

Financial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 553.

Dated *29th July 1895.*

INDEXED.

11/12

[Despatch Abstract.]

MAPPTILAR EDUCATION.-

Authorising the Director of Public Instruction to meet the cost of improvements in---from savings accruing in the sanctioned grant of the current year.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 24 June 1895.

No. 6734

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,

With reference to G.O. dated, 13th May 1895, n^o. 383. Finl.,
I have the honour to state that the figures noted under 'Direct'
on the margin of para 2. represent with slight alterations
the estimates sanctioned by Government in G.O. dated,
1st December 1894, n^o. 1054 Financial, and that this
office was not aware of the increased grant for 1895-96
shown under the head 'grant for 1895-96' at the time
when the budget details were communicated. I
presume that the increase is chiefly due to fluctuations
in the rates of exchange compensation allowance. As
proposals have already been submitted to Government

* vide letter to Government
n^o. 4884, dated, 24 April 1895

for the utilization of the savings amounting to Rs 4,400 under the heads 'Inspection' and 'Government Schools - general, or miscellaneous, no portion of the allotments sanctioned by Government can be surrendered to the Financial Department. I shall duly attend to the instructions of Government contained in para 1. of the G.O. under reply.

I have the honour to be,
sir
your most obedient servant.

J. G. Srinivas
Director of Public Instruction.

24TH JUNE 1895, No. 530, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 4th October 1894, No. 742, Educational.

READ—also the following papers:—

Memorial from certain Mappilla residents of Ernad and Walavanad taluks and neighbouring places, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists join with the Government in deeply regretting the circumstance that, in spite of rigorous coercive legislation, the grave evil of Mappilla fanatical outbreaks in parts of South Malabar has not yet been suppressed. That your memorialists are strongly assured that such legislation has not been effective of good, merely because, from the nature of the Mappilla population, it is not the best remedial measure that should be applied. That as often as not, coercion only has the result of further exciting the aggressive spirit of the most ignorant sections of the community concerned.

That one great drawback which results from the present method of discouraging outbreaks is that punitive measures fall directly and with most weight on the heads of those who are not guilty. It is the most ignorant and lowest order of Mappillas who pretty nearly always "go out," but it is the well-to-do, contented, peaceable and very loyal sections who have to pay the piper when the Mappilla Act comes to be enforced. That thus, although the paternal Government is influenced only by the most benevolent and utilitarian considerations for the well-being of the district, the attendant results of preventive action fall on the heads of numerous innocent people. That memorialists are firmly convinced that Government itself cannot but regret this.

That ever since the unhappy incidents at Pandikkad and neighbouring places, in March 1894, memorialists have been seriously contemplating as to the most effective manner of rendering Mappilla fanaticism extinct, and they now most respectfully submit that they have been advised by thoughtful observers that education, liberally and properly and judiciously applied, is bound to prove successful. Unreasonable, unprovoked religious fanaticism cannot be expected to have sway if the Mappilla community were educated and lifted out of their present state of intellectual and moral darkness. That memorialists have also heard with sincere gratification and hopefulness that Government also holds the same view, and has now in contemplation a scheme for placing Mappilla education on a more satisfactory basis. That memorialists are constrained to admit that, hitherto, there has been a very poor return, if any at all, for the Rs. 40,000 and odd that is expended yearly on Mappilla education.

That memorialists respectfully venture to submit the following points for most favourable and gracious consideration:—

(1) The present number of Mappilla schools is insufficient for the needs of the community in Ernad and Walavanad, the combined Mappilla population in which is larger than the Hindu population there.

(2) The single Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools cannot possibly do his work with the least amount of efficiency. As pointed out last year by Mr. Marsden, the Sub-Assistant has perforce, sometimes to examine from 700 to 1,000 pupils a day! The utter uselessness of such an examination does not need comment. The inevitable result cannot but be that he must skip over a good portion of his work. Expenditure on Mappilla education is, under such circumstances, a woeful waste.

(3) The clannishness of the Mappillas is very strong. There is not the least sympathy between them and Hindus or even Pathans. The Sub-Assistant, being of the latter nationality, has never been able to win the confidence and co-operation of the Mappilla community, without which the education of that community must ever be heavily handicapped. The Government is even now, memorialists believe, opposed to the idea of appointing Hindus as Sub-Assistants, and a Pathan Sub-Assistant's presence is due solely to the fact that when Mappilla education was first taken in hand, there was no Mappilla sufficiently educated and qualified for such a responsible post. Memorialists beg leave to point out that Messrs. Logan and Garthwaite, both gentlemen of ripe experience of Malabar and its peoples, totally opposed the idea of Hindus supervising Mappilla education. The supervision of Mappilla education can be safely and beneficially entrusted to Mappillas alone. Such a consummation is now very easy of attainment, for memorialists believe that there are men in the Mappilla Educational Department who are intellectually and by experience well equipped for the work.

