board, Mackays Gardens, now occupied by Khair-un-nissa Begum). He says the whole Mahomedan community approves of it, but the DPI & the Mahomedan Students' Association think it ought to be more in Triplicane. On the whole I think it may be decided that the site is good

FOR ORDERS

This file relates to the general question of the improvement of the education of Muhammadans. The attached office note correctly summarizes the papers, while the proof contains a number of marginal notes which may be of some assistance in the appreciation of the arguments to be found in the text.

2. The following are the points regarding which orders appear to be required.

(1) the improvement of the Madrasa-i-Azam

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

✓ (3) the grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans.

✓ (4) the enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency

(5) Muhammadan Students' Hostel.

3. The improvement of the Madrasa.

(a) Site.- The Board of Muhammadan Education proposes that Govt. should acquire under the Act the premises known as 'Umdah Bagh' between the Mount

Road and the Cooum at which the old Clothing Board was situated, that the Madrasa should be located therein, that a European graduate from England should be appointed Head Master of the institution and that its management should be entrusted to a committee of three members of whom the President should be recommended by the Board of Muhammadan Education and appointed by Govt.

As regards the site of the institution the Hon. ~~Mr.~~ Crole the President of the Board of Muhammadan Education describes its position as "central and imposing". Dr. Duncan however considers that it is too far from the centre and south of Triplicane and recommends that the Umdah Bagh should be rented for a period of two years by which time experience will have shown whether the school is likely to prosper if transferred thither. A body which ~~The body styled~~ styles itself ~~as~~ the Muhammadan Students' Association and ~~which~~ has memorialized Govt. on the subject is opposed to the site for similar reasons and makes some vague suggestions regarding the desirability of obtaining a site at Triplicane, a position which as Dr. Duncan ~~said~~ says would be preferable.

though not in the [illegible] position, Mr. Crole & the Committee think it should be acquired at once under the Land Acquisition Act, so that the School may be removed from its present defective situation immediately, but I am afraid this would be a very costly measure. The place belongs to Kistna Doss, "a Gujerati millionaire", & is rented for Khair-un-nissa Begum. The site & the building are both valuable & the 15%

× Mr. Crole says too that "the whole Community support the Bd as to the pre-eminent suitability of the site"! This seems hardly to be correct.

which is to be added to the value if the place is compulsorily acquired will make the cost very heavy — probably more than we can afford, especially as the building will have to be adapted for school purposes at some cost. The D.P.I. proposes to meet this difficulty by renting the place for 2 years, at the end of which time more money will be available. I am not sure on what terms Khair-un-nissa Begum is in occupation, but even if renting, with a view to purchase eventually, can be arranged, & the school removed at once, the Hostel & the Anjuman, which Mr. Crole thinks should be built in the same compound, cannot be built there now. The case for buying a site seems to me to be made out. If so

× It certainly is but something might be found. There is Mr. Ramasamy Reyas house at the Corner of the Royapettah High Road. I think it extremely doubtful whether the Umdah Bagh is a suitable site

the difficulty of finding a site in the Triplicane High Road, Pycrofts Road, Bells Road Wallajah Rd. or some such place may not be insuperable. The Collector might be asked what sites could be obtained in that neighbourhood & at what cost? He shd also report on

* This is I submit a statement for which Mr. Crole has no real grounds

the value of the Umda Bagh site & building. The office is probably in possession of information which shows whether the renting of the Umda Bagh is feasible. The question of site cannot be determined, tho' the decision has been so long

× I believe that it is Govt. that rents the house. I am having this looked up.

delayed, until these matters have been settled.

