

Pl.

Please put this
up with the Che
5769. when

letter has

been found

and send

to C.

20/10

Petitioner is the grand
-son of Mohamed Masoom,
gaghiardar of Kishnapoor
in North Arcot, a pensioner
of Government, has passed
the Draught
Surveyor examination
and on the score of his
nationality & high descent
prays your honor to give
him an employment.

Wittein.

14th October 1887

Madras

The Chief Engineer
& Secretary to the Government of Madras

Most Honorable Sir,

I most humbly beg leave to lay my
grievances before your honor for kind consideration.

That my grandfather was a jaghirdar
of Krishnapoor in North Arcot District. The jaghier was
granted to him by the Salub Pundatub-punrat Bahadur,
and some years after the receipt of the jaghier our Beniar
Government have taken over charge of the whole jaghier
and granted a pension of Rs 75 per mensem to my grand
father who continued to draw it till his death.

My grand father died leaving 4 sons, 3 daughters,
1 sister, wife and himself. After his death each of them
received a pension of Rs 9-11-7 per mensem from the
Government.

When my grandfather was alive, he hardly
found his three fifty adequate to cover up his family
expenses. Your honor should therefore consider well
how impossible it is to maintain a large family with a
scanty allowance of Rs 9-11-7, which is actually the
sum received by each of his heirs at present.

Your honor can easily see to what amount of
poverty they are reduced & what innumerable difficulties

are suffering since a very long period hindered as they
with a large family.

In spite of these hardships I endeavoured
acquire a knowledge of Surveying & Drawing having
passed the tests of Surveyor & Draughtsman in the C. C. College
Madras, hoping that I & my large family will be pro-
tected and soon be relieved from the distressed conditions.

I am a Mussalman & a native of Madras,
devoid of any recommendation but your Honor's kindness.

I am at present suffering all sorts of hardships, as
I am unemployed and wherever I apply for a post
I unfortunately never succeed in my attempts.

Although our Benevolent British Govern-
ment who are convinced of the honesty & loyalty of the
time-stricken Mussalmans have been doing a great
many favours to us, yet I possessing such a right,
was left unnoticed, & did not get any Government
employment (Vide G. O. No. 288, dated 7th October 1872)

In my grandfather's time we lived a happy
life, but now I am sorry to state that our lamentable
circumstances can scarcely be described in words.

Under these circumstances I humbly
crave that your honor at this critical time will have
mercy enough either to appoint me as a permanent

Surveyor or a Draughtsman to the
Project Divisions marginally noted,
or to recommend me to the Super-
intending Engineers concerned for
one of the above posts, as I have
experience in the work having been employed as Surveyor

1. Sengam Project Division.
2. B Project Division.
3. C Project Division.
4. D Project Division.

Sub-Overseer in the districts of Tan-
jore and Tirunelveli respectively, in proof of which
I beg to enclose herewith copies of certificates received from
the officers under whom I served for gain honor's in-
formation.

For which act of kindness and charity I shall
ever pray for your honor's long life and prosperity

I beg to remain
Honored Sir

Your most obedt. Servant
Gostan Khader
Late Sub-Overseer
Fort, Tanjore

Copies of Testimonials

1. Certified that Gostan Khader, a passed Draughtsman,
was employed for 9 months in Range No. II Tank Division
Tatan District, for plotting longitudinal & cross sections of lands,
Catchment Basin Survey & Conts of Tanks from field
books. He was a very hard working man & is well up in his
work. He has given me every satisfaction. In estimating
and neat drawing he showed pier, taste & qualifications.
His employers may rest assured that I would not recom-
mend any person unless I had fullest confidence in
his capacity and good principles.

(Signed) V. H. S. L. C. C.

Asst Engineer

28th February 1878
Betamangala

3 Range

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,
7th October 1872.*

No. 25. Resolution of Government, dated 7th October 1872, No. 288.

In August last year the attention of the several Local Governments was drawn by the Government of India to the unsatisfactory condition of the Mahomedan population of India as regards education, and to the disadvantages under which they consequently labour as compared with other classes of the community who avail themselves of the instruction offered in the colleges and schools which are supported or aided by the State. The subject was referred to the Director of Public Instruction and subsequently to the Senate of the University. The reply of the former authority was not encouraging. After stating the difficulties which beset the question of Mahomedan education, he expressed himself in the following terms: "On the whole, then, I am of opinion that it is not practicable at present for this department to do much more than it is doing for the education of Mussulmans. Besides the ordinary Government Institutions to which they with all others are admissible, there are two schools specially maintained for them and for them alone; moreover, when the present increased scales of fees were sanctioned by the Government, as an encouragement to Mussulmans they were expressly exempted from the operation of the new scales."