(4) The active, sympathetic and valued co-operation of a Sub-Assistant is absolutely necessary if Mappilla education is to be materially bettered. The Mappillas, moving in a narrow groove of thought, engendered by the ignorance of centuries, fully believe that the study of aught but their Koran is unnecessary, and even to be discountenanced. Such an unfortunate impression can only be effaced by the efforts of an official who is in touch with the more respectable sections of the community and who has a wholesome influence with them. If the respectable sections can be persuaded out of their present belief, the emancipation of the common orders would easily follow, as they readily imitate the betters of their tribe.

(5) At present, memorialists beg to point out the significant fact that Mappilla schools are not at all patronised by the wealthier and more respectable classes.

(6) Though Pathans and Mappillas both follow the religion of Muhammad, they have nothing else in common. On the other hand, the two sets actually look askance at one another, and it is but the truth that their interests in every way are divergent and provocative of mutual rivalry. Even their social and religious ceremonies are widely different. Mappilla education, placed under the supervision of an unsympathetic Pathan, cannot, therefore, be successful except under extraordinary circumstances. Such circumstances do not exist.

(7) Not only the Sub-Assistant, but also the Inspecting schoolmasters; should be Mappillas drawn from the influential and wealthier classes of the community. Schools will then assuredly grow in popularity, and the attendance of the children of the well-to-do increase. The primary education of the Mappillas being thus placed on a firm foundation, higher education, which could then be taken in hand, would proceed on a line that would offer no resistance.

(8) That the supervision of Mappilla education by Mappilla Sub-Assistants, and the extended employment of Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters would further have the desirable result of winning the entire community over to loyalty and good relations with the Government.

That memorialists humbly submit that, while the above remarks and suggestions are applicable to all Malabar generally, they have special significance in the case of Ernad and Walavanad, where the Mappilla population requires very special management.

That the above will show that memorialists, who have a direct personal interest in the success of Mappilla education, would respectfully suggest (1) that the number of schools in their two taluks be increased, (2) that the Sub-Assistants and Inspecting schoolmasters be drawn from the Mappilla community, and (3) that the present

educational system be so applied as to bear in time the fruit of higher education. It would be invidious on the part of memorialists to name those who are best fitted at the present day to hold the posts of Sub-Assistants of Mappilla schools, but they believe that such information is in the possession of the district authorities.

Memorialists humbly and earnestly pray that Government will graciously and favourably consider the proposals herein respectfully and modestly set forth.

And for such gracious justice, your humble memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

No. 620.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th March 1895.

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

From the Honorable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th April 1895, No. 4884.

With reference to G.O., Judicial, No. 2186, dated 8th September 1894, communicated in G.O., Educational, dated 4th October 1894, No. 742, * * * * I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the advancement of education among the Mappilla community in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks.

2. In November last Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, submitted in reply to my reference on the subject a scheme for the improvement of Mappilla education in the above taluks. This was referred to the President, District Board, Malabar, for favour of remarks and return. The President's reply containing his remarks and recommendations was received on the 20th ultimo. The Inspector's letter and the President's reply are enclosed for reference and favour of return.

3. The Inspector, it will be observed, makes the following recommendations:—

- (a) The employment from Provincial funds of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, on Rs. 75 per mensem, for the inspection and examination of Mappilla schools in Malabar.
- (b) The entertainment from Provincial funds of two Inspecting schoolmasters for the exclusive supervision of Mappilla schools in the two taluks.
- (c) The provincialization of the 47 Board Mappilla primary schools now in existence in the two taluks.
- (d) The establishment of 40 new Government salary-results schools for Mappillas.

4. The cost of recommendation (a) is estimated at Rs. 1,986, of (b) at Rs. 924, of (c) and (d) at Rs. 18,474 or in all Rs. 21,384. If credit is taken for Rs. 4,500 now spent by the Malappuram Taluk Board on the existing Mappilla schools in the taluks and for Rs. 2,500 spent from Provincial funds on results grants to Mappilla schools, the net additional expenditure of Mr. Logan's scheme will be Rs. 14,384.

5. The employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector for the inspection and examination of Mappilla schools has long been felt to be necessary, the number of Mappilla schools in the district being much too large to be satisfactorily administered by one officer. Such an appointment would have been made before now but for the financial pressure. The pay proposed by Mr. Logan (Rs. 75) seems, however, to be inadequate to secure and retain the services of a thoroughly competent man—a man also whom the Mappillas would respect and to whom they would turn for advice and

guidance. The Sub-Assistant should be a Mappilla, so that he may keep in close touch with the people, move among them freely, enlist their sympathy, and by community of thought and feeling conjoined with an intelligent appreciation of the intentions of Government exert a benign personal influence over them. This is, in fact, the prayer of the Mappillas themselves as will be seen from the memorial referred to me in Government endorsement No. 620, dated 20th March 1895. I would, in these circumstances, fix the salary of the post at Rs. 100. Excluding travelling allowance and official postage, which can be met from the lump allotment in the budget for such charges under the head of *Inspection*, the additional expenditure will be Rs. 1,530 per annum in round numbers, as pointed out hereunder:—

Sub-Assistant's pay	Rs
One clerk on Rs. 15	1,200
One peon on Rs. 6	180
Office rent and contingencies at Rs. 6 per mensem	72
	72
Total	1,524
or in round numbers	1,530

