5585

Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 3202 b

DATED 10th November 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education of Muhammadans: Bos: Educational Dept passing orders on certain questions bearing upon the improvement of the — Courts — to the Consg: Architect for report on certain point.

INDEXED.

T.C. 10/11.

10/11

[P.W. 25. 2,000—23-10-96.]

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Public works (1896) department
Current No: 9585

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. 24. 10. *Regd.* 24. 10. } 1896.

Enclosures

Spare copies 10.

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

Rc. 32027 dt 10th November 1896
Communicated to the Comp. Architect, who will carry out the inspection, & submit the report called for in para 11(a) of the Rp. His attention is drawn also to clause (d) of the same para.
30/10/96

OCTOBER.

33106-2.86
4132-2072C
CW-2319-487

C.A. to Govt
10/11/96

Education of Muhammadans.

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

1st Reminder issued 22-1-97

29th 11-1-97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

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

Read—again the following papers :—

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

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

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

Read—the following papers :—

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

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

* * * * *

" Present :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

No. 583.

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

(By order.)

Ootacamund,
16*th March* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

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

Reaa—also the following papers:—

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

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

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

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

Present:

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

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

First Resolution.

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

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

Second Resolution.

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

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

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

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

Third Resolution.

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

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

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

Fourth Resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan education, by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ref. No. 22 M.

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

Ootacamund, 15*th August* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosure.

MEMORIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Copy.)

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

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

Ootacamund,
17*th May* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

To the Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Three sites have been suggested—

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

(2) Patter's Gardens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*a*) There is a difference of no less than Rs. 80,000 in the value of the buildings on the Cooum side of the Umdah Bagh compound as estimated by the owner of

them and by the Deputy Collector of Madras. An officer of the Public Works Department should be directed to inspect the buildings and report his opinion as to their actual value.

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Public Works Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.

Encl. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Public works (1896) Department.

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

OCTOBER.

~~Order~~ No. 3202 W dt 10th November 1896.
communicated to the Consg Architect, who will carry out the inspection, & submit the report called for in para 11 (a) of the G.O. His attention is drawn also to clause (d) of the same para. (True extract)
(Sd) D.M.C. N.C
W

Education of Muhammadans.

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

To C.A. & Govt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

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

Read—again the following papers:—

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

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

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

Read—the following papers:—

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

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

* * * * *

"Present:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

No. 583.

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

(By order.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

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

Read—also the following papers:—

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

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

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

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

Present:

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

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

First Resolution.

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

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

Second Resolution.

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

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

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

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

Third Resolution.

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

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

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

Fourth Resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan education, by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ref. No. 22 M.

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

Ootacamund,
15*th August* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosure.

MEMORIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Copy.)

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

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

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

Ootacamund,
17*th May* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

To the Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C No 9585

B No 331 W 96 · 2 · 1886

School-house for Muhammadans — Letter from the Director of Public Instruction disapproving of the proposal to convert the old Ice house into a — Communicable to the Consulting Architect.

The above is printed with 292 D. & A. J. 97 which is marked Confidential

S. A.W. D.P. 30-10-96-

RAJIND-N-C

ஆவண கா. 3.

மூலப்படி

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(ஆராய்ச்சிக்கூடம்.)

பதிவுருக்களுக்கான/ஏடுகளுக்கான கோரிக்கை

தேவைக் கோரிக்கையாளரின் பெயர்.....

பதிவுருக்கள்/ஏடுகள் பற்றிய விவரங்கள்:

எண். / நூலக எண்.	நாள்.	துறை. / ஏட்டின் பெயர்.
PWD	Proceedings	
10th Nov 1876, No 3202 MW		

நாள் 4/9/97 ஒப்பம்

குறிப்பு.—ஒரு படிவத்தில் ஒரு பதிவுருவுக்கு/ஓர் ஏட்டுக்குமேல் கேட்கக்கூடாது.

வழங்கப்பட்டது.

உதவியாளர், கூப்பு .....

Public works (1896) department.

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

Order No 3202 W dt 10th November 1896

Communicated to the Consy Architect who will carry out the inspection & submit the report called for in para 11 (a) of the G.O. His attention is drawn also to clause (d) of the same para.

(True extract)

(sd) [illegible]

W

OCTOBER.

Education of Muhammadans.

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

To C. A. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

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

Read—again the following papers :—

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

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

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

Read—the following papers :—

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

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

* * * * *

"Present :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

No. 583.

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

(By order.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Now, it seems to me that these two peculiarities—these two hindrances—these two defects—are really virtues in disguise. It is difficult to help admiring non-adaptiveness to the ways of conquerors, which rests on the memory of a glorious past. It is harder still to condemn efforts designed to keep a singularly pure theism unspotted from a heathen world. The simple, invincible, "faith" of the Muhammadan nationality is alike touching and wonderful. It is certainly a most valuable possession for any Government in these days of change and doubt. But while Dr. Hunter's observations correctly cover the question as it applies to the Northern Provinces, and, perhaps, also to the comparatively small upper class of Muhammadans in Madras, the two main factors, which enter into the solution of the problem in Southern India, are the grinding and horrible poverty of the great bulk of the community and the religious difficulty. These affect practically the whole of the $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions of Muhammadans of Southern India. They account for the great bulge backwards, which has broken the line of continuous advance towards general safety and prosperity, and the attainment of free institutions. The remedy can no longer be looked for in the operation of ordinary departmental rules, which were never designed to meet exigencies totally unexpected. I imply no stigma on educationalists when I assert, that the failure of the sanctioned system, to meet the wants of Muhammadans, has remained too long unobserved amidst the satisfaction, with which the results of the higher education on the general population have been paraded and reported on, with most pardonable pride. At the same time, it is futile to attempt to dispose of the question, as to what is to be done in the matter of Muhammadan education, by twitting the community with its failure to embrace a system from which, as a fact, it has held aloof. It appears to me that it is the duty of administration—of the Executive Government—to discover the reason of this abstention, and having discovered it, to devise measures for the correction of the evil. No mere head of a department, bound down by hard and fast rules, can be expected to do this. It is submitted, that it rests with Government alone to supply the remedy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ref. No. 22 M.

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

Ootacamund, 15*th August* 1895. (Signed) J. F. PRICE, *Chief Secretary.*

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

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

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

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

Enclosure.

MEMORIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Copy.)

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

No. 1064.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

Ootacamund,
17*th May* 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

To the Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Three sites have been suggested—

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

(2) Patter's Gardens.

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

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

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

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

10. The third suggested site, the Buckingham Hotel, with Temple Gardens, appears to be about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. The price asked for this is not known.

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

(*a*) There is a difference of no less than Rs. 80,000 in the value of the buildings on the Cooum side of the Umdah Bagh compound as estimated by the owner of

them and by the Deputy Collector of Madras. An officer of the Public Works Department should be directed to inspect the buildings and report his opinion as to their actual value.

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Public Works Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Government {1896} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1606, 7th October 1896.

3204 W 10-11-96

OCTOBER.

Ganjam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1895–96.

No. 1606, Judicial, 7th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 16th July 1896, Dis. No. 219-Ag.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the hill tracts of this district for the official year 1895-96 with the usual statements as well as the reports of the Assistant Agents.

2. *Changes in administrative Staff.*—I held the office of the Agent to the Governor throughout the year, except for three months from 17th April to 16th July 1895, when I was on privilege leave and Messrs. Partridge and Shipley acted for me. The other changes are shown in statement No. I.

3. *Tours.*—Statement No. II shows the tours of the Agency officers.

I made two trips. The first one occupied me twenty-three days from 6th to 28th February 1896 in the Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs and the second eight days at the end of March and the beginning of April in the Parlákimedi hills.

I had intended starting on my first tour much earlier and making it more prolonged. But during January the district was visited by various heads of departments, viz., the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Inspector-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Police, Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue. It was very desirable that I should meet these officers, and some of them expressly requested me to do so. I could not therefore get away from Chatrapur until the end of January. Mr. O'Leary, as a Special officer, had just then been deputed to cut the demarcation line between the ordinary and agency tracts and was starting work from the Bengal frontier. I had again to proceed into the Maliahs by way of Chockapad. I remained here about a week and made arrangements for the assistance of Mr. O'Leary in getting Khond labour to cut the line; from Chokapad I proceeded *viâ* Tentuligodo, Kusadandi and Sarangodo to Balliguda, where a Bhet was held, which was very largely attended. Nothing of importance, however, came to notice. Some few complaints were made by the Patros of mutual encroachments, which I asked the Special Assistant Agent to look into. I believe most of them were old disputes previously settled.

At Balliguda I was joined by the District Sanitary and Medical officer Surgeon-Captain Pereira. I marched from thence *viâ* Nawgam, Dharampur and Raikia to Udayagiri, where another Bhet was held. Thence I decended *viâ* Kalingia ghât to Rambha and Russellkonda.

On March 28th I proceeded from Parlákimedi *viâ* Gumma ghât to Devagiri and remained there eight days. I was visited here by almost all the Bissoyis, most of whose forts lie near.

Throughout both tours I made inquiries wherever possible of the Patros, Bissoyis and Molikos, regarding the indebtedness of the Khonds and Sourahs in connection with the special (confidential) report called for by Government. This I have already submitted.

4. Mr. Elwin, the Principal Assistant Agent, spent thirty days in Parlákimedi Maliahs under his jurisdiction and visited all the head-quarters of the Bissoyis. He reports that his tour was of an uneventful character.

Mr. Rice, the Senior Assistant Agent, spent eleven days in the Maliahs under his control. He states that though Sabakota and Budarasingi are declared to be Non-Agency villages, he was obliged to make these two camps part of his tour, as there are agency villages within a stone's throw of both, and these being the only places at which it is possible to camp. He reports, however, that he inspected several agency villages from those places.

Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, the Special Assistant Agent, spent 189 days in the five tours made by him during the year and visited the whole of his division except the Kutia country. He intended to inspect this part also before the close of the year, but was unable to do so. In April last he visited this part of his division.

The usual tour-map is enclosed.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Balliguda, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri was 82·38, 73·08 and 71·45, respectively, against 61·30, 59·23 and 60·29 of the year before; the average was 75·63 against 60·27 of the previous year.

6. *Births and Deaths.*—These are not registered in the Agency tracts.

7. *Criminal Justice—Criminal Original Cases.*—Two hundred and ninety cases affecting 473 persons were dealt with during the year under report against 279 cases affecting 724 persons of the previous year. Of these 277 cases involving 730 persons were disposed of in the year against 257 cases affecting 669 persons of 1894–95, thus leaving a balance of 13 cases with 43 persons at the end of the year against 22 cases with 55 persons of the year before. These cases include eight sessions cases with 10 persons concerned, of which five with 6 persons concerned were tried by me and three with 4 persons were transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge. Out of five cases tried by me, four ended in conviction and the remaining case in an acquittal.

The Principal Assistant Agent tried only four cases as Additional Sessions Judge and convictions were obtained in all of them.

8. *Criminal Appeals.*—The Special Assistant Agent disposed of one appeal in the year under report and there were no other appeals for disposal.

9. *Civil Justice, Original Suits.*—There were 173 suits for disposal in the year under report as per particulars shown in the margin against 165 of last year. Of these 157 were disposed of and sixteen were pending by the close of the year against 136 and 29 pending in the previous year.

Pending from last year	29
Instituted	142
Received by transfer	2
Total ..	173

10. *Civil Appeals.*—The number of civil appeals for disposal during the year was the same as last year, that is, five. All these were disposed of.

11. *Medical aid.*—Seventy in-patients and 4,790 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Goomsur-Udayagiri against 25 in and 2,830 out patients in the year before. The increase in the attendance is due to a more satisfactory hospital assistant. At Ramagiri-Udayagiri 98 in-patients and 2,632 out-patients were treated in the year against 106 in and 2,908 out patients of 1894–95—the decrease is not large. A sum of Rs. 400 was spent in enlarging the present building.

The hospital at Balliguda is maintained entirely from police funds and the general public receive aid only as out-patients and their attendance was very small. Only 98 in-patients and 429 out-patients were treated in this hospital in the year against 105 in and 308 out patients of 1894–95. I think that this institution should be more generally useful to the public. There is no reason why there should not be quite as large an attendance of out-patients here as at Udayagiri (Ramagiri). The apothecary can hardly have his time fully occupied, looking after the police and the few officials. Probably the present building would need enlargements, if it was much resorted to by the general public, but this would not cost much.

12. As directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, a proposition statement was submitted with my letter, R. C. No. 433-Ag., dated 16th November 1895, for the starting of a hospital at Baminigam to the Government through the Surgeon-General and Accountant-General, Madras. Orders on the subject are awaited.

13. *Vaccination.*—The following statement compares the number of cases vaccinated and those successful in 1895–96 with those in 1894–95:—

Divisions.	Number in 1895–96.		Number in 1894–95.		Difference.	
	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	1,422	1,355	1,159	1,081	+ 263	+ 274
Special do. do.	7,504	6,996	6,033	5,499	+ 1,471	+ 1,497
Senior do. do.	948	917	..	..	+ 948	+ 917
Total ..	9,874	9,268	7,192	6,580	+ 2,682	+ 2,688

There has been a very marked improvement in the figures of the Special Assistant Agent during the year. This is to be attributed mainly to the fact that there was a regular supply of lymph. Mr. Slocock took a good deal of personal interest in the work. The deputy inspector's touring was more satisfactory and the punishment inflicted on him last year seems to have had a salutary effect.

14. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives detailed information regarding education

In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there were one lower secondary and nine upper primary schools on salary-result system with 48 boys and 7 girls in the former and 336 boys and 40 girls in the latter on the rolls. The aggregate number of pupils by the end of the year on the rolls is 384 boys and 47 girls against 314 boys and 32 girls of the previous year.

In addition to the above there were also six lower primary schools with 96 boys and 7 girls on result system. The average daily attendance ranged from 38 at Serango to 18 at Gyba in the upper primary schools. There were only ten trained men out of the fourteen teachers employed for these schools and a sum of Rs. 877–8–0 was earned as results grants in the Government salary-result system schools. The school at Gandahatti stands first in the list and that at Jirangi last in earned grants.

All the schools except the one at Narayanapuram were inspected by the Principal Assistant Agent. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole range, examined all the schools for grants in the year under report.

15. The Director, in his Proceedings, No. 1553, dated 18th February 1896, sanctioned Rs. 647 for the library and prize allowances and petty construction and repairs to the schools in the Ganjám agency, and this sum was placed at the disposal of the Principal Assistant Agent. A sum of Rs. 400 was also sanctioned by the Director in his Proceedings, No. 8886, dated 16th August 1895, for furniture, books, &c., required for the schools in the Principal Assistant Agent's division.

16. In the Special Assistant Agent's division there were forty-three upper primary and two lower primary schools on salary-system with 1,189 boys and 37 girls in the upper primary and only 91 boys in lower primary schools, aggregating in all 1,280 boys and 37 girls on the rolls by the end of the year. The average daily attendance in the upper primary schools ranged from 9 at Pusangia to 56 at Livepada and in the lower primary schools ten at Rottingia to 49 at Paburiya. There were 71 trained teachers of the 73 teachers employed in the upper primary schools and all

the three teachers employed in the lower primary schools were trained. The amount of results grants earned in the salary-result schools during the year was Rs. 3,669–3–4, of which the school at Livepada earned Rs. 257.

In addition to the above there were also ten and fifteen lower primary schools aided and unaided by Government, respectively, in these hills with 243 boys and 15 girls in the former and 419 boys and 9 girls in the latter, aggregating 662 boys and 24 girls in all on the rolls. There are 27 teachers in the above two classes of schools, of whom only 3 men were trained. The average daily attendance ranged from 8 at Gourduguttu to 52 at Mohana. Rs. 599–8–0 were earned as results grants in these schools. The Special Assistant Agent inspected nineteen schools during the year.