2. The question whether more encouragement might not be given in the University course to Arabic and Persian Literature is still under the consideration of the Senate of the University; but, whatever may be the decision on this point, it is not to be expected that much practical good will result from it, unless some better provision can be made than at present exists for the elementary instruction of the Mahomedans; and here the Governor in Council differs from the conclusion at which the Director of Public Instruction has arrived. It cannot be said that the ordinary Government Colleges and Schools which Mr. Powell describes as institutions to which Mahomedans with all others are admissible are in fact, as at present arranged, suitable places of instruction for Mahomedan youths. In the lower schools and classes in which instruction is imparted mainly through the medium of a vernacular language, that vernacular is invariably a Hindoo language, and in such schools and classes Mahomedans are in consequence placed at so great a disadvantage that the wonder is, not that the Mahomedan element in the schools is so small, but that it exists at all. The schools in fact are organized, and the scheme of instruction is framed with exclusive reference to Hindoos. Except in the case of the Madrissa-i-Azam and the Preparatory School at Mylapoor, the Mahomedan section of the population is practically ignored in the educational arrangements at present in force in the Government Schools. The same remarks are applicable to the great majority of the aided schools. This is a state of things which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, ought not to be permitted to continue, nor can the Government consider the difficulties in the way of its removal to be so great as the Director of Public Instruction appears to regard them. The true remedy would seem to lie in establishing and encouraging the establishment of elementary and middle class schools and corresponding classes in existing schools in which instruction should be given by Mahomedan Teachers and in the Hindoostani

language, in those subjects which are ordinarily taught through the medium of a Hindoo vernacular language; schools and classes which as regards the Mahomedan branch of the population would serve the purpose, which as regards the Hindoos is served by the Government Taluq Schools and other schools and classes of a corresponding grade. The views of the Government on this subject coincide with those expressed by the late Acting Director of Public Instruction, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, in a recent letter in which he remarks that "there are obvious reasons which render it necessary that Mahomedans should be taught in separate schools and classes up to a certain extent, as there is much which can only be learned and explained through the medium of the vernacular, but when they pass under the charge of European and East Indian Masters, and receive all instruction through the medium of English, they rather gain than lose by being associated with Hindoo boys in their studies." The Governor in Council accordingly directs that the Director of Public Instruction will, without delay, take steps with a view to the establishment of elementary schools at Arcot and Ellore, and corresponding classes in the existing schools at the principal centres of the Mahomedan population such as Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and perhaps Mangalore, in which instruction will be given in the Hindoostani language, and Mahomedan boys may thus acquire such a knowledge of the English language and of the elementary branches of instruction as will qualify them for admission into the higher classes of the Zillah and Provincial Schools and other similar institutions. In issuing these instructions, the Governor in Council has not overlooked the statement made in the letter already referred to from the Director of Public Instruction that qualified teachers and appropriate text-books are not available. In regard to teachers, the Government can hardly suppose that it will not be in the power of the Director to procure a sufficient number of competent teachers for at least a few of the projected schools and classes, but if, as is probably the case, the supply of qualified persons is very scanty, arrangements should be made, without loss of time, for training Mahomedan teachers. Of Hindoostani text-books, the supply in this Presidency is undoubtedly very small, but there are a few elementary school books in that language, and there can be no difficulty in preparing others or procuring them from the other Presidencies. These, however, are matters of detail which will require to be carefully considered and reported on by the Director of Public Instruction.

3. In accordance with the recommendation recently made by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the transfer of the higher classes of the Madrissa to the Junior Department of the Presidency College—an arrangement which, it is confidently expected, will lead to beneficial results. The Government will be prepared to consider favourably any recommendations which the Director of Public Instruction may submit for the provision of instruction in the Persian language in any of the higher schools in which either now or hereafter there may be a sufficient number of Mahomedan pupils to justify the expense. The transfer of the classes referred to to the Presidency College will, of course, include such provision.