6. Two extra Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters are necessary for the two taluks. A salary of Rs. 20 may be fixed for each. The local board having expressed its inability to make any additional allotment under education (*vide* the President's letter enclosed), the additional charge of Rs. 770 in round numbers, as detailed in the margin, should be met from Provincial funds. As, however, all the Inspecting schoolmasters are paid from Local funds, and as, for purposes of promotion and status, as also on administrative grounds, it seems expedient and necessary that the new Inspecting schoolmasters should be placed on the same footing as those already employed in the district in the same capacity, the simplest arrangement will be to make them Local Fund servants, to pay to the taluk board the cost of the extra staff from Provincial funds, and to require the board to maintain the additional establishments in it.

7. As regards the Inspector's recommendation for the provincialization of the existing Board Mappilla schools and for the establishment of as many as forty new Government schools, I beg to observe that, though before receipt of the orders of Government on the budget for the current year I was in favour of a large expenditure, I am now, in view of these orders, compelled to recommend a much smaller and less expensive scheme. With reference to the question whether the new schools should be Government or Board schools, I would invite the attention of Government to the fact that Government Primary schools for boys are now at work only in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and in the Presidency town, practising branches attached to training schools being excepted. The Local Boards' Act has not been extended to the Agency tracts. Government has, therefore, undertaken the establishment and management of Primary schools for boys as well as girls in the above tracts. The City of Madras Municipal Act provides for Municipal funds being utilized in the education of the poor only. Government, therefore, maintains a few schools for the education of Muhammadan boys owing to their backward condition. In Malabar, however, unlike the Agency tracts and the Presidency town, the Local Boards' Act is in force and the local boards are under an obligation to provide for the lower primary education of all boys. Secondly, the establishment and management of such schools as Government institutions would be in contravention of the recommendations of the education commission. Thirdly, if the schools are under the management of the Board, the local authorities will be more likely to take more interest in

them. Fourthly, it would be anomalous if Government should undertake the management of a few Mappilla schools only or of even all the Mappilla schools in the two taluks alone, while the local boards manage such schools in the other taluks. Such an invidious distinction in the treatment of Mappilla schools in the same district would, I fear, result in friction in their working and would necessarily cause some discontent among the Local Fund schoolmasters of the taluk concerned. I am therefore not in favour of making the new schools Government institutions.

As regards the number of schools to be opened, the President observes that the interest of Mappilla education in the two taluks in question will, for the present, be met by the establishment of fourteen schools in the localities noted in the margin, and his proposals are judicious and practical in the existing state of the finances. Allowing for each school a headmaster on Rs. 6 and an assistant master on Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8-0 for rent and

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Pandalore. | 8. Karalamanna or Mangada. |
| 2. Trikanaseri. | 9. Kondiparamba. |
| 3. Nellikuthu. | 10. Kariyavattam. |
| 4. Patinatumuri. | 11. Nettathur. |
| 5. Melattur. | 12. Alanallur. |
| 6. Vellancherri. | 13. Vatakai. |
| 7. Mulliakurissa. | 14. Mannarghat. |

sweeping and contingent charges, the total cost of the fourteen new schools will be Rs. 14 × 150 or Rs. 2,100 per annum. This sum may be contributed from Provincial funds to the local board which will be required to open and manage the schools in the places specified above. This is all that can be done at present. If funds become available in future years, provision may be made for the opening of additional schools so as to overtake in course of years Mr. Logan's proposals. The existing Board schools may be left undisturbed, but such charges, as may be found necessary to place them on an efficient footing, may be provided for in the budget for 1896-97.

8. If the above recommendations meet with the approval of Government, they will cost (Rs. 1,530 + 770 + 2,100) or Rs. 4,400. A saving corresponding to this sum has accrued owing to the reduction of the Calicut Training College—*vide* paragraph 6 of this office Proceedings, No. 3936, dated 2nd April 1895, communicating the budget estimate of the Department for 1895-96, and this amount may be utilized for this purpose.

9. Government endorsement No. 620, dated 20th March 1895, is herewith returned.

ENCLOSURES.

From T. T. LOGAN, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Palghat, 28th November 1894, No. 27-C.

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 10312, dated 30th October 1894, and to my conversation with you on the 24th instant, I have the honour to submit a tabular statement showing the information required with regard to Mappilla education in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district.

2. It will be observed from the statement above referred to that in the two taluks there are at present seventy-one Public Primary schools for Mappillas—forty-seven maintained by the Malappuram taluk board on the salary-result system, and twenty-four aided from Provincial funds under chapter IV of the Grant-in-aid Code. These schools are attended by 3,268 boys and 995 girls, or in other words by only 10 per cent. of the entire Mappilla population of school-going age. It is a matter for regret that so many trained and certificated Mappillas are without employment, while there are Mappilla schools in which they might be employed if funds were only available (*vide* Sub-Assistant's letter, No. 579-D., dated 22nd November 1894, enclosed).