As regards the Anjuman, Mr. Crole proposes that a building for it shd be erected close to the School. This wd be advantageous. I believe the Committee have decided that a building must

preferable. It is however extremely doubtful whether any suitable site can be obtained in that neighbourhood; Dr. Duncan speaks of the ~~necessity~~ difficulty as very great and the leading members of the Muhammadan community have given their voice in favour of Umdah Bagh. In order therefore to avoid a still further postponement of a decision as to the location of the Madrasa, it is submitted that it would be desirable to transfer it to the Umdah Bagh at least temporarily. Mr. Crole is however strongly opposed to any such temporary transfer on the * grounds that there is "nothing experimental about the proposal at all" and that to locate the Madrasa permanently in a conspicuous position will constitute a "guarantee to the Muhammadan community "that Govt. would never again allow the "welfare of the community to be lost sight of." He states ~~however~~ further that the Umdah Bagh could not be rented, because it is occupied × already. It is submitted that these arguments with the exception of the last are of but little value. There is no necessity for Govt. to give a guarantee that it will continue the policy of fostering Muhammadan Education which it has always followed. It appears obviously undesirable permanently to locate the Madrasa in premises which are situated at such a distance from Triplicane as to render it possible, though perhaps not probablex, that the attendance at the Madrasa may fall in consequence of its removal. Further, it remains to be seen whether the building in the Umdah Bagh will prove capable of adaptation for use as a school. In these circumstances if it is possible to rent the premises it is submitted that such a course is preferable to acquiring them outright. Mr.Crole it will be seen passes by in silence Dr.Duncan's remark that Govt 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. As regards the possibility of renting ~~it~~ them, it is to be noted that in the resolution of the Board of Muhammadan Education ~~Committee~~ d./ 13th Nov. 1894 it is stated that the Begum for whom Umdah Bagh is rented does not actually live there and that there will be no difficulty in providing her with a similar nominal residence. If this is the case, it seems by no means improbable that the Begum or the proprietor might be induced to lease the building for the use of the Madrasa and before taking steps to acquire it, it would certainly be desirable to ascertain definitely whether this is the case and if not, what the probable cost of acquisition will be.

(b) Staff -- As regards the proposal to entertain an European graduate for the post of HeadMaster, there is little doubt that such a measure would effect an improvement, but it is for consideration whether the extra expenses involved would be justified and whether the Secy. of State would consent x to it. The Head Master of the Madrasa is now paid at the rate of Rs.200-300 per mensem, and it is improbable that an European graduate of any standing could be induced to come out to this country for less than double that pay, while he would certainly become discontented if he had no prospect of rising beyond Rs.500 or 600 per mensem and would either leave the post in order to better himself or would allow his work to deteriorate. Dr.Duncan points out that the ~~house~~ Harris High School which is chiefly intended for Muhammadans althoug

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be reached, have raised a large subscription & am asking Govt. for a grant-in-aid, but the erection can probably be postponed till a decision is come to about the site of the School.

x I am not so sure of this.
When once the novelty wore
off the distance from
the homes of the boys
would tell.

As regards the Hostel, which also in Mr. Crole's opinion shd be close to the school, no immediate action is necessary. The Committee seem to me right in thinking that such a hostel is desirable & that it must be separate from the Victoria Hostel, since that is meant for grown up boys who have matriculated, whilst this is meant for young boys in the preliminary stage of education. It will probably attract up-country boys to the Madrasa when it is made a good school but we have first to do that.

The staff of the Madrasa evidently wants to be much improved before it can be deemed efficient. It is shown in the Note that it is not inferior to the staff of successful Hindu schools, but this only proves that the staff of a successful Mahomedan School must be stronger than the staff of a successful Hindu School. The failure at examinations which Mr. Crole complains of continues.

An English Head Master is in my opinion necessary. The "likes & dislikes" of the Triplicane community, which, as the DPI says, must be consulted, wont be satisfied unless we get them an English Head Master, & the discipline of the school will want one. The Sec of State will probably allow it in this exceptional case. The DPI must improve the rest of the staff & make it a "model" school. This will cost money but the expenditure must be faced. The DPI shd report how much it will probably be.

x As it would be on acct. of
Muhammadan Education the
Secy of State would probably
make no objections.