4. Closely connected with the question of Mahomedan education is that of

TABLE A.
*showing the proportion of Mahomedans employed in the upper
grades of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Designation of Appointment.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Principal Sadr Amins on salaries of Rupees 500 ...	10	None.	2	12
District Munsifs on salaries from Rupees 200 to Rupees 300... ..	87	6	17	110
Total...	97	6	19	122

REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Designation of Appointment.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Deputy Collectors and Magistrates on salaries ranging from Rupees 250 to Rupees 600	31	2	17	50
Tahsildars	143	4	9	156
Sub-Magistrates	146	7	4	157
Total...	320	13	30	363
Judicial Department do. ...	97	6	19	122
Grand Total...	417	19	49	485

the employment of Mahomedans in the public service, which of late years has diminished to a remarkable extent. It appears from the annexed table that, out of 485 persons (of whom 417 are Hindoos) holding the higher subordinate appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments in this Presidency, only nineteen are Mahomedans. This almost complete exclusion of the Mahomedans from any share in the administration of the country which they once ruled is a political and social evil which it is very desirable to remove. It is no doubt in part attributable to the fact that the Mahomedan law and the languages in which it is contained have given place to a system of law framed by the British Indian Legislature and contained in English books; but it is in a great measure to be ascribed to the failure of the Mahomedans to take advantage of the education which is offered to, and which is now demanded from, all candidates for admission into, and for advancement in, the public service. For the reasons already given it must be admitted that this failure has not entirely arisen from a disinclination on the part of the Mahomedans to avail themselves of the education offered by the State. It is in some measure attributable to the omission of suitable provision for Mahomedans in our present educational system; but, after making all due allowance for the disadvantage at which this class of the community has been placed in the matter of education, the fact remains that they have not availed themselves of the opportunities which have been open to them to the extent which might reasonably have been expected. At the Presidency Town at all events the educational wants of the Mahomedans have been well-provided for of late years. During the last thirteen or fourteen years the Madrissa-i-Azam and the Harris School, both institutions established for the exclusive benefit of Mahomedans, have furnished the Mahomedan youth of the Capital with the means of obtaining a good school educa-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,
7th October 1872.*

tion, and of fitting themselves for the prosecution of those higher studies which are followed in the Presidency College. But, notwithstanding these advantages, only one Mahomedan student has evinced sufficient persistence in his studies to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and that only in the present year. In the list of successful candidates at the Special Test Examination, which are prescribed for all but the lowest appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the number of Mahomedans is lamentably small.

5. One of the reasons assigned for this failure of the Mahomedans to qualify themselves for public employment is an alleged impression that the Government and its officers are disinclined to employ Mahomedans, whether qualified or not, in the public service. It is the earnest desire of the Governor in Council that this impression, if it exists, should be dispelled in the most speedy and convincing manner by the employment, as opportunity offers, of a fair proportion of those Mahomedans who may have passed the prescribed tests of qualification, and by the promotion, according to their merits, of those who are already employed, and with this view he resolves to commend the subject to the attention of the Heads of the various Departments and Offices both at the Presidency and in the Provinces, in the full confidence that they will cordially co-operate with the Government in removing the impression above alluded to. In thus drawing the attention of the Officers of Government to the claims of the Mahomedans to a share in appointments in the public service, His Excellency in Council desires to guard against the motives and policy of the Government being in any way misunderstood. It is not the desire of the Government that any special favour or indulgence should be manifested towards any particular class or section of the community. Their object is to treat all Her Majesty's subjects on principles of strict justice and equality, and it is only because the particular class to which reference is made in these Proceedings is believed to labour at present under practical disabilities, which place them at a disadvantage in comparison with their fellow-subjects, that the Governor in Council has deemed it proper to call attention to their case. Whether the measures which it is proposed to carry out for improving the educational and social condition of this section of the population shall be attended with success, must depend in a great measure upon the extent to which the Mahomedans profit by the means placed at their disposal.

(True Extract.)

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
To

Exd. J. Wright.

His Excellency William Huddleston.
The Governor in Council
Fort Saint George
Madras

My Lord

I most humbly beg leave to lay
my grievances before your Lordship for kind
consideration.

That my grand father was a jaghiidar
of Krishnapoor in North Arcot District and he
was related to the Naloh of Karnatic.

The jaghier was granted to him by the
Naloh Comdathub. Comral Bahadoor, and some
years after the receipt of the jaghier Our Benevolent
Government have taken over charge of the whole
jaghier, and granted a pension of Rs 175 per
mensem to my grand father who continued to
draw it till his death.

My grand father died leaving 4 sons,
3 daughters, 1 sister, and wife. After his death
each of them received a pension of Rs 9-11-7 per
mensem from Government.