17. The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 2,422 and 115 against 2,214 and 142 of last year. Of these, 622 boys and 11 girls belong to aboriginal races, 270 of whom being Khond boys, 5 Khond girls, 172 Pano boys and 5 Pano girls, 27 Sourah boys and one Haddi boy; details of the rest are not reported.

18. G.O., No. 1027, dated 19th June 1896, accepting Director of Public Instruction's suggestion that, with a view to secure consistency between the figures adopted in the Agent's report and the educational report, the Superintendent of Hill Schools should in future submit their returns through the Assistant Inspector, was only received late in this office after the compilation of the returns that should accompany this report and so this order could not be carried out this year and will be duly attended to in future.

19. The Director in his Proceedings, No. 8951, dated 17th August 1895, appointed Pitambar Patnaik referred to in paragraph 22 of my last report as provisional Superintendent of Hill Schools, Northern range. His inspection of schools is reported by the Special Assistant Agent to have been short. He has been warned.

Chendra Patro, the Acting Superintendent of Hill Schools, Southern range, having applied to be confirmed in the appointment, the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 9021, dated 20th August 1895, appointed him provisional Superintendent of the Hill Schools, Southern range, with effect from the 5th September 1892.

20. Mr. Nagojirao, the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, in his inspection report for 1894–95 proposed that a small fee may begin to be collected from Uriya caste children only, the Khonds, Panos and Haddis being allowed to be free scholars as at present and that the rewards that are at present given to the children who pass the standard examination also be confined to the purely hill children. The Director of Public Instruction having asked for my opinion as to these proposals I have suggested that the experiment should be made in a few of the largely and more civilized villages only. The local officials are of opinion that in most places fees would be deterrent even for Uriya children.

21. *Public Works.*—Statement No. X shows the allotments and expenditure on several works.

In G.O., No. 906-F., dated 29th October 1894, Rs. 23,000 was sanctioned for civil works in the agency tracts for the official year 1895–96. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 5,000 was also sanctioned in G.O., No. 967-F., dated 6th December 1895, on account of the work done in 1894–95, but not paid for in the official year for reasons stated in last year's administration report. The total grant thus sanctioned, viz., Rs. 28,000, was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal Assistant Agent	5,260
Special Assistant Agent	22,258
District reserve	482
Total ..	28,000

The expenditure incurred in the divisions of Principal and Special Assistant Agents is given below:—

Officer.	New works.		Repairs.		Sanitation.	Supervision.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Buildings.	Communications.	Buildings.	Communications.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent ..	508 10 4	738 0 0	536 5 8	2,833 14 0	..	603 2 0	40 0 0	5,260 0 0
Special Assistant Agent ..	400 0 0	..	2,945 0 0	17,673 0 0	..	..	..	21,018 0 0
Total ..	908 10 4	738 0 0	3,481 5 8	20,506 14 0	..	603 2 0	40 0 0	26,278 0 0

22. The Principal Assistant Agent spent the whole allotment given to him. Under the head "New Works—Buildings" a sum of Rs. 430 was originally allotted for construction of rest-shed at Ojjaigada and of a school building at Namanagaram, but the sum of Rs. 215 provided for the rest-shed at Ojjagada being inadequate, Rs. 78–10–4 were transferred from the savings on other works.

Under head "New Works—Communications," the allotment of Rs. 1,500 sanctioned for the construction of the road from Mahendratanaga river at Borojangi to Rayagada was utilized on construction of a bridge on the 6th mile of Borojango-Rayagada road, on a tunnel in 5th furlong of 6th mile of Rayagada road and on other necessary minor repairs.

23. Rs. 1,240 in the Special Assistant Agent's division and Rs. 482 kept under district reserve were allowed to lapse in the year under report. The Special Assistant Agent explains that the lapse was due to the Public Works department having executed from departmental funds repairs on portions of the Boad road and that he did not learn this in time to have the savings transferred to some other work. As the Special Assistant Agent remarks, wells are much wanted, as the water in the Maliahs is, as a rule, vilely bad.

The office building at Russellkonda is in good order, so no repairs were made to it in the year under report, and the amount of Rs. 200 provided for it was allowed to lapse in the year.

24. The following estimates were received during the year from the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer and they were countersigned and returned to them:—

	Rs.
1. Clearing side ditches, &c., from Tekkaballi towards Kalingia ..	850
2. „ „ from Kalingia towards Udayagiri ..	500
3. Metalling miles 67 to 70 on Kalingia ghât road	4,040
4. Metalling road from 115 to 119 mile stone between Mahasingi and Baliguda	8,200
5. Repairs to Kalingia ghât road	950
Total ..	14,540

No. 3 is already in hand. Metal was being collected when I came down the ghât. This ghât urgently needs repairs; it is very rough and carts experience the greatest difficulty in getting up and down; when at Kalingia I went over a trace for the proposed new ghât road, the line selected would be a great improvement and would avoid the very steep gradient near the top of the present ghât, which will always prevent a cart taking up more than half a load.

I was not able to visit the Taptapani ghât, but Mr. Slocock has reported on its condition. I do not know if the Public Works department propose to bridge the nalla referred to.

The progress made with the Mahasingi bridge was disappointing. The work was retarded as springs of water were found in the river bed, where the piers were sunk, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the water out. A pumping engine has now been got up and this difficulty has, I believe, been removed. The roads I passed along I found in very fair order, but those in Balliguda taluk were not nearly so good as in Udayagiri (Goomsur).

Sanitation in the Agency tracts.—No amount was spent during the year for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency Tracts.

25. *Abkári.*—Since the orders last conveyed in G.O., No. 4566, Revenue, dated 24th November 1895, auction system has been extended throughout the whole agency, 75 agency shops were put up to auction for fifteen months from January 1896 to April 1897 and they fetched Rs. 10,164. This is equivalent to Rs. 8,131 for twelve months. In 1895, 49 shops were sold by auction for Rs. 8,070 and 18 shops on license fees for Rs. 540.

Statement No. XII gives the talukwar particulars of abkári information.

The three farms or rent areas of the 122 villages of the Agency lying below the ghâts to which Abkári Act I of 1886 has been extended were put up to auction for 1896–97 and fetched the following sums against rents obtained for the previous year as shown hereunder :—

Name of farm.	Amount of rent for 1895–96.	Amount of rent for 1896–97.	Number of shops.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Gumma	40	60	1
Narayanapuram	106	105	3
Rayagada	132	89	6
Total ..	278	254	10

The Principal Assistant Agent reports that only ten cases were charged against thirty-five of last year under Act I of 1886, but does not explain the reasons for the decrease. There were no cases under Act III of 1864.

26. *Opium.*—The shop at Serango in the Parlákimedi Maliahs was not opened during the year, as there was no demand for opium in those tracts. In the remaining shops, namely, at Udayagiri and Tekkabuli, a quantity of 2,023 tolas was consumed against 1,928 in the year before. These three shops were not separately sold, but were included in the farms of Goomsur and Chicacole. The supply to the Goomsur Maliahs has been unsatisfactory and I have had several complaints on the subject. I intend proposing another system when the present lease falls in.

27. *Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of revenue.*—There is a balance of Rs. 106–13–1 against items 2 and 3 under 1. Land Revenue by the end of the year. This appertains to the Chokapad khandam. The Special Assistant Agent has been asked to recover this amount at an early date. The whole of the balance of Rs. 118–1–2 outstanding at the end of last official year was sanctioned to be written off the accounts (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 82, dated 9th January 1896).

The balance of Rs. 70–8–0 against abkári revenue has since been recovered.

28. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid was 90 and Rs. 1,597, respectively, against 88 and Rs. 1,695 of the previous year. The number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals was 85 and 25, respectively, against 57 and 36 of last year. There has been a large increase in the number of persons killed.

The Daringabadi and Belghur maneaters are responsible for most of these deaths.

The Government in its G.O., No. 327, Judicial, dated 15th February 1896, sanctioned a special reward of Rs. 150 for the destruction of the one at Belghur. Neither this animal, nor the one at Daringabadi has been killed ; but I am informed that no very recent kills by the Daringabadi maneater have been reported.

29. *Snake-bite.*—There was only one death from snake-bite in the Special Assistant Agent's Division and none were reported in that of the Principal Assistant Agent.

30. *Elephants.*—The only elephant of the agent named Motigaz is reported to be unfit for work. The Special Assistant Agent recommends the animal to be sold, while there is a chance of his fetching anything. He is a handsome tusker and might probably find a purchaser.

The other Agency elephants, mamely Kalyani, Gouri, Champakhalli and Luknow are reported to be in good health.

The further information promised in paragraph 41 of my last year's report embodied in G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, regarding the whole question of the Agency elephants was furnished by me to Government in my letter Dis. No. 184-Ag., dated 17th August 1895, in which I stated that six elephants might be put as the number actually required for the Agent and his Assistants in the district, viz., two for Agent, one for Senior Assistant Agent, two for Special Assistant Agent and one for Principal Assistant Agent. If Government approves of my proposal to sell Motigaz, it is necessary that two female elephants be supplied. I request instructions whether I should advertise for these or whether Government will make arrangements for supplying them.

31. As directed in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, requesting to furnish explanation for the increase in expenditure on elephants in 1894–95, I reported in my letter Dis. No. 142-Ag., dated 16th May 1896, that the increase was due partly to the purchase of the two forest elephants during the early part of the year and partly to the high prices of rice.

A sum of Rs. 2,953–9–0 was spent on account of the feeding and other charges of the elephants during the year against Rs. 4,421–13–8 of the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the death of two of the Agent's elephants, he having had one elephant in 1895–96.

A sum of Rs. 168–8–0 was received on account of elephants against Rs. 52 of last year.

32. *Boundary Disputes.*—Government in its Order, Forest Mis. No. 1421, dated 25th September 1895, Revenue Department, approved my recommendation that the land in which the affluents of Doho Nalla rise and which it was originally proposed to bring within our reserved forests should be left to the Khonds.

The demarcation of the boundary between the Parlákimedi Maliahs and the Zemindari is to be held in abeyance pending decision of the suit filed by that Zemindar for the possession of those Maliahs under G.O., No. 1493, dated 15th July 1895.

The final orders of Government on the petition of the Korada chief regarding the boundary between his mutta and the Pondakhol (*vide* paragraph 43 of last year's administration report) were received in the office and the fact was reported to Government in my Dis. No. 40-Ag., dated 6th February 1896.

In the year under report the villagers of Devudala, a village in the Mandasa Maliahs, encroached upon 20 acres of land belonging to one Savara Haribuyya of Thithirango, in Koipuram Agency of Parlákimedi Maliahs. It was decided in 1877 by Mr. Horsfall, the then Agent, that the village Thithirango was within the boundary of Parlákimedi Maliahs. I instructed the Senior Assistant Agent to issue orders to the villagers of Devudala not to interfere with the lands in dispute.

33. Government in its order, Mis. No. 28, dated 8th January 1896, approved and sanctioned the recommendation of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, supported by the Board of Revenue, to depute Mr. J. L. McO'Leary on the special duty of demarcating the boundary between the Goomsur Hills and the ordinary tracts. The work was commenced about the end of January 1896 and Mr. O'Leary has been engaged thereon up to quite recently, when he has been appointed to act as District Forest Officer, owing to Mr. MacIntosh having to go on leave suddenly owing to illness.

The work has taken longer than was expected and has been very arduous. The line has now been traced as far as a peak called Rohapennu and altogether 27 miles and two chains have been cut. The distance judging from the map still to be cut is about 14 miles, but it will probably be found greater. Clearing the line has proved very difficult, especially in places where there is a heavy growth of bamboos. Mr. O'Leary has succeeded in getting on smoothly with the Khonds though the headman at Kalingia at one time threatened opposition.

34. N. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu of Berhampur, sleeper-contractor for the East Coast Railway, cut down some sal trees within the limits of Chokapad Agency of the Goomsur Hills; the timber thus cut was confiscated. The contractor contended that he cut the trees from a place within Daspalla limits which he had rented from that Raja. The spot was inspected by the Special Assistant Agent and found to be situated within the Chokapad limits. Notice has been given to the contractor to pay the value of 411 trees found to have been cut down, which is estimated at Rupees 3,082–8–0, on pain of being sued for recovery of the value. The felling was done by a sub-contractor. The case was not one in which there was any chance of a criminal prosecution being successful.

35. *Hill Chiefs.*—During the year, Kunjerpatro, Patro of Simonbadi and Tumbanathapatro, Patro of Chellagodo, died and I have approved the Special Assistant Agent's nomination of Iswarapatro, the deceased's eldest son, to the vacant office of Simonbadi, subject to the sanction of Government. Tumbanathapatro left behind a son about nineteen years of age who was said not to be well acquainted with the duties as a Patro. The Special Assistant Agent therefore recommended that his uncle Madhavapatro should be appointed to act for the deceased Patro and the son (Deenabandhu) should learn his duties from Madhavo. The Special Assistant Agent's recommendation was approved. The sanction of Government to these arrangements is now asked for.

The Principal Assistant Agent states that no reports were received by him from the Deputy Tahsildar against the Rayagada Bissoyi since 1894–95 (*vide* paragraph 46 of my last year's report).

Bahubalendro Boliarsingi, the Bissoyi of Lavanyakota in Parlákimedi Maliahs, applied for leave for a year on account of ill health on the substitute of one Appanna Patnaik, the Karnam of that place. The leave was granted and the nomination approved.

36. The Tatraja of Godapur referred to in paragraph 47 of my last year's report continues refractory in his ways. The Special Assistant Agent Mr. Slocock reported that one of the men dismissed by the Tatraja had been restored to favour. The other man Ogathu, the Karji, was dismissed without any reason and though every opportunity was given the Tatraja of proving anything against this man, he failed to do so. Mr. Slocock therefore recommended that he should be reinstated and his recommendation was approved. The inam lands relating to the office reported to have been withheld by the Tatraja were ordered to be restored to him. The Dolobehara of the Goddapur mutta died, leaving behind an adult son; the Tatraja unreasonably nominated one of his Sub-Patros for the office. The Dolobehara's son was recommended by the Special Assistant Agent and his recommendation was approved.

The people of Ramagiri mutta continued to intrigue against their Patro. Some of them, who are the ringleaders, have been removed on Agency warrants. They have been treated of under the head of "State prisoners" in paragraph 37.

37. *State Prisoners.*—The circumstances which led to the confinement as a State prisoner of Raghunathapatro, Ex-Patro of Budaguda, were fully explained in my letter C. No. 448-Ag., dated 7th November 1895. I do not consider his release is advisable for the present, as there is still a good deal of excited feeling about Budaguda.

My letter No. 137-Ag., dated 22nd May 1896, also explains fully my reasons for ordering the arrest on Agency warrants of the three Naikos of Ramagiri who have for so long been intriguing against their Patro. G.O., No. 1039, dated 20th June 1896, approving of my action in the matter has just been received.

38. *Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances in the Agency tracts during the year.

39. *Forests.*—The receipts under this head in the Parlákimedi forests were reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,069–5–6 and charges to Rs. 958–8–0. Thirty-eight cases of theft of wood were charged in the year under report, most of which ended in conviction.

The organisation of this establishment is not satisfactory; but while the suit with the Parlákimedi Zemindar is pending, I do not propose making any alteration.

I was greatly struck during my tour in Parlákimedi Maliahs by the way the country has been denuded. The forests, the main ground of litigation, have in fact almost disappeared. I may mention here that the written statement of defence in this suit was put in by the Government Pleader about a fortnight ago. I have given Principal Assistant Agent notice to arrange with the other side for a date for settlement of issues.