Circ

JG

20/1/96

An English Hd. Master is certainly needed. But a young fellow fresh from England would be useless – we ought to get an experienced man from some place in N. India where Muhn. Education has been a success –

I agree as to the separate hostel being required – When we have a proper headmaster he may be left to organize it as has been done at little cost at Saidapet –

As to the site, the Umdah Bagh would never do – I believe open ground, which could be taken up, could be found at the back of the Prince of Arcot's place – The compound of the Buckingham Hotel runs back there – I believe it is large – It might probably be acquired – Dr. Duncan or some one might go & prowl about there & find out. The officer in charge of the town survey could probably tell offhand what space there is there.

HB

provided with a good staff and under the management of an European has not been particularly successful. This may however be due, as the Manager Muham. Students' Assocn. argues, to the fact that the Principal who is a missionary fails to take part in the secular instruction, chiefly confining himself with occasional teaching of scriptures.

As regards the rest of the staff, Dr. Duncan speaks of it similar to that of ~~the~~ an ordinary Hindu High School. ~~and~~ The appendix to this note compares the establishments of the Madrasa and the Harris High Sschool with those of the Hindu High School Masulipatam, Municipal High School, Mayavaram, the Native High School Kumbakonam, and the Town High School Kumbakonam. It will be seen that the staffs of the two first mentioned institutions ~~though~~ compare favourably, so far as pay and paper qualifications go, with that of the other institutions specified; the latter are, I am informed, of high reputation in the native educational world and the results obtained except in the case of the Masulipatam School, are far superior to those achieved at the Madrasa and the Harris High school. It seems therefore that Dr. Duncan is most probably in the right in ~~stating that~~ ~~speaking of~~ stating ~~that~~

the

but see 2 w

From what is said by the Committee who know the requirements of the Mahomedan population, I am inclined to think that the Umdah Bagh would do very well for the purposes mentioned, but to obtain it, we should have to pay through the nose for it; besides having to dislodge H.H. Khair-un-Nisa - which would cause just at this moment, an awful amount of trouble. I think therefore that we should set to work as proposed by my hon. colleagues to see if we cannot find a more suitable site elsewhere, where a good School and Hostel could be built. I understand that it is the intention of the Mahomedans to go out hat in hand to beg for subscriptions to start this Madrasa. Nothing is said about the financial part of the scheme, by the Board of Mah. Education or Mr. Crole - and I think they should be asked how much they think they will be in a position to subscribe themselves towards this purpose. As to the Anjuman - I understand that arrangements have been made for erecting it in a new position - and that it will soon be able to go ahead on an improved basis. But it will require careful watching. Dr. Duncan says "If the managing Committee continue to work the institution with the zeal and spirit which it has been showing of late, I see no reason why the Anjuman should not prosper." -

There is plenty of room for this Anjuman - and for another under Mr. Crole's scheme - wh. is to be School and Hostel and workshops combined. Only there must be in a good situation (wh. must now be found) under an English Head Master (who will have to be found) and we must ascertain what answer the Board have to make to the first sentence of para 8 of Dr. Duncan's letter of March 25. 1895 - wh. the Board has passed over in silence. W -

The funds will be provided by Govt., the institution will be a costly Govt. institution & Govt. will be responsible for it. It must therefore be supervised by a responsible Govt. official, i.e. by the D.P.I. Committees are seldom of much use except as advisers, & the specimen of Mahomedan committees afforded by the Anjuman does not show that they are likely to be preeminently successful. I think, however, that a position for the committee might be formed analogous

the main cause of want of success in the Madrasa is the apathy of the students themselves rather than the defective organization of the school. At the same time he speaks of Mr. Bower the Head Master as a failure and proposes to render the staff more efficient by introducing a few changes amongst the subordinate assistants. It is probable therefore that the Head Master and some of his assistants though perhaps educationally qualified are naturally bad teachers. If this is the case, it seems desirable in the interests of Muham. education that they should be replaced by more energetic and more capable men. It is better that the comparatively inefficient men should be transferred to institutions which are not in need of such fostering as the Madrasa.