When my grand father was alive, he
hardly found his three fifty adequate to cover
up his family expenses. Your Lordship should

Govt. of 1872

EDUCATIONAL.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC

INSTRUCTION,

Sec.,

Sec.,

Sec.

Dated October, 7th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 7th October 1872, No. 288.

OCTOBER.

No. 25.

Passing orders with reference to the unsatisfac-
tory condition of the Mahomedan population of
India as regards education, and the adoption of
certain remedial measures.

therefore consider well how impossible it is to maintain a large family with a scanty allowance of Rs 9-11-7 which is actually the sum received by each of his heirs.

Your Lordship can easily see to what amount of poverty they are reduced and what innumerable difficulties they are suffering since a very long period burdened as they are with a large family.

In spite of these hardships I endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of Surveying & Drawing, having passed the tests of Surveyor & Draughtsman in the C.E. College Madras, hoping that I & my large family will be protected and be soon relieved from the distressed conditions.

I am a Mussalman & a native of Madras, devoid of any recommendation but your Lordship's kindness. I am at present suffering all sorts of hardships as I am unemployed and whenever I apply for a post I unfortunately never succeed in my attempts.

Although our Benevolent British Government who are convinced of the honesty & loyalty of the time-stricken Mussalmans have been doing a great many favours to us, yet I possessing such a right did not get any Government employ. (Vide G.O. No 288 dated 7 October 1872)

In my grand father's time, we lived a happy life, but now I am sorry to say that our lamentable circumstances can scarcely be

described in words.

Under these circumstances I humbly crave that your Lordship will have mercy enough to do some good to me by recommending me highly to the Chief Engineer to one of the posts of permanent Surveyors which are wanted for the Project Divisions when re-organization is to take place in D.P.W. I have got experience in the work having been employed as Surveyor in the Tinnevely District for Irrigation Tanks. Until sanction is obtained from the Government of India for the above, I may be either permanently or temporarily appointed to any other post which the Chief Engineer wishes to bestow upon me, as I have passed the Draughtsman's test as stated above.

For which act of kindness and charity I shall ever pray for your Lordship's long life and prosperity.

I beg to remain
My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedt. Servant
Goolam Khader

28 September 1881 }
Bangalore }

Address.

Goolam Khader, care of Merchant
Shaikh Ameer Sahib, Fort,
Bangalore

Petition from *Goodam Thader*

Dated *Tanjore. 28th Sept 1881.*

*Petitioner is the grandson
of Mohamed Hassan
proprietor of the shop
in South Street, a founder
of Government Hospital
the Dr. Rajahmundry and
Surgeon Examination,
and on the score of his nation-
ality & high descent prays
Government to give him
an employment.*

TRANSFERRED to the Secretary to Govern-
ment, *P.W.* Department.

(By order.)

W. J. M. M.
Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Got a copy of
3rd October 1881.

Rev. Comr: 5th Aug 1828 no 534
 " " 20th Oct 1829 no 726
 " " 7th " 1831 no 891
 P.W. Education Dept no 288-077. Oct 1872.

W.C. No 5769

W (1881) DEPARTMENT.

From
 THE *Private* SECRETARY
 TO THE ~~RIGHT~~ HON. THE GOVERNOR,

To
 The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Dated *32^d*
 Recd. *8* } October 1881.

ENCLOSURE.

Subject.

Transfers a petition from
 Goolamkhader, Tanjore
 praying that Gov^t may be
 pleased to give him
 employment.

Enth. in Receipt

Civ/B

No 2640 W PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the *28th Oct 1881*

Read the following:—

From the Private Secretary to the Honble
 the Governor of 3rd October 81 transferring
 petition from Goolamkhader, Tanjore, pray-
 ing for employment as Surveyor or Draftsman.

The Government
 do not interfere
 in the bestowal
 of Subordinate ap-
 pointments. The
 Petitioner should
 apply to Superintend-
 ing Engineers who
 may require the ser-
 vices of Surveyors
 or Draftsmen.

*There is a para
 in the Rules
 of the Govt
 that - give
 best of the way*

MT

17.10.81

To / The Petitioner. *Recd*
1906

*6.10.81 1.10.81
 M. 5.10.81 7.10.81 18.10.81
 24.10. 26.10*

A-2640 WD / 28^e Oct 1944
B.

22.5/10.

Index copy

1922.10.10. K. 26.10.10.
M. 5.10.81 (1927.10.81) M. 18.10.