40. *Season and Crops.*—The season was good and there were abundant rains during the year. Both dry and wet crops were excellent.

41. *Gratuitous Supplies.*—Nil.

42. *Conduct of the Police.*—The Police Inspector of Balliguda was prosecuted before the Special Assistant Agent for an offence of extortion, but was discharged. Another constable of Ramagiri-Udayagiri was also charged with extorting Rs. 5 from a Sourah by threatening him to charge him with an abkári offence, but was discharged by him. Besides these, there were some complaints against the Police in Ramagiri-Udayagiri. The Special Assistant Agent enquired into and disposed of them.

The station-house officer of Budaguda was responsible for failure of justice in the murders referred to in paragraph 37 of this report committed at that place. His conduct was brought to the notice of Government and District Superintendent of Police and the station-house officer was reduced by the latter officer.

The Police showed incompetence in some murder cases which took place near Udayagiri in March.

43. *Epidemics.*—Cholera was introduced into the Parlákimedi Maliahs in the Principal Assistant Agent's division by a party of pilgrims belonging to the Bissoyi of Gandahatti who recently returned from Puri. There were only six deaths but the disease did not spread.

44. *Examination of Treasuries.*—The three Maliah Sub-Treasuries at Balliguda, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri were examined by the Special Assistant Agent during the year—Udayagiri treasury thrice, Balliguda treasury twice, and Ramagiri-Udayagiri treasury once. He found no irregularities in any of them.

45. *Maliah Post.*—I reported to the Postmaster-General the reduction possible in the Maliah Post if the Pattupur-Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Parlákimedi-Gumma lines be taken over by the district post. No orders have yet been received regarding taking over of the former line. The line from Parlákimedi to Gumma is still under the agency officers as the District Post authorities could not get men on the scale proposed by them.

The Superintendent of Post Offices made inquiries as to the advisability of starting a Post Office at Rayagada in Parlákimedi Maliahs. The Principal Assistant Agent reported that an experimental post office may well be started there, as it is becoming a place of trade and is visited by a number of persons from Parlákimedi taluk and there is also a well attended weekly fair at that place. The fact was communicated to the Superintendent.

46. *Markets.*—The markets at Udayagiri and Tikkaballi were well attended during the year.

47. *Subordinates.*—Mr. Bartley was the Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda for the whole year, except for three months, he took privilege leave, when Y. Sanjivi Naidu, the Sub-Magistrate of Udayagiri, acted for him; Sanjivi Naidu was also on leave for a month in the year, when Mr. Bartley had the charge of his office.

Gourachendrapatro was the Sub-Magistrate of Ramagiri throughout the year. His work was satisfactory, but he has suffered from the climate of Ramagiri-Udayagiri and been compelled to take leave; he is said to have beri-beri.

U. V. Gopalrao Pantulu was in charge of the Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar's office for the whole year, except the period from 1st April to 17th June 1895, when B. Lakshmikantam Pantulu acted for him. U. V. Gopalrao spent eleven days in the Maliahs. His health has broken down and he has gone on sick leave; on his return I intend posting him to some less malarious appointment.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—Statement showing changes in the Administrative Staff during the year 1895-96.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge. From	Period during which in charge. To	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	C. J. Weir, Esq.	1st April 1895 ..	16th April 1895 ..	Sole charge.
	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq... ..	17th ,, ,, ..	28th ,, ,, ..	In addition to his charge as Principal Assistant Agent.
	R. H. Shipley, Esq.	29th ,, ,, ..	30th June ,, ..	Sole charge.
	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	1st July ,, ..	16th July ,, ..	In addition to his charge as Principal Assistant Agent.
	C. J. Weir, Esq.	17th ,, ,, ..	31st March 1896 ..	Sole charge.
2. Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám.	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	31st July 1895.	
	E. A. Elwin, Esq.	1st Aug. ,, ..	23rd March 1896 ..	Do.
	T. Venkatareddi Naidu, Head Clerk.	24th March 1896 ..	28th ,, ,,	
	D. Sreenivasarao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector.	29th ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	P. S. P. Rice, Esq.	1st April 1895 ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.
4. Special Assistant Agent.	F. S. A. Slocock, Esq.	1st ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.

No. II.—Statement of tours by the Agent and his Assistants during the year 1895-96.

Name of officer.	Number of tours.	Dates for each tour. From.	Dates for each tour. To.	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C. J. Weir, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	1	1896. 6th Feb. ..	1896. 28th Feb. ..	23	Neddiguda, Chokkapad, Tentutigodo, Kusadandi, Sarangodo, Kudutuli, Balliguda, Nowgam, Dharampur, Raikia, Udayagiri, Kalingia.	
	2	29th Mar. ..	31st Mar. ..	3	Devagiri in Parlákimedi Maliahs.	
2. E. A. Elwin, Esq., Principal Assistant Agent.	1	21st Jan. ..	19th Feb. ..	30	Haddubangi, Gyba, Gumma, Serango, Ojjengada, Namanagaram, Rayagada, Jirangi, Koipuram, Gandahatti and Lavanyakota.	
3. P. S. P. Rice, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent.	1	24th Feb. ..	6th Mar. ..	11	Sabakota, Bengasayi, Mahendragiri, Budarasingi and Tumba.	
4. F. S. A. Slocock, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent.	1	1895. 5th Apl. ..	1895. 7th June ..	64	Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs.	
	2	9th Oct. ..	24th Oct. ..	16	Goomsur Maliahs.	
	3	14th Nov. ..	20th Dec. ..	37	Bodogodo, Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi Hills.	
	4	1896. 10th Jan. ..	1896. 14th Jan. ..	5	Goomsur Maliahs.	
	5	25th ,, ..	31st Mar. ..	67	Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs with the Agent and again Chinnakimedi Maliahs.	
			Total ..	256		

No. III.—Statement of rainfall recorded in 1895-96 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Parlákimedi taluk—	..	..	..	..	
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Udayagiri	58·9	59·23	73·08	There is no rainguage in this division.
Special do. do.	Balliguda	59·04	61·30	82·38	
	Udayagiri in Ramagiri taluk.	60·65	60·29	71·45	

No. IV.—Statement showing births and deaths during the year 1895-96 and the preceding year.

Name of taluk or division.	Population according to the census of February 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	1894-95. Males.	Females.	Total.	1895-96. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udayagiri taluk	31,991	30,639	62,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balliguda do.	57,049	50,283	1,07,332	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri do.	32,736	31,354	64,090	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi Maliahs ..	26,605	25,721	52,326	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surada do.	3,472	3,475	6,947	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sompeta do.	2,979	2,754	5,733	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,54,832	1,44,226	2,99,058	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Births and deaths are not registered in the Agency tracts.

No. V.—Statement of Criminal Justice for the Ganjám Agency for the year 1895–96.

Name of Court.	Trials or enquiries. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Persons. Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Appeals. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Persons. Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor's Court	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	10	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi Second-class Magistrate's Court	17	69	..	86	2	80	82	4	41	..	213	213	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court	2	15	..	17	2	13	15	2	2	..	70	70	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	1	33	..	34	2	31	33	1	5	..	100	100	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Udayagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	2	72	..	74	2	68	70	4	7	..	174	174	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	60	..	60	2	56	58	2	..	..	180	180	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. General Deputy Magistrate's Court Gunnavi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Surada Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	7	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	21	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	22	256	12	290	10	267	277	13	55	15	703	773	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..
Total of 1894-95 ..	5	264	10	279	14	243	257	22	46	20	658	724	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..

No. VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice of the Ganjám Agency for the year 1895–96.

Name of Court.	Original Suits. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Governor's Agent's Court ..	1	3	..	4	..	3	3	1
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	2	3	..	5	3	..	3	2
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	6	10	..	16	14	..	14	2
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court.	4	10	2	16	16	..	16	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court	1	56	..	57	44	2	46	11
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	14	46	..	60	60	..	60	..
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court.	1	10	..	11	11	..	11	..
10. Surada District Munsif's Court.	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	29	142	2	173	152	5	157	16
Total of 1894-95 ..	28	130	7	165	130	6	136	29

Name of Court.	Appeal Suits. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Governor's Agent's Court ..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court.	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Surada District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	1	4	..	5	5	..	5	..
Total of 1894-95 ..	..	4	1	5	4	..	4	1

No. VII.—Statement showing the work of Agency hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1895–96.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated in 1895–96.	
				In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's division, Udayagiri (Ramagiri) hospital.	Provincial ..	The Police hospital is held in a common thatched building containing three rooms. The right one used as a surgery, the left one as a store room, the middle one as ward for Police in-patients. A new building is under construction for stores and surgery. The old rooms for the same purposes are to be enlarged as one ward for four additional beds for Police in-patients. A cook room, a dead-house and a latrine are also attached to the hospital. The building is fenced by bamboo tatties.	Police hospital 1st July 1879.	31	178
		There is a Civil Hospital also situated in the Police Hospital compound, containing two rooms for the reception of four male and four female civil in-patients.	Civil Hospital on 1st January 1889.	67	2,454
Udayagiri (Goomsur) hospital.	Do. ..	Pucca, thatched, contains four rooms.	Opened on 18th November 1888.	70	4,790
Balliguda hospital	Police ..	Pucca tiled building with two large wards and two side rooms facing the south.	Unknown ...	98	429

No. VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency tracts of Ganjám for the year 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First class vaccinators.		Second-class vaccinators.		Probationers.		Total cost of vaccination establishment including travelling allowance contingencies, &c.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	319 4 0
Senior Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	200 4 0
Special Assistant Agent's division.	1	60	1	6	1 1	18 20	1 1 1	10 10 10	1 1	7 8 0 7 8 0	2,310 8 2
Total of 1895–96 ..	1	60	1	6	3	58	5	52	2	15 0 0	2,830 0 2
Total of 1894–95 ..	1	60	1	6	3	56	4	40	2	15 0 0	2,612 9 4

Name of taluk or division.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	1,422	1,355	95·29	76·23	0 3 9
Senior Assistant Agent's division	948	917	96·63	68·28	0 3 6
Special Assistant Agent's division	7,504	6,996	93·23	86·33	0 5 3
Total of 1895–96 ..	9,874	9,268	93·86	76·95	0 4 11
Total of 1894–95 ..	7,192	6,580	91·49	92·45	0 6 4

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools. Lower Secondary Schools.			Rs. A P,													Rs. A. P.		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Gumma	2	2	480 0 0	48	7	55	37	7	44	..	..	1	1	37	30	156 0 0	..	
	Upper Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Serango	1	2	360 0 0	46	14	60	36	2	38	1	..	1	1	38	18	99 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Rayagada	1	2	240 0 0	50	1	51	29	..	29	4	..	1	1	26	21	116 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Narayanapur	1	2	168 0 0	56	4	60	31	2	33	1	..	1	1	15	10	40 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Jerango	1	1	96 0 0	21	5	26	12	6	18	..	..	1	1	17	6	23 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Ojjagadau	1	1	96 0 0	28	..	28	21	..	21	..	..	1	1	20	11	30 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Gyba	..	1	96 0 0	30	..	30	18	..	18	1	..	1	1	26	13	50 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Gandahatti	1	1	96 0 0	25	6	31	17	4	21	..	..	1	1	34	26	179 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Namanagaram	1	1	96 0 0	30	10	40	28	2	30	..	..	..	1	15	8	44 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Lavanyakota	1	1	96 0 0	50	..	50	37	..	37	6	..	1	1	41	30	138 0 0	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Udayagiri (Ramagiri) ..	2	2	167 4 1	39	..	39	35	..	35	1	..	1	1	36	25	113 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Ramagiri	2	2	135 9 6	50	..	50	38	..	38	..	..	1	1	41	28	110 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendragiri	2	2	130 3 5	28	..	28	22	..	22	..	..	1	1	28	17	73 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Onagha	1	1	88 0 0	35	1	36	29	1	30	34	1	1	..	34	20	97 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chellagodo	1	1	88 0 0	26	..	26	19	..	19	20	..	1	..	15	12	76 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendiput	1	1	96 11 11	24	..	24	19	..	19	..	..	1	1	23	16	104 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Odaba	1	1	88 0 0	25	3	28	19	3	22	..	..	1	1	21	14	72 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Bakingia	2	2	80 14 5	28	..	28	23	..	23	2	..	2	..	14	3	63 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Beharagum	1	1	87 12 0	18	3	21	14	2	16	9	..	3	..	13	7	53 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Bollapothero	2	2	175 8 0	25	..	25	15	..	15	10	..	3	..	13	7	43 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Brahmanapad	2	2	175 12 0	28	..	28	22	..	22	9	..	3	1	19	8	49 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Deegi	2	2	141 2 8	25	..	25	23	..	23	14	..	2	..	13	13	173 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Donga	2	2	137 12 0	21	..	21	16	..	16	18	..	3	..	9	2	29 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Gultingia	1	2	167 6 5	29	..	29	19	..	19	2	..	3	1	21	17	86 3 4	..	
Do. do.	Kavalagam	2	2	174 6 3	27	3	30	23	2	25	..	..	3	..	23	9	96 13 4	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools—cont. Upper Primary Schools—*cont.*			Rs A. P.													Rs. A. P.		
Special Assistant Agent's division—*cont.*	Koinjure	3	3	195 0 4	35	5	40	20	4	24	1	..	3	..	18	10	85 2 0	..	
Do. do.	Linepadu	3	4	363 0 0	82	..	82	56	..	56	39	..	3	1	52	29	257 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Luzaramundi	2	2	143 0 0	26	..	26	20	..	20	10	..	3	..	21	3	95 13 4	..	
Do. do.	Urchangi	1	1	87 12 0	14	5	19	12	3	15	14	5	3	..	11	7	32 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Possara	2	2	174 9 2	42	..	42	32	..	32	1	..	2	1	22	12	75 6 8	..	
Do. do.	Raikolla	2	2	144 1 1	27	..	27	22	..	22	26	..	2	..	17	10	14 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sankarakhole	2	2	143 0 0	27	1	28	22	1	23	3	..	3	..	15	9	74 10 0	..	
Do. do.	Sisiballi	2	2	86 10 8	35	..	35	24	..	24	21	..	3	..	22	13	141 4 0	..	
Do. do.	Tentuligodo	2	2	143 0 0	29	..	29	26	..	26	..	..	3	1	19	15	137 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Tekkabulli	2	2	176 0 0	40	..	40	33	..	33	5	..	3	1	25	13	169 14 0	..	
Do. do.	Udayagiri	2	2	209 0 0	48	2	50	36	1	37	4	..	3	1	41	20	131 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Balligudu	2	2	176 0 0	36	..	36	30	..	30	5	..	2	1	35	18	88 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Burakhomma	1	1	88 0 0	19	3	22	17	3	20	..	..	2	..	17	8	72 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Budagudu	2	2	141 5 4	27	..	27	25	..	25	..	..	2	1	21	12	83 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chachidi	1	1	88 0 0	23	..	23	18	..	18	..	..	2	..	16	7	89 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Dharmapur	1	1	113 10 11	13	3	16	10	2	12	..	..	2	1	10	4	57 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Kirikutti	1	1	88 0 0	17	..	17	14	..	14	1	..	2	..	8	2	23 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kuditili	2	2	143 0 0	22	..	22	18	..	18	..	..	2	..	15	10	115 4 8	..	
Do. do.	Littigudu	1	1	88 0 0	14	..	14	13	..	13	..	..	2	..	13	11	75 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Mahasingi	2	2	143 0 0	23	..	23	19	..	19	3	..	2	..	14	10	91 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Pussangia	2	2	135 15 6	12	..	12	9	..	9	..	..	2	..	12	5	45 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Nangám	2	2	142 6 8	28	2	30	23	1	24	3	..	2	..	25	14	114 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sarangodo	3	3	274 0 10	53	3	56	44	2	46	..	..	2	..	44	30	145 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Sirtigudu	1	1	88 0 0	16	3	19	10	2	12	..	..	2	..	15	7	47 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Satumagiri	2	2	143 0 0	29	..	29	24	..	24	..	..	2	..	22	14	61 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Tumribund	1	1	88 0 0	24	..	24	21	..	21	..	..	2	1	15	5	45 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Upperkhole	..	..	63 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kalinga	..	..	112 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools—cont.			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.		
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Paburiya	2	2	64 0 0	66	..	66	49	..	49	27	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Rottingia	1	1	88 0 0	25	..	25	10	..	10	24	..	2	..	13	4	3 8 0	..	
	Result System Schools aided by Government.																		
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Talasingi	..	1	..	12	..	12	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	8	4	40 0 0	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Mahendrogodo	..	1	..	31	..	31	18	..	18	..	..	1	..	26	15	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Chelligodo	..	1	..	35	..	35	21	..	21	..	..	1	1	24	14	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Pottuliponka Govindupur	..	1	..	27	3	30	31	2	33	9	..	1	..	30	20	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Toborosingi	..	1	..	37	..	37	24	..	24	35	..	1	..	30	16	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kogiripotha	..	1	..	30	..	30	24	..	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Gasilbadi	..	1	..	12	..	12	10	..	10	12	..	1	..	..	..	15 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Kattingia	..	1	..	18	2	20	14	1	15	18	2	1	..	..	..	36 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Salima	..	1	..	15	..	15	9	..	9	15	..	1	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kutrugam	..	1	..	14	3	17	10	2	12	14	3	1	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Gudugam	..	1	..	24	7	31	20	5	25	..	..	3	..	16	4	19 0 0	..	
	Result System Schools unaided by Government.																		
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Burazango	..	1	..	10	..	10	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Koipuram	..	1	..	23	5	28	21	5	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Mamidipalli	..	1	..	12	2	14	11	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Result System schools unaided by Government—cont. Lower Primary Schools—*cont.*			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.		
Principal Assistant Agent's division—*cont.*	Jagannadhapuram ..	..	1	..	28	..	28	18	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Khetadu	..	1	..	11	..	11	7	..	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Torolosingi	..	1	..	26	..	26	20	..	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Jammadola	..	1	..	26	..	26	26	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Samalapur	..	1	..	23	..	23	20	..	20	23	..	1	..	23	18	50 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Birikota	..	1	..	35	5	40	26	3	29	..	..	1	..	35	24	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Mohana	..	1	..	48	4	52	48	5	52	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Kesyara	..	1	..	17	..	17	17	..	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Kalamai	..	1	..	23	..	23	19	..	19	10	..	1	..	23	14	40 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Godors	1	1	..	25	..	25	23	..	23	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Porimolo	1	1	..	40	..	40	22	..	22	..	..	1	..	26	17	60 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Lingagodo	..	1	..	36	..	36	25	..	25	1	..	2	..	21	11	..	..	
Do. do.	Bastigam	1	3	..	49	..	49	30	..	30	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Mirikot	..	1	..	14	..	14	9	..	9	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Gonduguthu	..	1	..	12	..	12	8	..	8	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Gummingia	..	1	..	26	..	26	18	..	18	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Gasilbudi (uriya) ..	..	1	..	19	..	19	15	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	87	123	7,891 6 7	2,422	115	2,537	1,837	73	1,910	622	11	138	29	1,430	830	5,186 3 4	..	
	Total of 1894-95 ..	94	113	8,501-7-1	2,214	142	2,356	1,644	111	1,755	526	23	135	29	1,553	851	3,831 0 0	..	