(c) Management of the Madrasa. The Board of Muham. Ed. prposes to take an active part in the supervision of the working of the Madrasa and Mr. Croie recommends that a committee of 3 members nominated by the Board of Muham. Ed. and appointed by Govt. should be the responsible managers of the ~~revised~~ reformed Madrasa. This arrangement, he considers, is of "a character "calculated to conduce to efficient working. ~~His~~ The first critisism that occurs to one is that this proposal somewhat resembles Mr.Crole's scheme for the management of the Technical Institute. The Govt. is to acquire a costly site, to import from England an expensive luxury in the shape of an European graduate, and to bear the whole expenses of the Madrasa, while the control over it is to be transferred to a committee which may, ~~but need~~ or may not, have a proper sense of its responsibility and the ability sufficient to manage such an institution. Incidentally it is to be noticed that the Board or at least Mr.Crole apparently proposes further to locate the Anjumani Mufidai-Ahlai-Islam and the other Anjumans also in the same premises as the Madrasa and to entrust their management to the same committee. No complete list of the members of the Board of Muham. Ed. is available, but from the names of those present at the meeting held on the 14th of May, it appears that 8 out of 13 present were ~~members~~ members of the committees of the Anjuman, the remaining 4 being Mr Crole himself, an ex-member of the Anjuman and 2 Muham. Vakils, one of whom

is

to [illegible] of the Councils of the Law College & the Medical College. The D.P.I. might be asked about this.

So far as I know, the Comtee is practically Mr. Crole – I think it should not have a share in the management. When we have a proper headmaster he will have no difficulty in communicating with the leaders of the Muhn. Community & ascertaining their wishes, to which attention may or may not be paid, as at the time seems advisable.

This Comee or something of the sort will have to depend much on the amount of subscriptions raised by the Mahn. Community. If they succeed in getting a good sum – it will be for consideration how far they shd. be invited to assist in the management – but as matters stand I think it wd. be hardly right to appoint a Comee to spend Govt. funds. (This is much what Mr. Crole wished to do with the Technical Institute.)

W

2nd note

Since writing my first note, I have had an opportunity of discussing this matter with two Mahomdn. gentlemen – one of whom was on the Board (Sultan Mohideen) I am now satisfied that we must try and get the Umdah Bagh site. I am assured that all who have enquired into this matter, and who know this locality well, that this site is really the only one feasible. What they want is not only as it were a parish school for Triplicane but for Mahomdns all over S. India that if a good school is started, they wd. prefer it to Aligarh – and that even as regards Madras itself, many Mahomdns live outside Triplicane. X

X It would have been better if Mr. Crole had been more clear in what he has said. To what "friction" does he allude? How is a Committee ~~not~~ likely – when not composed of men with any knowledge of teaching or educational requirements to "conduce to efficient working"?

The reduction should be allowed in all professional colleges. The question whether the reduction shd be allowed in the Law College came before Govt. last May & I then thought it shd not, but there is evidently a strong feeling ~~against it~~ about it & I am disposed to yield. The Principals of the other colleges see no objection to the reduction

what is likely to be a really good scheme

Nizam-ud-din

is exceedingly anxious to get in the Legis. Council, while both of them are of the pushing type and are probably actuated by motives of self interest rather than by a real desire to advance the education of their community. The Anjuman has not been a success by any means though it is to be noted that Dr.Duncan speaks of the managing committee as working ~~with~~ the institution with ~~interest and~~ zeal and spirit "of late." It is probable that a committee of 8 would be less unweildy ~~weildy~~ than the large committees of the Anjuman, but it is for consideration whether the experience of the working of the latter ~~committee which manages that body~~ is such as to justify Mr.Crole's confident anticipation that the arrangement which he proposes is "likely to obviate friction and conduce "to efficient working."

4. The rate of fees to be levied from Muhammadans. ---The Board of Muham.Ed. recommends that the concession of paying fees at half rates in professional colleges should be granted to Muhams.and the D.P.I. after consulting with the various Principals recommends that this concession should be granted except in the

case the Law College which is intended to be self supporting from fees and which already contains a sufficient number of students belonging to that community. This last remark is open to the criticism that whereas the ~~number~~ proportion of Muham. boys to the total population of school going age is 1 to 18, the number of Muhams. attending the B.L. classes in the Law College at the commencement of the current year was only 8 out of 604, or 1 in 75. It is however questionable whether it would be desirable to × increase the number of Muham. pleaders.