3. To bring about any real and substantial improvement in Mappilla education money must be spent, and as the Board does not seem to be in a position to spend more than it has hitherto done on the education of Mappillas, I recommend that in regard to the two taluks—Ernad and Walavanad—the cost of Mappilla education be borne entirely by Government, the Board being required to contribute to Government

a sum equal to what it (the Board) now spends on its salary-result schools in the shape of monthly stipends. Should the above proposal meet with your approval the measures I would suggest for the improvement of Mappilla education are as follows:—

- (1) Convert the forty-seven Board salary-result schools into Provincial schools on the salary-result system.
- (2) Establish forty more salary-result schools—twenty-five in Ernad and fifteen in Walavanad.
- (3) Consider the Mappillas of Ernad and Walavanad taluks a "backward race."
- (4) Pay result grants at the maximum rates.
- (5) Appoint two Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters—one for Ernad and one for Walavanad.
- (6) Appoint an additional Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools.

Of the 87 Mappilla Primary schools proposed to be maintained from Provincial funds on the salary-result system, six should be of the Upper Primary standard.

4. The cost of carrying out the above scheme would be as shown below (further details will be found in the enclosed statement B):—

	RS.
81 Lower Primary schools at Rs. 12 each per mensem	$= 81 \times 12 \times 12 = 11,664$
6 Upper Primary schools at Rs. 30 each per mensem	$= 6 \times 30 \times 12 = 2,160$
Results grants at 50 per cent. of the maximum rates for 81 Lower Primary schools at Rs. 50 each	$= 81 \times 50 = 4,050$
Results grants at 50 per cent. of the maximum rates for 6 Upper Primary schools at Rs. 100 each	$= 100 \times 6 = 600$
Total	18,474

Two Inspecting schoolmasters at Rs. 25 each per mensem	$= 25 \times 2 \times 12 = 600$
Batta for two Inspecting schoolmasters at Rs. 12 each per mensem	$= 12 \times 2 \times 12 = 288$
Contingencies at Rs. 1-8-0 each per mensem	$= 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 12 = 36$
Total	924

An Additional Sub-Assistant—	
Salary at Rs. 75 per mensem	$= 75 \times 12 = 900$
Two clerks at Rs. 15 and 12 per mensem	$= 27 \times 12 = 324$
One peon at Rs. 6 per mensem	$= 6 \times 12 = 72$
Fixed allowance at Rs. 37-8-0 per mensem	$= 37\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 450$
Establishment travelling allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem	$= 10 \times 12 = 120$
Postage, contingencies and office rent	$= 10 \times 12 = 120$
Total	1,986

Grand Total .. 21,384

The taluk board now spends about Rs. 4,500 on the forty-seven salary-result schools in the shape of stipends, and about Rs. 2,500 are being annually spent from Provincial funds as results grants to Mappilla schools in these two taluks. Thus the additional amount to be met from Provincial funds taking credit for the first item from local funds and deducting the second item from the total expenditure is Rupees 14,384 approximately.

5. As the successful working of the scheme depends to a very great extent upon the proper supervision of the work of the Inspecting schoolmasters and teachers of schools in general, I have recommended the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant. This officer must be a Mappilla. The present Sub-Assistant, a Mussalman, has about 300 schools to examine for grant besides corresponding with five taluk boards, a district board, five municipalities, six Inspecting schoolmasters, and an Inspector; his work has frequently been unfavourably reported on. He must be put in charge of a lighter range. In the event therefore of an additional Sub-Assistant for Mappilla schools—an absolutely necessary appointment in the interest of Mappilla education—being sanctioned, I would strongly recommend the appointment of M. Bava; he is a Mappilla, has the necessary educational qualifications, has been an Inspecting schoolmaster of Mappilla schools for nine years and has done his work satisfactorily. He is moreover well-to-do, and is a man of influence in the two taluks with which we are now concerned.

6. For the purpose of Mappilla education the district may be divided into Southern and Northern ranges, the Southern range consisting of the taluks of Ernad, Walavanad, Ponnani, Cochin and Palghat with Malappuram as head-quarters and M. Bava as Sub-Assistant, and the Northern range, the rest of the taluks with Tellicherry as head-quarters and Muhammad Khan Sahib as Sub-Assistant.

7. Requesting that early orders of Government may be obtained so that effect may be given to the scheme in January next.

A.—STATEMENT showing the particulars called for in Proceedings No. 10312, dated 30th October 1894.

Taluk.	Description.	Existing schools.			Number of male and Female Mappilla children of school-going age.		Number of schools proposed to be established in all.		Arrangements proposed for the efficient supervision of the schools.		Remarks.
		Number.	Strength.		Male.	Female.	Number.	Cost.	Nature.	Cost.	
			Boys.	Girls.							
Ernad	Board ..	27	1,283	396	13,497	13,322	4 Upper Primary. 48 Lower Primary.	RS. 1,840 9,312	One additional Sub-Assistant with establishment and the usual allowance.	RS. 1,986	The approximate increased expenditure the proposals may involve.
	Aided ..	10	408	126							
	Unaided ..	..	..	..							
Walluvanad	Board ..	20	1,060	303	7,223	7,200	2 Upper Primary. 33 Lower Primary.	920 6,402	Two Inspecting schoolmasters on Rs. 29 each, batta at Rs. 12 each and contingencies Rs. 1-8-0 each per mensem.	924	* Correct information could not be obtained. The number should certainly be much larger.
	Aided ..	14	517	171							
	Unaided ..	..	..	..							
		..	118	12			Total ..	18,474		14,384	

B.—LIST of Upper Primary Schools proposed to be established in the Ernad and Walavanad Taluks.