NOTE.—Two hundred and seventy Khond boys and 5 Khond girls, 172 Pano boys and 5 Pano girls, 27 Sourah boys and 1 Huddi boy, are reading in the schools. The details of the remainder are not given.

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(a) Buildings.					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Alteration to the dispensary at Ramagiri-Udayagiri	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
Principal do. do. ..	Rest shed at Ojjagadu	215 0 0	282 0 0	..	293 10 4	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 (constructing school at Namanagaiam).	215 0 0	215 0 0	..	215 0 0	
	Total ..	830 0 0	897 0 0	..	908 10 4	
	(b) Communications.					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Road from Mahendratanaya river at Burajangi to Rayagada (earthwork, gravelling and masonry).	1,500 0 0	..	..	..	1,500 savings.
	Constructing a bridge on the 6th mile of Burajangi-Rayagada road.	..	465 0 0	..	465 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	..	273 0 0	..	273 0 0	
	Total ..	1,500 0 0	738 0 0	..	738 0 0	1,500
	Total, New Works ..	2,330 0 0	1,635 0 0	..	1,646 10 4	1,500
	II.—Repairs.					
	(a) Buildings.					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Special Assistant Agent's Bungalow at Russellkonda	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
	Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and cutchery building at Balliguda.	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(a) Buildings—cont.					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Repairs costing less than Rs. 250	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	..	2,345 0 0	225 savings.
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Do. do.	536 0 0	548 0 0	..	536 5 8	
	Total ..	3,706 0 0	3,718 0 0	..	3,481 5 8	225 savings.
	(b) Communications.					
pecial Assistant Agent's division ..	Main military road 133 miles; 97 miles at Rs. 19 and odd each and 36 miles at Rs. 25 a mile.	4,240 0 0	4,240 0 0	..	4,240 0 0	
	Chelligodo-Jagadapalli road 14 miles at Rs. 80 a mile ..	1,148 0 0	1,148 0 0	..	1,148 0 0	
	Nuagado-Keradango road 4 miles at Rs. 100 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Udayagiri-Porimolo road 8 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Kalipano road 51 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	..	3,550 0 0	Rs. 250 savings.
	Sarangodo road 38 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	2,170 0 0	2,170 0 0	..	2,170 0 0	
	Kotghur road 37 miles at Rs. 20 a mile	1,380 0 0	1,380 0 0	..	1,380 0 0	
	Mohangiri road 16 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	1,180 0 0	1,180 0 0	..	1,180 0 0	
	Linepadu road 10 miles at Rs. 30 a mile	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Chokkapad road 16 miles at Rs. 25 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Boud road 18 miles at Rs. 125 a mile	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	..	1,035 0 0	Rs. 765 savings.
	Taptapani ghât road 8 miles at Rs. 37-8-0 a mile	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Repairs costing less than Rs. 250	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	..	1,170 0 0	
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Kimedi-Kinchilingi road	1,570 0 0	..	..	..	Rs. 1,570 savings.
	Kimedi-Kinchilingi road 6 miles repaired at a cost of Rs. 162 per mile.	..	971 14 0	..	971 14 0	
	Constructing arches over the old work to the bridge on the 8th mile of the Kimedi-Kinchilingi road.	..	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	
	Burajangi-Rayagadu road 6 miles at Rs. 106 per mile ..	240 0 0	637 0 0	..	637 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	735 0 0	905 0 0	..	905 0 0	
	Sanitation	..	..	..	..	
	Supervision	..	603 2 0	..	603 2 0	
	Miscellaneous	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.* (*b*) *Communications*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	Reserve	249 0 0	..	..	..	Rs. 249 savings.
	Amount kept as District Reserve to meet unforeseen changes in both divisions.	482 0 0	482 0 0	..	..	„ 482 „
	Total ..	21,964 0 0	22,647 0 0	..	21,150 0 0	Rs. 3,316 savings.
	Total, Repairs ..	25,670 0 0	26,365 0 0	..	24,631 5 8	Rs. 3,541 savings.
	Grand Total ..	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	..	26,278 0 0	* Rs. 5,041 savings.

* This sum was utilized as follows :—

		Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	1. Rest shed at Ojjegada	78 10 4
	2. Construction of a bridge on the 6th mile of Buranjangi-Rayagada road	465 0 0
	3. Works costing less than Rs. 250 under "new works—communications"	273 0 0
	4. Repairs costing less than Rs. 250 under buildings	0 5 8
	5. Kimedi-Kinchilingi road repairs	971 14 0
	6. Constructing arches over the old work to the bridge on the 8th mile of Kemedi-Kinchilingi road	320 0 0
	7. Borojango-Rayagada road 6 miles at Rs. 106 per mile	397 0 0
	8. Works costing less than Rs. 250 under "repairs—communications."	170 0 0
	9. Supervision	603 2 0
	10. Miscellaneous	40 0 0
	Total ..	3,319 0 0
	Add amount lapsed to Government	1,722 0 0
	Total ..	5,041 0 0

Abstract.

	Rs. A. P.
I. *New works*—	
(*a*) Buildings	908 10 4
(*b*) Communications	738 0 0
II. *Repairs*—	
(*a*) Buildings	3,481 5 8
(*b*) Communications	20,506 14 0
Sanitation	..
Supervision	603 2 0
Miscellaneous	40 0 0
Total ..	26,278 0 0

No. XI.—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*Nil.*

No. XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency tracts of Ganjám for the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops. At the beginning of the year.	Number of shops. Newly opened during the year.	Number of shops. Total.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Collection. Arrear.	Collection. Current.	Remissions.	Balance. Arrear.	Balance. Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division, Parlákimedi taluk.	License..	..	150 0 0	5	..	5	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
	Auction..	..	294 7 2	2	..	2	..	294 7 2	..	275 7 2	..	..	19 0 0
	Farm ..	1. Gumma. 2. Rayagada. 3. Narayanapuram.	278 0 0	10	..	10	..	278 0 0	..	227 7 8	..	..	50 8 4
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda taluk.	License..	..	390 0 0	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Auction..	..	530 0 0	1	..	1	..	530 0 0	..	530 0 0	..	..	..
Udayagiri Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda taluk	Do. ..	..	5,308 8 10	13	..	13	..	5,308 8 10	..	5,308 0 11	..	..	0 7 11
Ramagiri Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda taluk	Do. ..	..	1,952 6 5	33	8	41	5 6 8	1,952 6 5	5 6 8	1,951 14 8	..	..	0 7 9
Total of 1895-96 ..			8,903 6 5	77	8	85	5 6 8	8,393 6 5	5 6 8	8,322 14 5	..	..	70 8 0
Total of 1894-95 ..			8,935 1 0	66	11	77	566 3 10	6,568 9 0	566 3 10	6,513 2 4	..	..	5 6 8

Note.—The demand of the five shops licensed in the Parlákimedi Maliahs and of the thirteen shops in Balliguda was not shown in column 9 of this statement as the fees of 17 of them were levied in 1894-95 being license fees and the fee of the remaining shop wa collected in the year under report which is the Rs. 30 shown against the 5 shops above referred to.

No. XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency tracts in Ganjám during 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in pounds.	Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fee.		1894–95.	1895–96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOLAS.			
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	300	..	..		
Special Assistant Agent's divison	..	2	3 tolas per rupee.	1,928	2,023	..	No opium was sold in the only shop sanctioned for the Pallákinedi mahals during 1895–96 as it was not opened in that year.
Total ..	..	2	..	2,228	2,023	..	

No. XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Agency tracts in Ganjám during 1895–96.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—												
1. Permanently settled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses	118 1 2	2,055 10 0	2,173 11 2	..	1,948 12 11	1,948 12 11	118 1 2			..	106 13 1	106 13 1
3. Quit-rent on service inams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Total ..	118 1 2	2,055 10 0	2,173 11 2	..	1,948 12 11	1,948 12 11	118 1 2			..	106 13 1	106 13 1
II. Abkári including license fees ..	5 6 8	8,393 6 5	8,398 13 1	5 6 8	8,322 14 5	8,328 5 1	..			..	70 8 0	70 8 0
III. Village-cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
IV. Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
VI. School, road and dak funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	687 1 6	687 1 6	..	687 1 6	687 1 6	..			..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Total ..	5 6 8	9,080 7 11	9,085 14 7	5 6 8	9,009 15 11	9,015 6 7	..			..	70 8 0	70 8 0
Grand Total ..	123 7 10	11,136 1 11	11,259 9 9	5 6 8	10,958 12 10	10,964 3 6	118 1 2			..	177 5 1	177 5 1

No. XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and the rewards granted during 1895–96.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.	
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		
Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	4	60	5	20	..	..	9	80	..	..
Senior do. ..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	1
Special do. ..	..	..	9	170	..	..	..	..	9	170	..	..
Balligudá	5	175	34	690	1	5	..	..	40	870	* 80	} 24
Udayagiri	2	70	14	194	..	..	..	..	16	264	5	
Ramagiri	..	..	12	164	3	14	..	..	15	178	..	
Total of 1895–96 ..	8	280	73	1,278	9	39	..	..	90	1,597	85	25
Total of 1894–95 ..	5	160	78	1,512½	5	22½	..	..	88	1,695	57	36

* One death from snake-bite.

From P. S. P. RICE, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Báruva, 12th May 1896.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the hill tracts for 1895–96 with the prescribed statements.

2. As usual there is nothing of importance to record. I held charge of the office throughout the year. Towards the end of February I made a tour through Sabakota, Mahendragiri, Budarasingi and Tumba. This took me altogether eleven days. Saba and Budarasingi are declared non-Agency villages, but these camps form really part of the tour, as there are Agency villages within a stone's throw of both, and these are the only places at which it is possible to camp. I inspected several villages from both places.

3. *Elephants.*—As the Agent took my elephant I borrowed the Principal Assistant's. This arrangement might easily be made every year unless mine is available.

4. *Hill Chiefs.*—There is dispute between the Bissoyi of Tumba and the villagers of Saradapore and Tettigam. These were settled by Mr. Scott to be jeroyiti villages. The villagers declare that they are inam and refuse to grant the share. The Bissoyi has since filed a civil suit, but Mr. Scott's settlement was accepted and should be enforced in a more summary way. The Deputy Tahsildar will be told to see that the Bissoyi obtains his rights, otherwise I fear his influence will decline.

Boundary disputes.—There was a small dispute between the Budarasingi Patro and a village called Ondonda. As I knew nothing of it until after the tour was over, I could not visit Ondonda. The matter will be disposed of.

5. *Public Works.*—There are no public works in the division. It might be well to have a road from Tumba to Jarada and also a bungalow at the former place, but this I have not yet considered. Wood and labour are cheap and a rest-shed would not cost much.

6. *Abkári.*—I was again asked to open a shop at Tumba and again I refused for the same reasons as before.

7. *Education.*—There are no schools. I am thinking of opening schools at Saba and at Tumba.

8. *Vaccination.*—This was started only last year and was by no means an unsuccessful experiment; 949 cases were vaccinated or an average of 79·1 a month. This, I think, is good, when we take into consideration the facts that the villages are very small and are scattered and that the idea is new to the Sowrahs. Sowrahs, however, never give any trouble in this respect. I visited a good many villages and verified the work which seemed good. I also had some children vaccinated in my presence. The people came forward very readily. The Deputy Tahsildar of Sómpéta has proposed to re-adjust the range of this vaccinator and those of the Local Fund vaccinators which lie just at the foot of the hills. I shall deal with this separately. No doubt something of the sort is required. The lymph supplied was good.

The proposal made was to utilise the Agency vaccinators inside the Local Fund area, and I did not see my way to sanction this.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

9. *Wild animals.*—The statistics are still unreliable. A tiger killed a calf while I was at Tumba, and yet I received a *nil* report for the month. The tiger was subsequently killed.

10. *Medical aid.*—I do not think it would be a bad idea to establish a hospital at Budarasingi. At present the people have no medical aid. Sómpéta is a very long way off and so is Ichchhápuram. I have no hospital assistant to accompany me. Budarasingi, though not in the maliahs, is the centre most readily available from the Saba and Tumba muttas and from the Jalantra and Mandasá maliahs. The hospital assistant would also be useful for checking the vaccinator's work.