The Board also recommends in its third resolution of the 14th May that Govt. should extend the concession granted by the Bengal Govt. of levying 1/3 fees. No detailed reasons have been assigned in support of this request and it is not certain what the exact meaning of the Board is i.e. whether it is proposed to levy 1/3 fees in professional colleges, in all educational institutions or ~~in all~~ only in certain classes of the schools open for general education. The levy of fees in vernacular primary schools ~~in~~ under public

The self supporting character of the Law College will not be altered by remitting half fees to Mahomedans. The surplus in 1893-94 was R 12,903 and in 94-95 R 20,460. The number of Mahomedan Students attending the B. L. classes was 8 out of 604 or 1.3% whilst the percentage of Mussalmans to total population was 6.3 p.c.

This is not of importance, anyway. JG

Well - give the concession to the Law College W.

× I don't see this - but I do not see why Muhammadans should have any special inducements offered to them to enter the legal profession: where they are wanted is in the medical line for which they have a natural aptitude.

The larger reduction allowed in Bengal was allowed there under very different circumstances. As was stated in the G of I. Res. of 1885 the condition of the Mahomedan population ~~in Bengal~~ was much more depressed there than elsewhere. There Mussalmans constitute 33% of the population. Here they are only 6.3% of it. A reduction of one-half seems to me sufficient for Madras.

JG

× and that it is most desirable to get a large, clean and airy situation far from the "fumum et opes strepitumque Romae". That if Govt. only just gives a clear indication what it will do, the Mahom. community will come down with a large sum to assist; and that instead of both parties waiting to see what the other will do, Govt. should come forward with a declaration how far they will go, and if it is seen that they are in earnest, the Mahomedans

In ~~Bengal~~ Calcutta I see that the reduced fees are levied in all colleges, the amount of the remission in non-govt. colleges being paid from Prov. Funds. I think this should be allowed here. The concession will not cost much.

I cannot agree to this JG

I can see nothing unreasonable in making it a condition of grants-in-aid that reduced fees should be charged to Muhns.

WS

Please see the [illegible] file.

will gladly assist.

As to the Begum, I was assured that she would gladly co-operate in such a good cause, & wd. raise no objection to giving up this place. I am not sure about this, but she cannot live long, and she ought not to be able to block what is likely to be a really good scheme

public management and in schools under private management is at the discretion of the controlling authority under the present notification and the D.P.I. is not prepared to recommend any further concession in respect of secondary public schools than that at present allowed viz. the payment of half fees. Education is sufficiently costly in this country as it is, and it is submitted that ~~no~~ a further reduction in the fees leviable on account of education beyond reading, writing and arithmetic in the primary standard is to be deprecated not only for financial reasons but also because it ~~would~~ might possibly tend to render education less valuable in the eyes of the community. What is easily purchased is frequently despised.

5. The grant of special scholarships to Muhammadans.

The Board of Muham. Ed. does not expressly refer to the matter of scholarships, but Mr.Crole's letter contains the remark that "in scholarships is to be found ~~the~~ a practical remedy for the retrogression of the Muham. community in the matter of education. Dr. Duncan however points out that Muhams. are already assigned 30, 15 and 8 out of th

80, 45 and 36 scholarships respectively allotted by Govt. ~~viz.~~ to male students passing the Primary, Lower Secondary and Matric. Examns. This is a proportion which contrasts very favourably with the ratio of Muham. boys of to the total population of the school-going age, viz. 1 to 16. As regards scholarships in Arts Colleges it is remarked in para 9 of G.O. d. / 13th November 1894, No.860, that the supply is normally greater than the demand.

A special scholarship has been provided at the Law College and it is proposed to make similar provision at the ~~Law~~ College of Engineering and the Medical College. Further, special preference is granted to Muhams. in the awarding of scholarships on the results of the F.A. examination. Under these circumstances it is submitted that sufficiently liberal scholarship grants to Muhams. are already allotted by Govt. and that there is no need to offer any additional encouragement.