No.	Schools.	Amshoms.	Population	Expenditure.					
				Teachers.		House and furniture rent.	Contingency.	Result grants.	Total.
				No.	Amount.				
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Ernad Taluk.</i>								
1	Shchidanmarmakam ..	Kizhemuri ..	2,329	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
2	Kondotti ..	Kolattur ..	6,444	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
3	Walluvangad ..	Pandikkad ..	3,479	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
4	Cherumuttur ..	Puhyakkod ..	2,895	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
	<i>Walavana Taluk.</i>								
1	Ottappalam ..	Churangad ..	2,023	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
2	Edattara ..	Parol ..	1,868	* 4	312	36	12	100	460
	Total ..		..	24	1,872	216	72	600	2,760
							RS.		
	* Headmaster's salary ..						10		
	Second Master's do. ..						7		
	Third Master's do. ..						5		
	Mulla Master's do. ..						4		
							Total	26	

B.—LIST of Lower Primary Schools proposed to be established in the Walavanad Taluk.

B.—List of Lower

No.	Schools.	Villages.	Population	Expenditure.					
				Teachers.		House and furniture rent.	Contingency.	Results grants.	Total.
				No.	Amount.				
					RS.	RS.	RS.		
1	Ariptra	Valampur	2,944	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
2	Angadipuram	Angadipuram	3,777	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
3	Manatmangalam	Mankada	2,867	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
4	Cherujunu	Kulkallur	1,799	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
5	Mappatkara	Mankadapallipuram	2,551	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
6	Pallippuram	Anamangad	708	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
7	Chetnakurshi	Parol	1,868	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
8	Tuta	Netirimangalam	1,071	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
9	Pattambi	Kalladippattu	1,288	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
10	Kalladippattu	Perrutalmanna	2,325	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
11	Pernitahmanna, North	Pattambipallipuram	1,324	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
12	Pernitahmanna, South	Melattur	3,695	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
13	Karakkad	Parod	1,868	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
14	Edappatta	Kizhimuri	820	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
15	Edakkal	Elankulam	1,048	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
16	Kizhunnuriperiyod	Vettikkad	4,128	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
17	Elankulam	Kuruvambalam	2,991	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
18	Vettikkad	Aliparamba	1,038	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
19	Perumudiyur	Arakkuparamba	3,241	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
20	Aliparamba	Cherpulsheri	1,054	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
21	Arakkuparamba	Kariyavattam	2,918	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
22	Cherpulsheri	Kolattur	1,846	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
23	Pallikut	Kodur	4,848	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
24	Kolattur	Kulkallur	1,799	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
25	Kodur	Kuruva	3,542	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
26	Kulukkallur	Tuvour	1,855	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
27	Vadackingara	Naduvtattam	1,715	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
28	Tuvvur	Nemmini	3,743	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
29	Vylattur	Pangu	2,012	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
30	Nemmini	Tachehanatkara	1,328	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
31	Pangu	Vettattur	4,128	* 2	120	12	12	..	..
32	Tachehanatkara								
33	Vettattur								
		Total	..	66	3,960	396	396	1,650	6,402

RS.
6
4
Total .. 10

* Headmaster's salary
 Mulla Master's do.

24TH JUNE 1895, No. 530, EDUCATIONAL.

B.—List of Lower Primary Schools proposed to be established in the Ernad Taluk.

No.	Schools.	Amshoms.	Population.	Expenditure.				
				Teachers.		House and furniture rent.	Contingency.	Result grants.
				Number.	Amount.			
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Nalunkudiyangadi			2	120	12	12	..
2	Manjeri			2	120	12	12	..
3	Anakkayam			2	120	12	12	..
4	Irunbuzhu			2	120	12	12	..
5	Kidanguzhi			2	120	12	12	..
6	Molmuri			2	120	12	12	..
7	Malappuram			2	120	12	12	..
8	Induyannur			2	120	12	12	..
9	Kottakkal			2	120	12	12	..
10	Kuzhippuram			2	120	12	12	..
11	Uragammelmuri			2	120	12	12	..
12	Porappur			2	120	12	12	..
13	Klari			2	120	12	12	..
14	Tennala			2	120	12	12	..
15	Nannambra			2	120	12	12	..
16	Vengara			2	120	12	12	..
17	Cherur			2	120	12	12	..
18	Tirurangadi			2	120	12	12	..
19	Trikulam			2	120	12	12	..
20	Palatitingal			2	120	12	12	..
21	Neduvu			2	120	12	12	..
22	Narrakkad			2	120	12	12	..
23	Parpanangadi			2	120	12	12	..
24	Pazhanchannur			2	120	12	12	..
25	Azhimilam			2	120	12	12	..
26	Chirukava			2	120	12	12	..
27	Koyappa			2	120	12	12	..
28	Puttur			2	120	12	12	..
29	Velunuk			2	120	12	12	..
30	Karippur			2	120	12	12	..
31	Nedupur			2	120	12	12	..
32	Vakkatitodi			2	120	12	12	..
33	Edavana			2	120	12	12	..
34	Manupad			2	120	12	12	..
35	Nilambur			2	120	12	12	..
36	Bandur			2	120	12	12	..
37	Chemprasser			2	120	12	12	..
38	Pandikkad			2	120	12	12	..
39	Karayi			2	120	12	12	..
40	Kodakut			2	120	12	12	..
41	Payyanad			2	120	12	12	..
42	Triklur			2	120	12	12	..
43	Areekod			2	120	12	12	..
44	Vazhakkod			2	120	12	12	..
45	Valluvapuram			2	120	12	12	..
46	Koduvayur			2	120	12	12	..
47	Kavanur			2	120	12	12	..
48	Arimbra			2	120	12	12	..
	Total			96	5,760	576	2,400	9,312