I do not think this is a very urgent need.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

11. Other subjects call for no remark.

12. *General.*—I spent four days on Mahendragiri and visited some Sowrah villages on its lower slopes. I had not seen this part of the country before and I was anxious to ascertain how far the proposal to make a small hill station there was practicable. I have mentioned Saba above in paragraph 7 deliberately. I think Saba should be considered Agency for administrative purposes. It is under a Bissoyi and most of the villages are in the mutta. It appears to me that the Agency rules are just as applicable here as in any other mutta similarly situated. I know no reason against it except the *obiter dictum* of Government in its orders of two years ago.

From L. T. HARRIS, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Russellkonda, 8th June 1896.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for the year 1895–96.

I have been in charge of the office throughout the year.

I made five tours during the year. On my first tour I left Russellkonda on April 3rd and went up the Kalingiyá ghât to Udayagiri. After a visit to Dakpala to inquire into the question of turning the Khonds out of the Dakpala valley, I went to Balligudá; *viâ* the Sarangada road from Balligudá I paid a visit to Pokiribund, whence I descended the new ghât to Mohangiri. After returning to Balligudá I went down the Military road to Daringabady, on the way staying at Budaguda, where Raghunatha Patro had just committed the crimes for which he is now confined in Russellkonda Jail. From Daringabadi I returned to Udayagiri *viâ* Deegi and Didrubady and came down to Russellkonda on the 7th June.

My second tour was in October and lasted eighteen days, and comprised a visit to Chokapad khandam; while I was here I visited Nakriekia and went to see the jungle where the Russellkonda sleeper contractor had been felling within our boundary. I found that there could be no doubt that the jungles were within our boundary and not in Daspala, and I think the contractor was probably well aware of the fact. I reported the matter fully to you.

My next tour, I left Russellkonda on the 10th November and went to the Pedda Kimedi maliahs, I ascended the ghâts by the Jorrow ghât, from Bodogoda to Govindupur. This is a mere jungle track, but the slope is a very easy one. At Chendragiri I inquired into boundary dispute between Chendragiri and Raipur Patros. Some seven villages of Chendragiri had been won over by Raipur to acknowledge him as their Patro. I decided the matter in favour of Chendragiri and the Raipur man has not so far appealed. In Pedda Kimedi maliahs I visited Udayagiri, Khojiripodu, Nuagodo, Porimolo and Ramagiri.

He has subsequently appealed. The Special Assistant Agent's order, however, appeared to me correct, and I refused to interfere. He can, of course, file a suit if he wishes.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

At Nuagodo the Patro stated a complaint about the boundary between his mutta and Serango in Pedda Kimedi hills; this is still pending.

I was chiefly occupied in these maliahs with inquiring into the amounts of the sists and mamuls paid by the chiefs to the Pedda Kimedi estate. I submitted to you a full report of the result of my inquiry; with one or two exceptions there were no changes since Mr. Thompson's settlement.

There had been complaints that the zemindar had raised the kists. In the few cases where this had been done, I directed that Mr. Thompson's settlement should be adhered to.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

The other matter that occupied my time was the Ramagiri disputes. I was in Ramagiri for over a week and I was fully occupied the whole time with these disputes. I reported to you and I have lately received orders; but I am afraid that the Naiks who promised to be obedient to the Patro for the future will not fulfil their promises. In fact I have only just heard from the Deputy Tahsildar that these very men have gone to Digupudi to pay their sist to the manager direct. If this turns out to be the case, I would recommend their immediate arrest and incarceration in Russellkonda Jail. After leaving Pedda Kimedi I went up the Military road to Bamangam. Here I saw the Tat Raja. I could not get from him any promise to get rid of the objectionable low country servants. He and Sunder Rai have made up their differences.

This has since been done.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

From Bamangam I went to Katingia. The chief was ill and unable to see me; he would not give his consent to assign any villages in payment of his debt to Bodogoda estate; it seems that the debt will never be paid. I am sorry to report that I have just now received a report of his death (on 25th April 1896).

From Katingia I went down the Mirkot ghât and returned to Russellkonda on December 22nd. My next tour, which began immediately after the Christmas holidays, did not last more than a few days, as I had to return to Russellkonda to meet Mr. O'Leary and go with him to Nediguda to commence the demarcation of the Agency boundary.

On the 26th January I left Russellkonda with Mr. O'Leary. I stayed in Chokapad khandam till you came up, after which I accompanied you on your Agency tour. After you had gone down, I went down to Neddiguda again to meet Mr. O'Leary, and to see about a certain diversion which had to be made from the boundary as laid down by Mr. Elphinstone at Dadinia.

The maps Mr. Elphinstone worked with are very far from accurate; and consequently a few palpable errors have occurred in the boundary laid down by him. I authorised Mr. O'Leary to set these right in cutting his line, a record of divergences has been kept and will be reported to Government when the line is completed.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

After leaving Mr. O'Leary I did the Chokapad jamabandi and then went across *viâ* Udayagiri towards Kutia country; at the end of the year I was at Subornogiri. It will be seen I visited all parts of the division except the Kutia country during the year. I had intended to go there in March, but was unable. I have, however, since visited this part of my division, viz., in April last.

Elephants.—My two elephants have accompanied me on all my tours and have kept well. Kaliani too has been able to work all the year, except during my first tour when she was suffering from a corn. Motigaz is, I am afraid, quite past his work. I shall strongly recommend his being sold while there is a chance of his fetching anything and a new elephant being obtained. He is at present unfit for work.

The charges and receipts on account of elephants during the year, as compared with the year before, were—

	1895–96. Rs.	A.	P.	1894–95. Rs.	A.	P.
Charges	2,467	6	0	1,670	13	9
Receipts	133	8	0	80	8	0

Season.—The rainfall during the year was very abundant; the crops were good; ragi, which in Goomsur taluk, was a very bad crop this year, above ghât was very good. I don't think I have ever seen ragi with larger heads, the other crops too were good. The mango crop this year is a very fine one and would have been larger but for hail stones last March.

Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases disposed of in the year, as compared with the previous year, is—

	1895–96.	1894–95.
Original	176	184
Appeals	1	6

The following shows the work in the Agency *Civil Courts* for the year compared with the previous year:—

	1895–96.	1894–95.
Original suits	133	124
Appeals		4

Medical aid.—I inspected all the three hospitals—that at Udayagiri three times, that at Balligudá twice, that at Ramagiri Udayagiri once. The District Surgeon also inspected those at Udayagiri and Balligudá. The hospitals seem to be growing more popular every year. There is a remarkable increase in the number of out-patients at Udayagiri; at Ramagiri Udayagiri there were no cots or other furniture in the civil in-hospital. Mr. Moore, when there a year before, had noticed this and had ordered that they should be obtained, but nothing had been done. Cots, mattresses, &c., have now been obtained. The Balligudá hospital does not seem to be much used by civil patients. I think if the medical officer encouraged people to come, the attendance would probably increase in the same way as at the other two.

I have had one change of hospital assistants during the year. Ravaniah Naidu, who came last November, is still with me and gave satisfaction.

Vaccination.—There is a very considerable increase in the number of successful cases performed by the vaccinators during the year. The Deputy Inspector attributes this increase entirely to his own careful supervision! I should be more inclined to attribute it to the increased efficiency of the vaccinators and more regular supply of lymph. I would recommend the entertainment of an additional vaccinator in Balligudá taluk. There are only three men in Balligudá taluk, the same number as in Udayagiri, which is a far smaller division and there is ample work for a new hand. Lukesing

The Special Assistant Agent will be asked to submit his recommendations in a separate communication.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

was Acting Deputy Inspector at the beginning of the year, but reverted to his post of first-class vaccinator in June on the return of Sanniah Naidu from suspension. Sanniah Naidu was working for the rest of the year; his touring has been satisfactory. He is, however, continually quarrelling with the Udayagiri vaccinators. He brought certain charges against Thammayya, the probationer, which I, on investigation, found, with one exception, to be baseless. Thammayya resigned his post in March.

When I visited Panigonda and that part I found that no vaccinator had been there for seven years. In Dharampur I found precisely the same state of affairs and again in Kotgur. During my tours I checked vaccinators and had the vaccinators accompanying me. I did not find any cases of false entry. The lymph supply has been better and more regular during the year under report, but the vaccinators never keep a sufficient supply with them. In several places where I had cases performed before me the supply of lymph gave out, or I could have had a much larger number performed. During the year the maximum number of cases was raised as follows:—

	From	To
1st class	80	100 cases.
2nd „	70	80 „
3rd „	40	50 „

In some parts of Udayagiri taluk, especially round Raikia, the Khonds will not be vaccinated at any price; but elsewhere they don't seem to have any objection to it, nor have the Sowrahs.

Education.—During the year the Kalingiyá school was transferred to Paburiya, as the attendance at Kalingiyá was only about five or six. Uperakhole school was closed, but the Director of Public Instruction ordered that the savings should be used for improving existing schools and that a new school should not be opened. The savings were the pay of a master on Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 contingencies. I, therefore, appointed two new assistants on Rs. 5—one at Sasiballi and one at Bakingia—and wrote requesting to have this sanctioned; but I have not yet received orders. I have also recommended the transfer of Kottingia school to Cheligodo in Pedda Kimedi maliahs and this has been sanctioned since the close of the year. It will also be necessary to transfer the school at Pussangia, as the attendance is very low there. At Kotgur there is no school and the Patro is anxious to have one there.

I inspected the schools at all the places where I halted. The superintendent of northern range is Peetambura Patnaik. He was shirking down in the plains from April the 1st, when I ordered him to go up to the hills. As the Russellkonda doctor would not give him a medical certificate, he put in his resignation to gain time, then he withdrew it and then again sent in his resignation, and then again withdrew it. I recommended that his withdrawal be not accepted, but the Director of Public Instruction allowed the withdrawal, and by that time it was the recess and so the superintendent was able to escape going up to the hills for the time. He has of late been doing better, but his inspection for the year was very small. Several schools he only inspected once before January.

The number of Khonds and Sowrah boys in the school is not large, and even where Khond boys are on the rolls, their attendance is very bad. The Sowrahs, I found rather better in this way; at Chelligodo, where now there will be a Government school, most of the boys were Sowrahs. In Godapur where there used to be a school I asked why there was none now. The Tat Raja said the people did not want one, but I understand that it is the Tat Raja himself who does not want one. I think there ought to be one there, and also at Panigonda, where the Patro seemed glad when I told him I would try and get one. I, therefore, recommend that two new schools be opened—one at Godupur and one at Panigonda.

I agree with Mr. Slocock; both are large and comparatively healthy villages.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

The Inspector has lately made a suggestion that a start should be made in the way of school fees by making Uriyas and Sundis pay fees, allowing Khonds, &c., free as now. I am reporting separately on this, but I must say I don't consider that it will be possible yet a while to levy fees, as it is hard enough to get boys to attend regularly—even the Uriya boys; and if fees are levied, the attendance will sink almost to nothing. In this opinion the Deputy Tahsildar supports me. There have been several result schools opened during the year. I have found that the schools in the southern range were better attended than those in the northern, and, as a rule, the results also were better.

I have dealt with this matter in my report.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Public Works.—The statement shows the sums allotted and expended on public works. As explained in last year's report some Rs. 4,500 in Balligudá taluk and Rs. 640 in Ramagiri had to be paid out of this year's allotment for work done in the previous year. Government subsequently sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 5,000 for this division; Rs. 4,490 was given to Balligudá taluk and Rs. 510 to Ramagiri. This accounts for the large increase in the amount allotted for public works this year. In Balligudá and Ramagiri the whole allotment has been spent; in Udayagiri all except Rs. 1,015 has been spent. This seems rather a large

amount but it is all savings, partly on the Boad road and partly on the Kalipano road, due to the Public Works department having taken charge of 8 miles of the former and 5 of the latter. I am sorry I did not notice there would be such a large saving in Udayagiri as I could have easily spent the money on digging drinking-water wells, which are badly needed in several places.

The allotment for the repairs of the bungalow at Russellkonda was fully utilised as it has had to be thatched, the heavy winds in the hot weather having blown off so much thatch that when the rains came the roof leaked badly. The office at Russellkonda needed no repairs during the year.

The usual repairs were carried out to the office and buildings at Balligudá, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri. A new building has been constructed for the civil in-patients' hospital at Ramagiri-Udayagiri. The rest shed at Parigodo fell in during the year and a new building has been constructed out of the ordinary allotment for repairs. The other rest sheds have all had the mamul repairs.

With regard to *roads*, I have been over all the roads in Balligudá and Udayagiri taluks. The roads in Udayagiri are in very fair condition, but those in Balligudá are not so well looked after, the people don't work quite so well as in Udayagiri; the system followed is for the various Patros and Molikos to repair the roads within their respective limits, money being advanced to them for the purpose; but in Udayagiri, there are maistries who superintend the work. In Balligudá, however, there are no maistries, and so the work is done as best suits the convenience of the Patros and Khonds. Two big bridges were washed away during the rains, one on the Military road and one on the Mohangiri road. It has been found possible to rebuild them out of the ordinary allotment.

In Ramagiri, the system is different, the work being carried out by paid coolies.

The roads in Ramagiri, I found on my visit there last November and December, had fallen into a very neglected state, most of the bridges were very rotten, and in the Military road in the part between Nuagodo and Parlákimedi boundary the road had disappeared, and there were not even traces of side drains. The present Sub-Magistrate seems inclined to bestir himself and to take some interest in public works. I have not been able to visit his division since the works were finished, but while I was there he was making good progress.

Since I came to the district the Sub-Magistrates at this place have nearly always been ill and two have died.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

He has since gone on leave owing to ill-health.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

While I was at Luhagudi I visited the hot-springs going down the new road, which is being made by the Department of Public Works. The work was then at a standstill and but little progress seemed to have been made.

A European supervisor was sent there recently by the Public Works Department, but he died almost immediately.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

This road is being made, I presume, with the object of enabling bandies to get from Berhampur to Ramagiri and Udayagiri; but before this will be possible, it will be necessary to build a bridge over the river at Mahendrogodo. I was thinking of trying to put up a wooden bridge over this river, but I understand from the people that the floods in the river are so violent and so high that no wooden bridge would stand. This river never dries up and even in the hot weather runs some three feet deep, while in the floods it is impassible. The Mahasingi bridge works are progressing as you saw when on your tour; the boiler which was then at Kalingia has, I hear, now reached Mahasingi. Just after it reached Udayagiri, three murders took place. The Khonds all say they were killed as pujah to the Bombahandi (Bombay pot) as they call the boiler. I have been unable to visit the Mohangiri ghât since last April, but it is quite finished now, I believe. I have not heard of any bandy traffic from the Central Provinces so far while the other traffic still prefers the old ghât.

The murders were the outcome apparently of disputes as to who was to pull the "Bombay Pot" and get the liberal cooly hire offered. The Police made a mess of all the cases and no convictions were obtained.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

You will be aware of the state of the Kalingia ghât as you went down it yourself. There is a Public Works Department overseer up there now engaged in cutting the new track. Pothina Moliko * refused to supply him with coolies, because he thought the overseer really wanted to cut a forest line and not a road.

* This man was also somewhat obstructive in the matters of cutting the Agency boundary.
When he is sober, however, he generally is obedient.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Abkári.—During the year the auction system was extended to the whole of Balligudá taluk, but in most of the shops no bid higher than the old license fee was obtained.

In Ramagiri some Sourahs complained that the police had been preventing them from distilling liquor for their own consumption. In a case of extortion brought against a constable by one Sourah, I discharged the constable. The shops were sold this time for the fifteen months—January to March 1897.