It may however be remarked that Mr. Crole speaks of the necessity for ~~of~~ making artificial openings into the Public service for Muhams. for some

for the improvement of all the Educatⁿ of S. India.

I am now therefore of opinion that we should try and purchase the Umdah Bagh, and take the necessary preliminary steps. If ~~[illegible]~~ after due enquiry it is shown that a very large sum is required, we should stipulate that the Mahomⁿ community shd. on their side subscribe a certain proportion. The necessary buildings etc. in addition to the cost of the site will involve a large outlay – but I think we should be justified in incurring it within reason – and to make a commencement in a scheme wh. if properly worked out should do much to improve and elevate the Mahomⁿˢ of S. India now in such a pitiable and degraded condition, while it would do much to remove the reproach wh. is now constantly made against the Govt. that they have not done what they could to raise these people, who without some such vigorous push, will not raise themselves.

W
5 Feb

J S

W

No change need be made in the Inspecting agency

J S

W

some time to come as if this were a step which had been overlooked in the past. It is hardly necessary to say that Govt. is repeatedly granting special exemptions from the examination rules in order to permit the entry of Muhams. into the Public service. To treat them more liberally than they now are seems undesirable.

6. The enlargement of the Muhammadan Inspecting Agency.

The Board of Muham. Ed. considers that the Muham. Inspecting Agency should be increased so that each Sub-Asst. should not have more than two districts and proposes to appoint one Inspector for the special supervision of Muham. Ed. in this Prcy. The reasons assigned for the first of these proposals are the heavy organizing work which the Sub-Assts. have to perform and the enormous territorial extent under their supervision. The last Public Instruction report shows that there are 4 Muham. Sub Asst. Inspectors who examined respectively 161, 198 206 and 289 schools, the average number examined by Sub-Assts. generally being 236. One ~~The last~~ of these four is the Moplah Sub-Asst. Inspector whose work (259 schools) is now halved by the appointment of an additional Sub-Asst. The present staff of Muham. Sub-Assts. has thus considerably less work ~~than~~ to do as regards the actual examination of schools than the average Hindu Sub-Asst. The total number of primary schools for Muham. boys on the 31st March 1895 was 991 and if this proposal be carried out, there will be 11 Sub-Assts. with 90 schools each to examine an amount of work which compares ridiculously with that which is required of an ordinary Sub-Asst. The present 5 Sub-Assts. will have only about 190 schools on the average to examine ~~monthly~~ many of which as in Malabar will be concentrated in comparatively small areas and there seems no reason why they should not be able to perform their duties adequately in spite of the fact that the local extent of their charges is far greater than that of the ordinary ~~special~~ Sub-Asst.

161
193
206
289
5)849(169+

170 schools agst. 236
actual work done

As regards the appointment of a special Inspector for the supervision of Muham. Ed., such a measure, it is submitted, will involve on useless waste of labour and money. The Ordinary ~~Asst.~~ Inspector of Schools is as capable of supervising Muham. institutions as

a

as a special inspector and there is not the slightest necessity to send a special officer from Tinnevelly to Vizagapatam and from S.Canara to Nellore in order to perform duties which can just as well be undertaken by the several Inspectors of Schools whose head quarters are situated near these portions of the Presy. To appoint 6 additional Sub-Assts. and one special Inspector would, it may be remarked, cost Rs. 20000 per annum., including establishments

Some

See above
JG

Ditto
WA
22/1/96

The Muham. Students' Hostel.