* Headmaster's salary
Mulla Master's salary

Rs.
6
4
Total .. 10

From M. MUHAMMAD KHAN, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla Schools, Malabar, to the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, dated Calicut, 22nd November 1894, No. 579 D.

With reference to your No. 166, dated 17th November 1894, I have the honour to submit herewith a tabular statement giving the information required under paragraph 1 (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

2. As to paragraph 2, I have the honour to state that, though local boards possess knowledge of the requirements of the different localities, the schools can be better managed by the department as local boards have other departments than the

Educational to provide for, or rather to manage, and that the subordinates of the Educational department can also have as much knowledge of the local requirements as local boards.

3. It takes more time and labour, if under local boards, to obtain sanction for each and every transfer, appointment, &c., and during such long period the school finds its downfall, or it does not prosper, as no immediate steps can be taken without the previous sanction of the board concerned. For instance, sanction of the local board was sought for opening Chemmankadava and Ottappalam schools in Walavanad, and Payyanad and Walavangad in Ernad taluks and also for opening English classes in the Kondotti and Malappuram schools; but, I regret to say, no sanction has yet been accorded except Kondotti, though the matter was placed before the Board in May 1893.

4. Many necessary arrangements and appointments were to be withheld for want of funds as boards sometimes say, for instance, Proceedings of Malappuram Taluk Board, dated 13th March 1894 "there are no funds available to pay Ottappalam Mappilla school. The Sub-Assistant will be requested to forward recommendation when funds are available" and so on. My last year's budget figures are also not sanctioned though strongly recommended.

5. As to paragraph 3 of the letter under reference, I beg to propose that two more inspecting schoolmasters may be appointed, one for Ernad and the other for Walavanad, besides the two that are already in the department and paid from the local funds. These four inspecting schoolmasters may be paid from Provincial funds.

6. Finally, I regret to say that owing to want of time, I could not deal with the matter more in detail.

From H. MOBERLY, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Calicut, 16th March 1895, Dis. No. 197 L.F.

Referring to your letter of 10th December 1894, No. 12020, forwarding a letter (with enclosures) from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, containing proposals for improving Mappilla education in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, I would premise that in paragraph 10 of its order, dated 8th September 1894, No. 2186, Judicial, Government suggested the establishment on a large scale of Government Primary schools. I do not therefore understand why I am asked, as President of the District Board, to submit my views on the proposals. The total receipts under local funds during 1895-96 have been estimated at Rs. 4,90,500, and Rs. 92,430 or 18.84 per cent. of the total receipts have been allotted for education. No further sum on account of education can be allotted by the district board or by the Malappuram Taluk Board, for, as it is, the demands of the Educational Department have compelled the boards to reduce the allotments for communications and communications are of greater importance than schools.

2. If then additional schools for Mappillas are to be started, the cost should be met entirely from Provincial funds and no additional burden should be laid on local funds.

3. Turning now to Mr. Logan's proposal, I can see no objection to the proposal that the cost of Mappilla education in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks should be borne entirely by Government, the board contributing a sum equal to what it now spends on its salary-results schools in the shape of monthly stipends. As regards Mr. Logan's third proposal, Government has already agreed to treat Mappillas as a "backward class." The fourth, fifth and sixth proposals in paragraph 3 of Mr. Logan's letter are good and may be accepted.