Opium.—The Goomsur opium-renter has been very irregular in sending opium up to the weekly markets at Udayagiri and Tickabally. I have reported him several times. I believe the opium-seller only came up about ten times during the year. I have recommended the opening of a separate shop at Udayagiri and have recommended a man who should be allowed to sell it; a fixed fee may be charged for the license. This will be a great convenience to those who buy opium who generally cannot afford to buy more than a small quantity at a time, and who therefore have to go without it when the opium-seller does not come.

The recommendations were received too late to make alterations during the current lease.
I will address the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) on the subject later on.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

Wild animals.—There has been a large increase in the number of persons killed by tigers. The Belgar man-eater is responsible for thirty-one of these deaths and the Daringabadi man-eater for thirty-eight; besides this, a tiger, which almost certainly the Daringabadi one, went down the Pondakhol in the rains and killed some half a dozen people in Suradá division.

Hill Chiefs.—The Simanbadi Patro died during the year, and I have recommended Esworo Patro as his successor; this was approved by you. The Chellagodo Patro died during the year. He had been ex-communicated from his caste as a cow-killer, because when there was cattle disease in his village and cattle were dying he gave them some medicine, and after that two of them happened to die. I made a recommendation to you about filling up his post which you have approved. No complaints were made during the year against the Tat Rajah; but Mr. Bartley tells me his Khonds do not care anything about him and he has no influence with them.

The Tat Raja has now given up signing himself Maharaja and contents himself with the title of Zemindar, which, of course, he is not. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about the Budaguda murders, as the facts are well known to you. I was at Budaguda in March, and every thing was reported quiet.

I directed Mr. Slocock to return all communications so signed.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

Police.—The Inspector, Balligudá division, was prosecuted before me for extortion, but I discharged him, as the case seemed to me to be false. One constable of Ramagiri-Udayagiri was accused by a Sourah of extorting Rs. 5 by threatening to charge him with an abkári offence, but was discharged by me.

You are well aware of the conduct of the Budaguda police in the Budaguda murders. Besides that in a murder case of Ramagiri station, which I enquired into, I had to animadvert on the conduct of the police and again in the Udayagiri murders which took place in March, and one of which I committed to your sessions. When I was in Odaba, the Patro complained that the Odaba police demanded rice at too cheap a rate, it appeared that this complaint was due to some delay in paying for the rice. Last March, the Station-house Officer of Shuvarnogiri was in Kuttingia when some drunken Panos, who had a festival on, came and demanded a present from him; as they were dancing round him, he got frightened and ran away and reported to Bamangam Station-house Officer who reported the case as one of dacoity.

I examined all the three offices and Sub-Treasuries: Udayagiri three times, Balligudá twice, Ramagiri once. I found no irregularities in any of them.

The Maliah post has been working very irregularly, I hear, both between Balligudá and Ramagiri and between Balligudá and Belghur. It is very difficult to get runners on these lines. Between Aska and Ramagiri, it is working regularly and well, and the Deputy Tahsildar has not had any complaint to make. The markets at Udayagiri and Tickabally were well attended. The market sheds have been put into good order. I have had applications for new house sites from merchants who wish to establish shops in Udayagiri. I asked the Deputy Tahsildar to start a market in Chelligodo; he tells me that there is quite a flourishing market there now every Wednesday attended by about 1,000 people. I hope to put up some market sheds there this year.

There has been no change of Sub-Magistrates this year. Mr. Sanjivi Naidu was on leave for one month in May and Mr. Bartley had charge. While Mr. Bartley had three months' leave from July to October when Mr. Sanjivi Naidu had charge of his office.

Mr. Gourachendra Patro has been working satisfactorily at Ramagiri. But he too has suffered from the climate of Ramagiri-Udayagiri. It will, I am sure, be found necessary sooner or later to move the head-quarters to some other place.

This conclusion is being forced on me too.
I intend going into the subject on my next tour which will be in this taluk, and seeing what station should be chosen for Head-quarters of Deputy Tahsildars.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

The above report was drafted by Mr. Slocock before his departure on privilege leave, and it has remained for me only to insert the statistical information.

The despatch of this report has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of statement No. VIII from the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Ganjám Hill Tracts, who has up to the present taken no notice of the reminders sent from this office.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Chicacole, 14th June 1896.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for 1895–96 together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Changes in the Administration Staff.*—Mr. Partridge was Principal Assistant Agent for the first four months of the year. I succeeded him at the beginning of August and was in charge up to within a few days of the end of March.

3. *Touring.*—I was on tour for the usual period of thirty days, viz., from 21st January to 19th February, both days inclusive. All the forts, as the head-quarters of the Bissoyis are called, were visited. Details of my marches and halts are given in statement No. II, so as to allow of the tour being marked in the map to be submitted from your office to Government. The tour was of an uneventful character.

4. *Elephants.*—The elephant, Lucknow, attached to this office continued to be in good health. The expenditure on account of the animal incurred in this division was Rs. 444–9–11 against Rs. 683–14–9 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to the substitution as food of paddy for rice. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9 against Rs. 5–8–0 in 1894–95. I believe that the Senior Assistant Agent, who had the use of the elephant for a short time towards the end of February, may have spent something towards her feeding charges and I am asking him to report the amount to you direct.

5. *State of the season.*—The rainfall is reported to have been abundant. No means of gauging it exist in these tracts. Crops, both dry and wet, were excellent.

6. *Vital Statistics.*—No information is available either in this office or in that of the Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—Particulars are furnished in statement No. V. Of the four cases disposed of by the Principal Assistant Agent as additional Sessions Judge, two were received by transfer from your court. The number of cases received by direct committal was two as in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases filed before the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate and an improvement in the disposal of work.

8. *Police.*—The conduct of the police was satisfactory. The Bissoyis assured me that the constables never cause any trouble to them or the Sourahs.

9. *Public peace.*—There was no disturbance or rumour of disturbance.

10. *Civil Justice.*—Particulars are furnished in statement No. VI. Three original suits were instituted in the Principal Assistant Agent's Court against two in 1894–95. There were five suits for disposal, of which three were disposed of, the previous year's figures being four and two respectively. There were no appeals for disposal. The number of suits instituted in the Parlákimedi Agency Munsif's court rose from six to ten. There were sixteen suits for disposal, of which fourteen were diposed of against thirteen, of which seven were disposed of last year. There was thus a considerable improvement in the outturn of work.

11. *Medical aid.*—There are no hospitals or dispensaries in these tracts. One hundred and ninety-one sick persons were treated during my tour by the hospital assistant attached to my camp. Quinine in packets was given to the Bissoyis for distribution amongst their people, and what was distributed last year is said to have been much appreciated.

12. *Public health.*—The state of the public health was generally good. Cholera, however, was introduced into Gandahatti in February last by a party of pilgrims belonging to the Bissoyis' family that had recently returned from Puri. There were six deaths, but the disease did not spread.

13. *Vaccination.*—The Deputy Inspector reports that the vaccinator employed in these tracts performed 1,422 operations, of which 1,355 were successful against 1,163 operations, 1,085 of which were successful in 1894–95. The 1,422 operations performed during the year under report include 336 cases vaccinated in the course of my tour. The Deputy Inspector claims to have verified 76·9 per cent. of the operations performed against 66·3 per cent. in the previous year. At Serangho and its hamlets I checked a number of cases with satisfactory results.

14. *Education.*—The usual particulars are given in statement No. IX. The number of schools working on the salary result system rose from nine to ten owing to the conversion of the result school at Lavanyakota into a salary-result school about the beginning of the year. The number of schools working on the purely result system rose from five to six. The salary-result school at Gumma had a vernacular lower secondary class, and the rest of the schools were of the primary standards. The total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 480 boys and 54 girls against 415 boys and 39 girls on the corresponding date in 1895. There were 27 Sourah children under instruction against 30 in the previous year. The grants earned ranged from

Rs. 23 by the Jerangi school to Rs. 179-8-0 by the Gandahatti school. I examined all the salary-result schools except that at Narayanapuram and would class them as follows:—

Gaiba	Results fair.
Gandahatti	
Gumma	
Jerangi	
Lavanyakota	Pretty fair.
Rayagada	
Namanagaram	Poor.
Ojjaigadu	
Serango	

None did really well or very badly. All the schools were examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chicacole range. I do not see any particular necessity for altering the rates of pay in any of the schools, as suggested by Mr Partridge. The orders of Government sanctioning the conversion of the Koipuram result school into one on the salary-result system were not received in time to be given effect to before the close of the year.

15. *Public Works.*—Full details will be found in statement No. X. The Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar reports that the whole of the allotment for the year, viz., Rs. 5,260 was spent by the end of March. The chief works executed were the construction of a rest-house at Ojjaigadu and a school building at Namanagaram, the construction of a portion of the road between Burajangi and Rayagada, and the execution of some special repairs on the road between Uppaladu and Kinchilingi. These works were in a good state of progress during the time of my tour, and I trust that they were well carried out. The jungle paths that I passed over were in sufficiently good repair, but I was not at all satisfied with the condition of the rest-houses, many of which were dirty and badly repaired. The rest-house at Gumma constructed in 1894-95 I found to be inconvenient and ill-built. I doubt whether the Deputy Tahsildar has been exercising proper supervision over the overseer.

The Deputy Tahsildar's touring in the Maliahs was unsatisfactory. His health was not good.
(Intld) C. J. W.

16. *Sanitation.*—No works were undertaken for the improvement of sanitation.

17. *Abkári.*—The demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head is shown in statement No. XII. These tracts continued to be divided into two portions for abkári purposes, the one above ghauts where the old Act III of 1864 is still in force and the other consisting of 122 villages below ghauts to which Act I of 1886 has been extended. In the former there were seven stills, which were separately sold by auction in December and fetched altogether Rs. 831 for the fifteen months covering the period from 1st January 1896 to 31st March 1897. Rs. 321 had been realised for the calendar year 1895 by the sale of the stills at Gumma and Serango and the leasing of the other five stills at fixed fees of Rs. 30 each. For the villages to which Act I of 1886 applies there were three farms, viz., the Gumma, Narayanapuram and Rayagadu farms and these were sold by auction in March for 1896-97 for Rs. 60, Rs. 105 and Rs. 89 respectively against Rs. 40, Rs. 106 and Rs. 132, the prices obtained for the year under report. Ten cases were charged under Act I of 1886 against 35 in the previous year. There were no cases under Act III of 1864.

The decrease seems to show that the inhabitants are taking to the licit liquor.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

18. *Opium.*—The shop sanctioned for Serango was not opened as there was no demand for opium in these tracts.

19. *Forest.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,069-5-6 and the charges to Rs. 958-8-0. The preventive establishment was the same as in the previous year. Thirty-eight cases of theft of wood were charged before the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate and most of them ended in conviction.

20. *Boundary disputes.*—There were none for settlement during the tour.

21. *Hill chiefs.*—There were no changes amongst the Bissoyis. All behaved well on the whole. Suryanarayana Bissoyi of Gumma takes much interest in education and Public Works, and is always ready to assist the Deputy Tahsildar in any way he can. I believe that he is extremely just in his dealings with the Sourahs. The disputes between the Jerangi Bissoyi and his paiks, which were settled by me, were reported on in this office, Dis. No. 376 of 1896, dated 26th February.

22. *Sourahs and their relations with the Bissoyis.*—I found the Sourahs generally speaking contented and flourishing. There were no complaints of any importance. Every opportunity was taken of summoning the village headmen to my camp and explaining to them in the presence of the Bissoyis the demands enforceable against them. There were very few cases in which the Bissoyis were demanding more than their legal dues.

23. *Deputy Tahsildar.*—M.R.Ry. B. Lakshmikantam Pantulu was in charge of the office from 1st April to 17th June and M.R.Ry. U. V. Gopalrao Pantulu, the permanent incumbent,

for the rest of the year. The latter has good experience of these tracts, but owing to ill-health he has not of late been able to give the work the attention that itr equires; he has lately proceeded on sick leave. The Deputy Tahsildar was on tour for nearly ten days.

Order—No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896.

In the Agency tracts of Ganjám, as in the Gódávari and Vizagapatam agencies, the year 1895-96 was uneventful. The health of the people and the season were good, and there were no disturbances. The touring done by the Agent and his Assistants, particularly the Special Assistant, was, under the circumstances, satisfactory.

2. The work performed by the Civil and Criminal courts calls for no remarks.

3. The attendance of both in and out patients at the several hospitals, particularly at the institution at Goomsur-Udayagiri, increased. The Agent should confer with the Inspector-General of Police upon the question of throwing open the Balliguda hospital to the general public. The decision as to the establishment of a hospital at Baminigam, referred to in paragraph 12 of the Agent's letter, is awaiting the disposal of certain questions affecting the re-organisation of the Medical department.

Vaccination made considerable progress, especially in the division under the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Slocock, whose interest in the matter is noted with approval. The number of operations and the percentage of these which was successful increased, and the cost per successful case in consequence declined. The proportion of the cases which were verified, however, fell off. No explanation of this has been offered.

4. Particulars regarding the number of pupils reported to have attended the agency schools in the last five years appear in the appended statement.

Year.	Boys.	Aboriginal races.	Girls.	Total.
1891-92	1,873	414	99	1,972
1892-93	2,133	621	120	2,253
1893-94	2,427	873	206	2,633
1894-95	2,214	526	142	2,356
1895-96	2,422	622	115	2,537

Some slight advance on the figures of the preceding year is exhibited, but there is evidently much room for further improvement. The Government trusts that the scheme of scholarships for Savaras and Khonds sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, will operate to increase the small number of the boys of these races who are at present under instruction. The number of inspections conducted by agency and educational officers remained almost unchanged, but it is observed that as many as twenty-three schools were not examined for grants, and the cause of this is not explained. As regards the experiment of charging fees for Uriya children attending the Agency schools, referred to in paragraph 20 of the Agent's report, the Government considers that the time for such a step has not yet arrived. The sum which would result would be a mere trifle and there can be little if any doubt that charging fees would be a very unpopular measure and that the attendance of pupils, which is already poor enough, would in consequence materially decline. The proposal must therefore be abandoned.

5. Rupees 1,722, out of a total Public Works grant of Rs. 28,000, lapsed to Government—the greater portion of it owing to a misunderstanding and not through any want of energy on the part of the Agency officers. Neither the Agent's letter nor the map submitted with it give a clear idea of the actual present condition of the various roads in the Agency. The Agent will be requested to submit to Government a map with the roads coloured according as they are (1) metalled, (2) practicable for carts, and (3) impracticable for carts. The present allotment appears to suffice only for ordinary and monsoon repairs and to leave little or no margin for the construction

of new roads. It seems doubtful, however, whether many parts of the Agency are worth opening up. The Agent should also report shortly upon these points.

Paragraph 24 of the Agent's letter will be considered in the Public Works Department.

6. The sale of the elephant Motigaz is sanctioned. From G.O., No. 1340, Judicial, dated 19th August 1896, the Agent will observe that it has been arranged that in future elephants for the agencies shall be supplied by the Forest department. It is, however, improbable that that department has as yet any trained animals ready for sale, and if, after enquiry, the Agent finds that this is so, he should advertise for the two elephants he requires.

7. The Agent's nominations of the patros mentioned in paragraph 35 of his report are approved.

8. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to paragraph 42 of the report. The conduct of the Police during the year appears to have been the reverse of satisfactory.

9. The Agent should report on the removal of the head-quarters of the Ramagiri-Udayagiri Deputy Tahsildar referred to in his marginal note at the end of the Special Assistant Agent's letter.

10. Paragraphs 25—27 and 29 of the Agent's report will be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEI,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. C M. Thumbuswamy.

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G.O., No. 1606, 7th October 1896.

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OCTOBER.

Ganjam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1895-96.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 16th July 1896, Dis. No. 219-Ag.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the hill tracts of this district for the official year 1895-96 with the usual statements as well as the reports of the Assistant Agents.