The Board of Muham. Ed. understands that the Victoria hostels are intended for comparatively grown up students attending colleges whereas boys attending the Madrasa will for the most part be of tender years and could not be accommodated conveniently in the hostels. This is probably the case. I have received from Mr. Stone a copy of a memorandum which he has drawn up re: the management of the Students' hostels and I understand from him that the Committee does feel some difficulty on the subject and would be unable to provide special accommodation for Muhams, though prepared to make special arrangements for ~~meeting~~ the meat-eating classes generally whether

Muhams. or Native Christians. It is the case ~~with~~ that the students generally in the Hostels ~~to~~ will be somewhat older than those who are likely to attend the Madrasa and there can, it is submitted, be but little doubt that a Mussalmans students' hostel, ~~have to be~~ if to be built in the immediate vicinity of the Madrasa, would be a distinct advantage. Dr. Duncan and Mr. Crole are both at one in this respect. The former suggests that a portion of the premises 'Umdah Bagh' might be utilised as a boarding house as an experimental measure. If any rooms be available for this purpose, it is submitted that this suggestion might well be accepted.

This note does not ~~discuss~~ ~~with~~ discuss the memorial of the Muham. Students' Association which covers very much the same grounds as the resolutions of the Board of Muham. Ed. and is sufficiently dealt with in the Director's letter d./ 31st July 1895.

25 . X . 95.

Muhammadan Education

H.M & the Hon. Mr. Bliss C.I.E.

(FOR ORDERS)

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60 23-7-95,

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

I regret that for some time before the holidays I had more work than I could possibly get through and that consequently things fell into arrears and I could not take up this paper until now.

As remarked by the U.S. the scheme which is now put forward by Mr. Crole looks very much like own brother to that advanced by him as regards technical education. There is a good deal of "high falutin" about it for which I venture to think that Mr Crole has but scant warrant. What he proposes — for I doubt whether the Committee has any pronounced ideas on the subject — is that Govt. should to use a Hindustani expression "Ek dum" commit itself to a large and expensive scheme and do so in a way which will render withdrawal if found a failure a source of considerable difficulty.

~~[illegible]~~ He puts forward two proposals for favouring the Muhammadan community in the educational way to an extent which hardly appears judicious.

The first step which seems called for is an overhaul of the madrasa and the appointment to it of a better staff than it now has. Dr. Duncan is apparently opposed to getting out an European graduate to be Principal of the School but this seems a very desirable step. The Muhammadan does not like either the Eurasian or Hindu and it is only the European or one of his own creed who can knock work out of a Muhammadan boy and keep him in proper order. The Secy of State would in this particular case probably not refuse his sanction. It might be possible to get a gentleman with some experience and with the necessary qualification from Aligarh or some kindred institution. I believe that a man who has had some experience would manage [illegible] the school far better than a raw B A from home without a particle of knowledge of those with whom he has to deal. With the Harris School Govt cannot interfere. The Committee should go to the managing body. If the madrasa is well managed & the staff is improved it will soon take away from the Harris School those boys who are really bent upon being educated. The moving of the madrasa

FOR ORDERS.

[G/23]
600-23-7-95,

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

or building a new home for it is a matter which should be dealt with very carefully. I do not myself believe that putting it in the Mudah Bagh would ever be successful. It will be long ere Muhammadans up country will to any appreciable extent send their sons to Madras for education and the boys who attend the madrasa will be those whose parents reside in Madras - chiefly in the Muhammadan quarter - Triplicane. They will not care when a roaring hot wind is blowing or the rain is coming down in torrents to walk ~~the~~ as those of the poorer of them will have to do - all the way from their homes to the Mudah Bagh. To make the school of real use it must I venture to think be placed somewhere nearer at hand than is proposed. Where to locate it is a difficult question: the Student Association coolly proposes that it should be placed where the cricket ground now is — a nice site no doubt but one of which it is hardly fair to rob the Europeans, to say nothing of its shutting up another of the air spaces of Madras. If the proposal regarding the Umdah Bagh which the Begum will be hardly likely to waive not be approved or rejected — some other site must be looked for but Govt. could hardly afford at present to build a new school.

Dr. Duncan has pointed out that Muhammadans now get large concessions and he I think rightly considers that they should have no more excepting certain ones regarding Professional Colleges. ~~[illegible]~~ Giving too much detracts from the value of what is given & favouring largely one particular section of the people causes discontent amongst the others.