4. I do not think it necessary however to open schools at all the places proposed by Mr. Logan. History shows that nearly all the Mappilla outrages have taken place in villages around and near to Pandikkad, and it may, I think, be asserted with safety that the most ignorant and fanatical Mappillas are to be found between Pandikkad and

Malappuram in villages close to the Pandalur hill. When I was on tour in the disaffected tract during January last I met the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla letter, dated 11th February 1895, No. 43, is enclosed. I fully agree with the Sub-Assistant Inspector that the Mappilla schools in Ernad and Walavanad taluks should have an inspecting schoolmaster to look after them only. He proposes to open only ten more schools whereas Mr. Logan proposes to open forty additional schools. His proposal to open schools at Pandalur, Trikanasseri, Nellikkuthu, Patinatumuri, Melattur, Vellancherri and Mulliakurissi I cordially support. In lieu of the remaining three schools proposed by him, I would recommend schools at Karalmanna or Mangada (Mangada amsam), Kondiparamba (Nenmini amsam), Kariyavattam, Vetta-thur, Alanallur, Natakai (Thachanatkara amsam) and Mannarghat (Arrakkurissi amsam). Thus I recommend the opening of fourteen new schools—three in Ernad and eleven in Walavanad taluk.

5. I would further recommend that the headmaster should not receive less than Rs. 6 per mensem and that he should, if possible, be a trained man; that the schools should be properly housed and provided with suitable furniture.

6. I regret the delay in replying to your letter. On receiving it I sent the papers to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Special Assistant Collector's division for remarks. He submitted no remarks, but left the papers for Mr. Gillman who succeeded him. Mr. Gillman, who is new to the district, was unable to make any remarks and so returned the papers to me.

ENCLOSURES.

From M. MUHAMMAD KHAN, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools, Malabar Range, to the President, District Board, Malabar, dated Calicut, 11th February 1895, No. 43.

In pursuance of your verbal instructions I beg to submit a list of ten schools that may be opened in the four amsams of Ernad and three of Walavanad as a consequence of the recent Mappilla outrages. In doing so I beg to offer the following remarks.

Of the nine salary results and four results schools already on the list, only two of the former (in Pandikkad amsam) and one in Manjeri have adequately paid establishments, i.e., Rs. 6 each for a trained teacher in the former and Rs. 7 for a trained teacher in the latter with an assistant in each school on a salary of Rs. 3 to 4 plus a contingency of one rupee to each school. The remaining salary-results schools are very inadequately paid, a single teacher on Rs. 3 or 4 being expected to teach in four standards—a state of things which necessarily yields the most undesirable results.

Of a total of 48 salary-results schools (including the nine just referred to) in Ernad and Walavanad, only seventeen command the service of passed teachers, and I beg very earnestly to submit that, unless the teaching staff is all round qualified and unless suitable furniture and buildings are furnished, the cause of Mappilla education must continue in its present languishing condition. I need not expatiate on the condition of the buildings and furniture as you have seen it for yourself. I have already laid before the Taluk Board the desirability of closing certain of the schools and appointing passed teachers to man the more deserving institutions, but presumably for want of funds my proposal was shelved.

I would further beg leave to point out that the present paucity of inspecting schoolmasters to supervise the work of the schoolmasters is another cause which has a deleterious influence on Mappilla education. To increase the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the staff of the inspecting schoolmasters would not, I respectfully submit, subserve the objects held in view. At present there are but two inspecting schoolmasters (one in charge of Ernad and Calicut and the other in charge of Walavanad and Palghat taluks). I would suggest the appointment of two

more and that one each should have charge of Ernad and Walavanad, while a third should be placed for Shernad and Calicut and the fourth for Nedunganad and Palghat.

While I submit that all the schools should be well housed and furnished, the uncertainty of schools being permanent induces me to propose that in lieu of building grants a rental of Rs. 2 be allowed each school for housing and one rupee for furniture, which should also cover the stationery.

Each Lower Primary school should, I venture to propose, be manned by at least two teachers and each Upper Primary by three. Four of the best Lower Primary schools might also be raised to the Upper Primary standard, adding to the two now existing. I may here add that it is safe to predict a satisfactory increase in results schools as 50 per cent. higher rate of grant is allowed to Mappilla schools in these taluks by the new code. As above stated, there are only seventeen schools having passed teachers, the remaining thirty-one old schools, four results schools and ten new schools require passed teachers as follows:—One additional teacher of the Lower Secondary class for each of the new four upper primary schools, fourteen assistant teachers for the four results and ten new schools, thus—

	RS.
Lower Secondary teachers 4 at Rs. 10 = $4 \times 10 \times 12 =$	480
Lower Primary teachers 45 at „ 6 = $45 \times 6 \times 12 =$	3,240
Assistant teachers 14 at „ 4 = $14 \times 4 \times 12 =$	672
Building and furniture at Rs. 3 for = $62 \times 3 \times 12 =$	2,232
sixty-two schools 2 at Rs. 20 = $2 \times 20 \times 2 =$	480
Inspecting schoolmasters = $2 \times 12 \times 12 =$	288
Allowance and contingency for the	
above two	

Total .. 7,392

This amount, allotted as shown, would place Mappilla education in the two taluks on a satisfactory basis. If carried out the scheme would call into being ten new schools, while all the forty-eight old, four results and ten proposed institutions would be provided with qualified teachers, buildings, furniture and even an adequate staff of inspecting schoolmasters. If the schools be provincialised, Government would have to spend Rs. 7,392 + 4,200 (present allotment) + Rs. 400 as an inducement to deserving schoolmasters, as also for schools in unhealthy localities where passed men from other taluks would not be tempted to go for Rs. 6 each. The total expenditure for salary alone would thus come in round numbers to Rs. 12,000; a moiety of this would have to be met from district and taluk board funds, Government supplying the other half plus results grants.