2. *Changes in administrative Staff.*—I held the office of the Agent to the Governor throughout the year, except for three months from 17th April to 16th July 1895, when I was on privilege leave and Messrs. Partridge and Shipley acted for me. The other changes are shown in statement No. I.

3. *Tours.*—Statement No. II shows the tours of the Agency officers.

I made two trips. The first one occupied me twenty-three days from 6th to 28th February 1896 in the Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs and the second eight days at the end of March and the beginning of April in the Parlákimedi hills.

I had intended starting on my first tour much earlier and making it more prolonged. But during January the district was visited by various heads of departments, viz., the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Inspector-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Police, Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue. It was very desirable that I should meet these officers, and some of them expressly requested me to do so. I could not therefore get away from Chatrapur until the end of January. Mr. O'Leary, as a Special officer, had just then been deputed to cut the demarcation line between the ordinary and agency tracts and was starting work from the Bengal frontier. I had again to proceed into the Maliahs by way of Chockapad. I remained here about a week and made arrangements for the assistance of Mr. O'Leary in getting Khond labour to cut the line; from Chokapad I proceeded *viâ* Tentuligodo, Kusadandi and Sarangodo to Balliguda, where a Bhet was held, which was very largely attended. Nothing of importance, however, came to notice. Some few complaints were made by the Patros of mutual encroachments, which I asked the Special Assistant Agent to look into. I believe most of them were old disputes previously settled.

At Balliguda I was joined by the District Sanitary and Medical officer Surgeon-Captain Pereira. I marched from thence *viâ* Nawgam, Dharampur and Raikia to Udayagiri, where another Bhet was held. Thence I decended *viâ* Kalingia ghât to Rambha and Russellkonda.

On March 28th I proceeded from Parlákimedi *viâ* Gumma ghât to Devagiri and remained there eight days. I was visited here by almost all the Bissoyis, most of whose forts lie near.

Throughout both tours I made inquiries wherever possible of the Patros, Bissoyis and Molikos, regarding the indebtedness of the Khonds and Sourahs in connection with the special (confidential) report called for by Government. This I have already submitted.

4. Mr. Elwin, the Principal Assistant Agent, spent thirty days in Parlákimedi Maliahs under his jurisdiction and visited all the head-quarters of the Bissoyis. He reports that his tour was of an uneventful character.

Mr. Rice, the Senior Assistant Agent, spent eleven days in the Maliahs under his control. He states that though Sabakota and Budarasingi are declared to be Non-Agency villages, he was obliged to make these two camps part of his tour, as there are agency villages within a stone's throw of both, and these being the only places at which it is possible to camp. He reports, however, that he inspected several agency villages from those places.

Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, the Special Assistant Agent, spent 189 days in the five tours made by him during the year and visited the whole of his division except the Kutia country. He intended to inspect this part also before the close of the year, but was unable to do so. In April last he visited this part of his division.

The usual tour-map is enclosed.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Balliguda, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri was 82·38, 73·08 and 71·45, respectively, against 61·30, 59·23 and 60·29 of the year before; the average was 75·63 against 60·27 of the previous year.

6. *Births and Deaths.*—These are not registered in the Agency tracts.

7. *Criminal Justice—Criminal Original Cases.*—Two hundred and ninety cases affecting 773 persons were dealt with during the year under report against 279 cases affecting 724 persons of the previous year. Of these 277 cases involving 730 persons were disposed of in the year against 257 cases affecting 669 persons of 1894–95, thus leaving a balance of 13 cases with 43 persons at the end of the year against 22 cases with 55 persons of the year before. These cases include eight sessions cases with 10 persons concerned, of which five with 6 persons concerned were tried by me and three with 4 persons were transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge. Out of five cases tried by me, four ended in conviction and the remaining case in an acquittal.

The Principal Assistant Agent tried only four cases as Additional Sessions Judge and convictions were obtained in all of them.

8. *Criminal Appeals.*—The Special Assistant Agent disposed of one appeal in the year under report and there were no other appeals for disposal.

Pending from last year	29
Instituted	142
Received by transfer	2
Total ..	173

9. *Civil Justice, Original Suits.*—There were 173 suits for disposal in the year under report as per particulars shown in the margin against 165 of last year. Of these 157 were disposed of and sixteen were pending by the close of the year against 136 and 29 pending in the previous year.

10. *Civil Appeals.*—The number of civil appeals for disposal during the year was the same as last year, that is, five. All these were disposed of.

11. *Medical aid.*—Seventy in-patients and 4,790 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Goomsur-Udayagiri against 25 in and 2,830 out patients in the year before. The increase in the attendance is due to a more satisfactory hospital assistant. At Ramagiri-Udayagiri 98 in-patients and 2,632 out-patients were treated in the year against 106 in and 2,908 out patients of 1894–95—the decrease is not large. A sum of Rs. 400 was spent in enlarging the present building.

The hospital at Balliguda is maintained entirely from police funds and the general public receive aid only as out-patients and their attendance was very small. Only 98 in-patients and 429 out-patients were treated in this hospital in the year against 105 in and 308 out patients of 1894–95. I think that this institution should be more generally useful to the public. There is no reason why there should not be quite as large an attendance of out-patients here as at Udayagiri (Ramagiri). The apothecary can hardly have his time fully occupied, looking after the police and the few officials. Probably the present building would need enlargements, if it was much resorted to by the general public, but this would not cost much.

12. As directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, a proposition statement was submitted with my letter, R. C. No. 433-Ag., dated 16th November 1895, for the starting of a hospital at Baminigam to the Government through the Surgeon-General and Accountant-General, Madras. Orders on the subject are awaited.

13. *Vaccination.*—The following statement compares the number of cases vaccinated and those successful in 1895–96 with those in 1894–95:—

Divisions.	Number in 1895–96.		Number in 1894–95.		Difference.	
	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	1,422	1,355	1,159	1,081	+ 263	+ 274
Special do. do.	7,504	6,996	6,033	5,499	+ 1,471	+ 1,497
Senior do. do.	948	917	..	..	+ 948	+ 917
Total ..	9,874	9,268	7,192	6,580	+ 2,682	+ 2,688

There has been a very marked improvement in the figures of the Special Assistant Agent during the year. This is to be attributed mainly to the fact that there was a regular supply of lymph. Mr. Slocock took a good deal of personal interest in the work. The deputy inspector's touring was more satisfactory and the punishment inflicted on him last year seems to have had a salutary effect.

14. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives detailed information regarding education

In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there were one lower secondary and nine upper primary schools on salary-result system with 48 boys and 7 girls in the former and 336 boys and 40 girls in the latter on the rolls. The aggregate number of pupils by the end of the year on the rolls is 384 boys and 47 girls against 314 boys and 32 girls of the previous year.

In addition to the above there were also six lower primary schools with 96 boys and 7 girls on result system. The average daily attendance ranged from 38 at Serango to 18 at Gyba in the upper primary schools. There were only ten trained men out of the fourteen teachers employed for these schools and a sum of Rs. 877–8–0 was earned as results grants in the Government salary-result system schools. The school at Gandahatti stands first in the list and that at Jirangi last in earned grants.

All the schools except the one at Narayanapuram were inspected by the Principal Assistant Agent. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole range, examined all the schools for grants in the year under report.

15. The Director, in his Proceedings, No. 1553, dated 18th February 1896, sanctioned Rs. 647 for the library and prize allowances and petty construction and repairs to the schools in the Ganjám agency, and this sum was placed at the disposal of the Principal Assistant Agent. A sum of Rs. 400 was also sanctioned by the Director in his Proceedings, No. 8886, dated 16th August 1895, for furniture, books, &c., required for the schools in the Principal Assistant Agent's division.

16. In the Special Assistant Agent's division there were forty-three upper primary and two lower primary schools on salary-system with 1,189 boys and 37 girls in the upper primary and only 91 boys in lower primary schools, aggregating in all 1,280 boys and 37 girls on the rolls by the end of the year. The average daily attendance in the upper primary schools ranged from 9 at Pusangia to 56 at Livepada and in the lower primary schools ten at Rottingia to 49 at Paburiya. There were 71 trained teachers of the 73 teachers employed in the upper primary schools and all

the three teachers employed in the lower primary schools were trained. The amount of results grants earned in the salary-result schools during the year was Rs. 3,669–3–4, of which the school at Livepada earned Rs. 257.

In addition to the above there were also ten and fifteen lower primary schools aided and unaided by Government, respectively, in these hills with 243 boys and 15 girls in the former and 419 boys and 9 girls in the latter, aggregating 662 boys and 24 girls in all on the rolls. There are 27 teachers in the above two classes of schools, of whom only 3 men were trained. The average daily attendance ranged from 8 at Gourduguttu to 52 at Mohana. Rs. 599–8–0 were earned as results grants in these schools. The Special Assistant Agent inspected nineteen schools during the year.

17. The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 2,422 and 115 against 2,214 and 142 of last year. Of these, 622 boys and 11 girls belong to aboriginal races, 270 of whom being Khond boys, 5 Khond girls, 172 Pano boys and 5 Pano girls, 27 Sourah boys and one Haddi boy; details of the rest are not reported.

18. G.O., No. 1027, dated 19th June 1896, accepting Director of Public Instruction's suggestion that, with a view to secure consistency between the figures adopted in the Agent's report and the educational report, the Superintendent of Hill Schools should in future submit their returns through the Assistant Inspector, was only received late in this office after the compilation of the returns that should accompany this report and so this order could not be carried out this year and will be duly attended to in future.

19. The Director in his Proceedings, No. 8951, dated 17th August 1895, appointed Pitambar Patnaik referred to in paragraph 22 of my last report as provisional Superintendent of Hill Schools, Northern range. His inspection of schools is reported by the Special Assistant Agent to have been short. He has been warned.

Chendra Patro, the Acting Superintendent of Hill Schools, Southern range, having applied to be confirmed in the appointment, the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 9021, dated 20th August 1895, appointed him provisional Superintendent of the Hill Schools, Southern range, with effect from the 5th September 1892.

20. Mr. Nagojirao, the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, in his inspection report for 1894–95 proposed that a small fee may begin to be collected from Uriya caste children only, the Khonds, Panos and Haddis being allowed to be free scholars as at present and that the rewards that are at present given to the children who pass the standard examination also be confined to the purely hill children. The Director of Public Instruction having asked for my opinion as to these proposals I have suggested that the experiment should be made in a few of the largely and more civilized villages only. The local officials are of opinion that in most places fees would be deterrent even for Uriya children.

21. *Public Works.*—Statement No. X shows the allotments and expenditure on several works.

In G.O., No. 906-F., dated 29th October 1894, Rs. 23,000 was sanctioned for civil works in the agency tracts for the official year 1895–96. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 5,000 was also sanctioned in G.O., No. 967-F., dated 6th December 1895, on account of the work done in 1894–95, but not paid for in the official year for reasons stated in last year's administration report. The total grant thus sanctioned, viz., Rs. 28,000, was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal Assistant Agent	5,260
Special Assistant Agent	22,258
District reserve	482
Total ..	28,000

The expenditure incurred in the divisions of Principal and Special Assistant Agents is given below:—

Officer.	New works.		Repairs.		Sanitation.	Supervision.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Buildings.	Communications.	Buildings.	Communications.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent ..	508 10 4	738 0 0	536 5 8	2,833 14 0	..	603 2 0	40 0 0	5,260 0 0
Special Assistant Agent ..	400 0 0	..	2,945 0 0	17,673 0 0	..	..	..	21,018 0 0
Total ..	908 10 4	738 0 0	3,481 5 8	20,506 14 0	..	603 2 0	40 0 0	26,278 0 0

22. The Principal Assistant Agent spent the whole allotment given to him. Under the head "New Works—Buildings" a sum of Rs. 430 was originally allotted for construction of rest-shed at Ojjaigada and of a school building at Namanagaram, but the sum of Rs. 215 provided for the rest-shed at Ojjagada being inadequate, Rs. 78–10–4 were transferred from the savings on other works.

Under head "New Works—Communications," the allotment of Rs. 1,500 sanctioned for the construction of the road from Mahendratanaga river at Borojangi to Rayagada was utilized on construction of a bridge on the 6th mile of Borojango-Rayagada road, on a tunnel in 5th furlong of 6th mile of Rayagada road and on other necessary minor repairs.

23. Rs. 1,240 in the Special Assistant Agent's division and Rs. 482 kept under district reserve were allowed to lapse in the year under report. The Special Assistant Agent explains that the lapse was due to the Public Works department having executed from departmental funds repairs on portions of the Boad road and that he did not learn this in time to have the savings transferred to some other work. As the Special Assistant Agent remarks, wells are much wanted, as the water in the Maliahs is, as a rule, vilely bad.

The office building at Russellkonda is in good order, so no repairs were made to it in the year under report, and the amount of Rs. 200 provided for it was allowed to lapse in the year.

24. The following estimates were received during the year from the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer and they were countersigned and returned to them:—

	Rs.
1. Clearing side ditches, &c., from Tekkaballi towards Kalingia ..	850
2. ,, ,, from Kalingia towards Udayagiri ..	500
3. Metalling miles 67 to 70 on Kalingia ghât road	4,040
4. Metalling road from 115 to 119 mile stone between Mahasingi and Baliguda	8,200
5. Repairs to Kalingia ghât road	950
Total ..	14,540

No. 3 is already in hand. Metal was being collected when I came down the ghât. This ghât urgently needs repairs; it is very rough and carts experience the greatest difficulty in getting up and down; when at Kalingia I went over a trace for the proposed new ghât road, the line selected would be a great improvement and would avoid the very steep gradient near the top of the present ghât, which will always prevent a cart taking up more than half a load.

I was not able to visit the Taptapani ghât, but Mr. Slocock has reported on its condition. I do not know if the Public Works department propose to bridge the nalla referred to.

The progress made with the Mahasingi bridge was disappointing. The work was retarded as springs of water were found in the river bed, where the piers were sunk, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the water out. A pumping engine has now been got up and this difficulty has, I believe, been removed. The roads I passed along I found in very fair order, but those in Balliguda taluk were not nearly so good as in Udayagiri (Goomsur).

Sanitation in the Agency tracts.—No amount was spent during the year for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency Tracts.

25. *Abkári.*—Since the orders last conveyed in G.O., No. 4566, Revenue, dated 24th November 1895, auction system has been extended throughout the whole agency, 75 agency shops were put up to auction for fifteen months from January 1896 to April 1897 and they fetched Rs. 10,164. This is equivalent to Rs. 8,131 for twelve months. In 1895, 49 shops were sold by auction for Rs. 8,070 and 18 shops on license fees for Rs. 540.

Statement No. XII gives the talukwar particulars of abkári information.

The three farms or rent areas of the 122 villages of the Agency lying below the ghâts to which Abkári Act I of 1886 has been extended were put up to auction for 1896–97 and fetched the following sums against rents obtained for the previous year as shown hereunder :—

Name of farm.	Amount of rent for 1895–96.	Amount of rent for 1896–97.	Number of shops.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Gumma	40	60	
Narayanapuram	106	105	1
Rayagada	132	89	3
			6
Total ..	278	254	10

The Principal Assistant Agent reports that only ten cases were charged against thirty-five of last year under Act I of 1886, but does not explain the reasons for the decrease. There were no cases under Act III of 1864.

26. *Opium.*—The shop at Serango in the Parlákimedi Maliahs was not opened during the year, as there was no demand for opium in those tracts. In the remaining shops, namely, at Udayagiri and Tekkabuli, a quantity of 2,023 tolas was consumed against 1,928 in the year before. These three shops were not separately sold, but were included in the farms of Goomsur and Chicacole. The supply to the Goomsur Maliahs has been unsatisfactory and I have had several complaints on the subject. I intend proposing another system when the present lease falls in.