The staff for the superintendence of Muhammadan Education appears to be quite sufficient & calls for no addition at anyrate at present.

The proposal to start a Muhammadan hostel is I submit much too premature. One must first have a really good school for the boys to go to and then it must be ascertained beyond ~~[illegible]~~ conjecture that there are boys who would go to the hostel. The Presidency

FOR ORDERS.

600—2-27-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

and Xtian Colleges are no criterion in this respect as they attract youths from very distant parts of the Presidency. It is quite as likely as not that if enquiry was made it would be found that not a single boy attending the Madrasa came from outside ~~[illegible]~~ Madras. If this is so where is the need for a hostel - especially when the parents of the boys - or some one for them cry out at the rates of fees?

3/1/96

Muhammadan Education

X

FOR ORDERS.

H. M. of the Hon: Mr Bliss C.I.E
+ H.E

C8/1 C22/1 C23/1
R24/1 R23/1

[G/24.]
5-10-95.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated ~~860.~~ ~~12.11~~ 13.4 1895, No. ~~860~~ 286 . Ed

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

~~Current~~ Letter No. 894 ~~of 189~~, dated 17.7.95, from Prest., Bd. of Muhammadan Educatn.

" " " 189 , " " , "

" " " 189 , " " , "

N.B.

ORDER. No. 86 d/ 13-2-96

In a resolution a copy of which is forwarded to Govt. in the letter of its President read above the Bd. of Muhammadan Education ~~gives it as~~ expresses the its opinion that it is necessary to the wellbeing of the Madrasa-i-Azam that it should be located in the building known as Macleane's Gardens, or the Umdatgh Bagh, situated ~~between the Mount Road & the Cooum,~~ & ~~the Rev. Dept~~ that this building should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. ② The Rev. Dept. will accordingly be requested to ascertain at an early date the probable cost of acquiring this building, with its compound & appurtenances, under the Act.

13/2/96

11/2/96 (from orders.)

Copy sent
For the B.O. also
13/2/96

Copied
14/2

To R.D. ~~& Secy.~~ desp.d
15/2

P.T.O.

15th February 1896

My dear ~~Col~~ Stewart, Cofd 14/2

Govt. has recently had under consideration ~~a number of~~ sundry proposals made by the Board of Muhammadan education ~~in Madras~~, of which Cole is President, for improving the existing educational facilities in Madras & the Presidency generally for the education of Muhammadans. One of these consists in ~~of~~ the strengthening & extending of the Madrasa-i-Azam, & the Bd. considers that the first step towards this end is to place ~~the location of~~ the institution in a better building than that in wh. it is now located. There appears to be a very general opinion that the only suitable place ~~building~~ for the purpose in point of size & position is the "Umdah Bagh" in the Mount Road, which is now, ~~[illegible]~~, occupied by H.H. ~~the Begum~~ Khair-un-Nissa Begum. The Board proposes that this should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. Enquiries are being made as to the probable cost of ~~such acquisition~~ its doing this, and in the meantime I am directed to ask that you will kindly ascertain from the Begum whether she is ~~prepared~~ willing to

[illegible] find another suitable residence. ~~The~~ A consideration of the facts ~~that the building~~ it wd. be used for one of the most important Muhammadan schools in the Presidency, & thus be of great benefit to the community of which she is a member, & that no other suitable house can be obtained, ~~would~~ might ~~probably~~ possibly weigh with her in her decision, and it is understood that representations to this effect have already been made to her, & that she is not unwilling to give up the house. It is probable that should acquisition be finally decided upon several months' notice of the time when the Madrasa Bd. propose to take over the building could be given her.

W. 9.2.96 Ld 11/2/96 (from orders)

Cofd 14/2

To Col. H.S. Stewart,
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Despd 15/2

Muhammadan Education.

(from orders).

Hon. Mr. H. W. Bliss. C.I.E.

(As dissentient member.)

Seen.
MD.
12/7/96

given for copying ______
copied ______
examine ______ } 189 .
signed ______

AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

RENT No.

NCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

ETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

TATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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