Before concluding, I cannot but state that compulsory education strikes me as the only panacea for the evil of Mappilla ignorance in at least the seven amsams mentioned in the accompanying list. The Mappilas, especially the higher and opulent sections, now take no interest at all in State aided education, and the Arabic schools they privately maintain are held to be sufficient for all requirements. Only the lower sections attend our schools and that too irregularly and chiefly to receive religious instruction. The teachers being paid salary and results grants impart secular along with religious instruction. If the sons of the higher classes could be compelled to attend our schools, the children of the lower orders would easily follow suit. Among other results that may be expected to accrue would be that in time we shall have without doubt a larger Mappilla element drafted into the public service, and it would be the desire of this educated element to promote the best type of loyalty to the crown among their co-religionists. I know from experience that the Mappilla would make an apt scholar and that has a correct notion or the dignity and honour that attach to Government service. Centuries of ignorance and the absence of whole-some inducements to educate himself have blinded him to the benefits of education. A few years of gentle and charitable coercion would dispel this moral and intellectual darkness which enshrouds the Mappillas.

District.	Taluk.	Description of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of Mappila children of school-going age (15 per cent. of the Mappila population).		Number of schools recommended.	Approximate amount of expenditure.		Number of additional teachers for the existing schools and number of additional Mappila Inspecting school-masters.	Approximate amount of expenditure.		Remarks.
						Male.	Female.		Per mensem.	Per annum.		Per mensem.	Per annum.	
						(III)		(IV)	(IV)		(IV)			
Malabar.	Ernad (I)	{ Board	27	1,283	396	13,497	13,322	{ 25 new schools at Rs. 10.	Rs.	Rs.	{ 20 additional teachers at Rs. 6.	Rs.	Rs.	(I), (II), (III) and (IV) refer to paragraph 1 of the Director's Proceedings No. 10312, dated 30th October 1894.
	Do. (II)	{ Aided	10	408	126	= 26,819			250	3,000	{ Inspecting school-master at Rs. 20 + 1½ +	33½	402	
		{ Indigenous	43	1,262	953			Total ..	* 104	1,248	Total ..	153½	1,842	
Malabar.	Wallavanad (I)	{ Board	20	1,060	303	7,223	7,200	{ 15 new schools at Rs. 10.	Rs.	Rs.	{ 20 additional teachers at Rs. 6.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Do. (II)	{ Aided	14	517	171	= 14,423			150	1,800	{ Inspecting school-master at Rs. 20 + 1½ +	33½	402	
		{ Indigenous	3	118	12			Total ..	†	840	Total ..	153½	1,842	
Grand Total ..									220	2,640	Grand Total ..	307	3,684	= Rs. 10,572.

* House and furniture rent of 52 (27 Board + 25 new) schools at Rs. 2.
 † Pay Rs. 20, travelling allowance Rs. 12 and contingent Rs. 1-8-0.
 ‡ House and furniture rent of 35 (20 Board + 15 new) schools at Rs. 2.

ORDER—dated 24th June 1895, No. 530, Educational.

The necessity of advancing education among the Mappillas of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks has been established and, as the local boards already spend nearly 19 per cent. of their receipts upon educational objects, the Government is willing to defray the cost of the necessary measures from Provincial funds.

2. As regards the details of the scheme the Director's proposals appear to be well considered and will be approved, the recommendations of the President of the District Board being accepted as regards the localities in which the new schools should be opened.

3. The Financial Department will be requested to arrange for the payment of the necessary contribution from Provincial funds, which it is stated can be met from savings accruing from the abolition of the Calicut Training College. The necessary proposition statements should be submitted without delay to the Local and Municipal Department, except that which relates to the entertainment of a new Sub-Assistant Inspector, which must be dealt with in the Educational Department.

(True Extract.)

Donel Davidson
 for Chief Secretary.

To the Judicial Department.

" Financial Department.

" Local and Municipal Department.

" Director of Public Instruction.

1606
Financial Deptt
Govt. of {1895} Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

1
Fint Ct 1485 & 1606.

29th July 1895 No 533

H. M.
M.

Order 257/95

The Director is
authorised to utilise
the savings accruing
in the sanctioned grants
of the current year, for
the improvement of
Mappillal Education.

Issued

Recd. 9/7

Encl.

G.O., 24th June 1895, No. 530.

JUNE.

Mappillas in the Ernad and
Walavanad Taluks.

Passing orders with regard to the establishment,
on a large scale, of primary schools for the educa-
tion of —.

Letter Dir of Pub. Instr. (820)
Accd Pub. 5 AUG 95
Encl dept. (120)

18/7/95

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
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W-7-03
16-2-06

[G.]
40
10,000-18-2-01.

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press
Miscellaneous No. 553, dated 27 7 1907
Routine

Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
4602	Sub	1135/02	1907		22-10-07	PS
15-86	for 4 lakhs file of				24-4-07	PS