27. *Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of revenue.*—There is a balance of Rs. 106–13–1 against items 2 and 3 under 1. Land Revenue by the end of the year. This appertains to the Chokapad khandam. The Special Assistant Agent has been asked to recover this amount at an early date. The whole of the balance of Rs. 118–1–2 outstanding at the end of last official year was sanctioned to be written off the accounts (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 82, dated 9th January 1896).

The balance of Rs. 70–8–0 against abkári revenue has since been recovered.

28. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid was 90 and Rs. 1,597, respectively, against 88 and Rs. 1,695 of the previous year. The number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals was 85 and 25, respectively, against 57 and 36 of last year. There has been a large increase in the number of persons killed.

The Daringabadi and Belghur maneaters are responsible for most of these deaths.

The Government in its G.O., No. 327, Judicial, dated 15th February 1896, sanctioned a special reward of Rs. 150 for the destruction of the one at Belghur. Neither this animal, nor the one at Daringabadi has been killed; but I am informed that no very recent kills by the Daringabadi maneater have been reported.

29. *Snake-bite.*—There was only one death from snake-bite in the Special Assistant Agent's Division and none were reported in that of the Principal Assistant Agent.

30. *Elephants.*—The only elephant of the agent named Motigaz is reported to be unfit for work. The Special Assistant Agent recommends the animal to be sold, while there is a chance of his fetching anything. He is a handsome tusker and might probably find a purchaser.

The other Agency elephants, mamely Kalyani, Gouri, Champakhalli and Luknow are reported to be in good health.

The further information promised in paragraph 41 of my last year's report embodied in G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, regarding the whole question of the Agency elephants was furnished by me to Government in my letter Dis. No. 184-Ag., dated 17th August 1895, in which I stated that six elephants might be put as the number actually required for the Agent and his Assistants in the district, viz., two for Agent, one for Senior Assistant Agent, two for Special Assistant Agent and one for Principal Assistant Agent. If Government approves of my proposal to sell Motigaz, it is necessary that two female elephants be supplied. I request instructions whether I should advertise for these or whether Government will make arrangements for supplying them.

31. As directed in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, requesting to furnish explanation for the increase in expenditure on elephants in 1894–95, I reported in my letter Dis. No. 142-Ag., dated 16th May 1896, that the increase was due partly to the purchase of the two forest elephants during the early part of the year and partly to the high prices of rice.

A sum of Rs. 2,953–9–0 was spent on account of the feeding and other charges of the elephants during the year against Rs. 4,421–13–8 of the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the death of two of the Agent's elephants, he having had one elephant in 1895–96.

A sum of Rs. 168–8–0 was received on account of elephants against Rs. 52 of last year.

32. *Boundary Disputes.*—Government in its Order, Forest Mis. No. 1421, dated 25th September 1895, Revenue Department, approved my recommendation that the land in which the affluents of Doho Nalla rise and which it was originally proposed to bring within our reserved forests should be left to the Khonds.

The demarcation of the boundary between the Parlákimedi Maliahs and the Zemindari is to be held in abeyance pending decision of the suit filed by that Zemindar for the possession of those Maliahs under G.O., No. 1493, dated 15th July 1895.

The final orders of Government on the petition of the Korada chief regarding the boundary between his mutta and the Pondakhol (*vide* paragraph 43 of last year's administration report) were received in the office and the fact was reported to Government in my Dis. No. 40-Ag., dated 6th February 1896.

In the year under report the villagers of Devudala, a village in the Mandasa Maliahs, encroached upon 20 acres of land belonging to one Savara Haribuyya of Thithirango, in Koipuram Agency of Parlákimedi Maliahs. It was decided in 1877 by Mr. Horsfall, the then Agent, that the village Thithirango was within the boundary of Parlákimedi Maliahs. I instructed the Senior Assistant Agent to issue orders to the villagers of Devudala not to interfere with the lands in dispute.

33. Government in its order, Mis. No. 28, dated 8th January 1896, approved and sanctioned the recommendation of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, supported by the Board of Revenue, to depute Mr. J. L. McO'Leary on the special duty of demarcating the boundary between the Goomsur Hills and the ordinary tracts. The work was commenced about the end of January 1896 and Mr. O'Leary has been engaged thereon up to quite recently, when he has been appointed to act as District Forest Officer, owing to Mr. MacIntosh having to go on leave suddenly owing to illness.

The work has taken longer than was expected and has been very arduous. The line has now been traced as far as a peak called Rohapennu and altogether 27 miles and two chains have been cut. The distance judging from the map still to be cut is about 14 miles, but it will probably be found greater. Clearing the line has proved very difficult, especially in places where there is a heavy growth of bamboos. Mr. O'Leary has succeeded in getting on smoothly with the Khonds though the headman at Kalingia at one time threatened opposition.

34. N. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu of Berhampur, sleeper-contractor for the East Coast Railway, cut down some sal trees within the limits of Chokapad Agency of the Goomsur Hills; the timber thus cut was confiscated. The contractor contended that he cut the trees from a place within Daspalla limits which he had rented from that Raja. The spot was inspected by the Special Assistant Agent and found to be situated within the Chokapad limits. Notice has been given to the contractor to pay the value of 411 trees found to have been cut down, which is estimated at Rupees 3,082–8–0, on pain of being sued for recovery of the value. The felling was done by a sub-contractor. The case was not one in which there was any chance of a criminal prosecution being successful.

35. *Hill Chiefs.*—During the year, Kunjerpatro, Patro of Simonbadi and Tumbanathapatro, Patro of Chellagodo, died and I have approved the Special Assistant Agent's nomination of Iswarapatro, the deceased's eldest son, to the vacant office of Simonbadi, subject to the sanction of Government. Tumbanathapatro left behind a son about nineteen years of age who was said not to be well acquainted with the duties as a Patro. The Special Assistant Agent therefore recommended that his uncle Madhavapatro should be appointed to act for the deceased Patro and the son (Deenabandhu) should learn his duties from Madhavo. The Special Assistant Agent's recommendation was approved. The sanction of Government to these arrangements is now asked for.

The Principal Assistant Agent states that no reports were received by him from the Deputy Tahsildar against the Rayagada Bissoyi since 1894–95 (*vide* paragraph 46 of my last year's report).

Bahubalendro Boliarsingi, the Bissoyi of Lavanyakota in Parlákimedi Maliahs, applied for leave for a year on account of ill health on the substitute of one Appanna Patnaik, the Karnam of that place. The leave was granted and the nomination approved.

36. The Tatraja of Godapur referred to in paragraph 47 of my last year's report continues refractory in his ways. The Special Assistant Agent Mr. Slocock reported that one of the men dismissed by the Tatraja had been restored to favour. The other man Ogathu, the Karji, was dismissed without any reason and though every opportunity was given the Tatraja of proving anything against this man, he failed to do so. Mr. Slocock therefore recommended that he should be reinstated and his recommendation was approved. The inam lands relating to the office reported to have been withheld by the Tatraja were ordered to be restored to him. The Dolobehara of the Goddapur mutta died, leaving behind an adult son; the Tatraja unreasonably nominated one of his Sub-Patros for the office. The Dolobehara's son was recommended by the Special Assistant Agent and his recommendation was approved.

The people of Ramagiri mutta continued to intrigue against their Patro. Some of them, who are the ringleaders, have been removed on Agency warrants. They have been treated of under the head of "State prisoners" in paragraph 37.

37. *State Prisoners.*—The circumstances which led to the confinement as a State prisoner of Raghunathapatro, Ex-Patro of Budaguda, were fully explained in my letter C. No. 448-Ag., dated 7th November 1895. I do not consider his release is advisable for the present, as there is still a good deal of excited feeling about Budaguda.

My letter No. 137-Ag., dated 22nd May 1896, also explains fully my reasons for ordering the arrest on Agency warrants of the three Naikos of Ramagiri who have for so long been intriguing against their Patro. G.O., No. 1039, dated 20th June 1896, approving of my action in the matter has just been received.

38. *Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances in the Agency tracts during the year.

39. *Forests.*—The receipts under this head in the Parlákimedi forests were reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,069–5–6 and charges to Rs. 958–8–0. Thirty-eight cases of theft of wood were charged in the year under report, most of which ended in conviction.

The organisation of this establishment is not satisfactory; but while the suit with the Parlákimedi Zemindar is pending, I do not propose making any alteration.

I was greatly struck during my tour in Parlákimedi Maliahs by the way the country has been denuded. The forests, the main ground of litigation, have in fact almost disappeared. I may mention here that the written statement of defence in this suit was put in by the Government Pleader about a fortnight ago. I have given Principal Assistant Agent notice to arrange with the other side for a date for settlement of issues.

40. *Season and Crops.*—The season was good and there were abundant rains during the year. Both dry and wet crops were excellent.

41. *Gratuitous Supplies.*—Nil.

42. *Conduct of the Police.*—The Police Inspector of Balliguda was prosecuted before the Special Assistant Agent for an offence of extortion, but was discharged. Another constable of Ramagiri-Udayagiri was also charged with extorting Rs. 5 from a Sourah by threatening him to charge him with an abkári offence, but was discharged by him. Besides these, there were some complaints against the Police in Ramagiri-Udayagiri. The Special Assistant Agent enquired into and disposed of them.

The station-house officer of Budaguda was responsible for failure of justice in the murders referred to in paragraph 37 of this report committed at that place. His conduct was brought to the notice of Government and District Superintendent of Police and the station-house officer was reduced by the latter officer.

The Police showed incompetence in some murder cases which took place near Udayagiri in March.

43. *Epidemics.*—Cholera was introduced into the Parlákimedi Maliahs in the Principal Assistant Agent's division by a party of pilgrims belonging to the Bissoyi of Gandahatti who recently returned from Puri. There were only six deaths but the disease did not spread.

44. *Examination of Treasuries.*—The three Maliah Sub-Treasuries at Balliguda, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri were examined by the Special Assistant Agent during the year—Udayagiri treasury thrice, Balliguda treasury twice, and Ramagiri-Udayagiri treasury once. He found no irregularities in any of them.

45. *Maliah Post.*—I reported to the Postmaster-General the reduction possible in the Maliah Post if the Pattupur-Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Parlákimedi-Gumma lines be taken over by the district post. No orders have yet been received regarding taking over of the former line. The line from Parlákimedi to Gumma is still under the agency officers as the District Post authorities could not get men on the scale proposed by them.

The Superintendent of Post Offices made inquiries as to the advisability of starting a Post Office at Rayagada in Parlákimedi Maliahs. The Principal Assistant Agent reported that an experimental post office may well be started there, as it is becoming a place of trade and is visited by a number of persons from Parlákimedi taluk and there is also a well attended weekly fair at that place. The fact was communicated to the Superintendent.

46. *Markets.*—The markets at Udayagiri and Tikkaballi were well attended during the year.

47. *Subordinates.*—Mr. Bartley was the Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda for the whole year, except for three months, he took privilege leave, when Y. Sanjivi Naidu, the Sub-Magistrate of Udayagiri, acted for him; Sanjivi Naidu was also on leave for a month in the year, when Mr. Bartley had the charge of his office.

Gourachendrapatro was the Sub-Magistrate of Ramagiri throughout the year. His work was satisfactory, but he has suffered from the climate of Ramagiri-Udayagiri and been compelled to take leave; he is said to have beri-beri.

U. V. Gopalrao Pantulu was in charge of the Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar's office for the whole year, except the period from 1st April to 17th June 1895, when B. Lakshmikantam Pantulu acted for him. U. V. Gopalrao spent eleven days in the Maliahs. His health has broken down and he has gone on sick leave; on his return I intend posting him to some less malarious appointment.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—Statement showing changes in the Administrative Staff during the year 1895-96.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge. From	Period during which in charge. To	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	C. J. Weir, Esq.	1st April 1895 ..	16th April 1895 ..	Sole charge.
	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq... ..	17th ,, ,, ..	28th ,, ,, ..	In addition to his charge as Principal Assistant Agent.
	R. H. Shipley, Esq.	29th ,, ,, ..	30th June ,, ..	Sole charge.
	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	1st July ,, ..	16th July ,, ..	In addition to his charge as Principal Assistant Agent.
	C. J. Weir, Esq.	17th ,, ,, ..	31st March 1896 ..	Sole charge.
2. Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám.	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	31st July 1895.	
	E. A. Elwin, Esq.	1st Aug. ,, ..	23rd March 1896 ..	Do.
	T. Venkatareddi Naidu, Head Clerk.	24th March 1896 ..	28th ,, ,,	
	D. Sreenivasarao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector.	29th ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	P. S. P. Rice, Esq.	1st April 1895 ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.
4. Special Assistant Agent.	F. S. A. Slocock, Esq.	1st ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	Do.

No. II.—Statement of tours by the Agent and his Assistants during the year 1895-96.

Name of officer.	Number of tours.	Dates for each tour. From.	Dates for each tour. To.	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C. J. Weir, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	1	1896. 6th Feb. ..	1896. 28th Feb. ..	23	Neddiguda, Chokkapad, Tentutigodo, Kusadandi, Sarangodo, Kudutuli, Balliguda, Nowgam, Dharampur, Raikia, Udayagiri, Kalingia.	
	2	29th Mar. ..	31st Mar. ..	3	Devagiri in Parlákimedi Maliahs.	
2. E. A. Elwin, Esq., Principal Assistant Agent.	1	21st Jan. ..	19th Feb. ..	30	Haddubangi, Gyba, Gumma, Serango, Ojjengada, Namanagaram, Rayagada, Jirangi, Koipuram, Gandahatti and Lavanyakota.	
3. P. S. P. Rice, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent.	1	24th Feb. ..	6th Mar. ..	11	Sabakota, Bengasayi, Mahendragiri, Budarasingi and Tumba.	
4. F. S. A. Slocock, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent.	1	1895. 5th Apl. ..	1895. 7th June ..	64	Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs.	
	2	9th Oct. ..	24th Oct. ..	16	Goomsur Maliahs.	
	3	14th Nov. ..	20th Dec. ..	37	Bodogodo, Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi Hills.	
	4	1896. 10th Jan. ..	1896. 14th Jan. ..	5	Goomsur Maliahs.	
	5	25th ,, ..	31st Mar. ..	67	Goomsur and Chinnakimedi Maliahs with the Agent and again Chinnakimedi Maliahs.	
			Total ..	256		

No. III.—Statement of rainfall recorded in 1895-96 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Parlákimedi taluk—	..	..	..	..	
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Udayagiri	58·9	59·23	73·08	There is no raingauge in this division.
Special do. do.	Balliguda	59·04	61·30	82·38	
	Udayagiri in Ramagiri taluk.	60·65	60·29	71·45	

No. IV.—Statement showing births and deaths during the year 1895-96 and the preceding year.

Name of taluk or division.	Population according to the census of February 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	1894-95. Males.	Females.	Total.	1895-96. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udayagiri taluk	31,991	30,639	62,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balliguda do.	57,049	50,283	1,07,332	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri do.	32,736	31,354	64,090	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi Maliahs ..	26,605	25,721	52,326	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surada do.	3,472	3,475	6,947	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sompeta do.	2,979	2,754	5,733	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,54,832	1,44,226	2,99,058	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Births and deaths are not registered in the Agency tracts.

No. V.—Statement of Criminal Justice for the Ganjám Agency for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Trials or enquiries. Cases. Appeals. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor's Court ..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	17	69	..	86	2	80	82	4	41	172	..	213	112	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	2	15	..	17	2	13	15	2	68	95	..	100	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	1	33	..	34	2	31	33	1	5	167	..	174	32	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Udayagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	2	72	..	74	2	68	70	4	7	180	..	180	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	60	..	60	2	56	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. General Deputy Magistrate's Court Gumsúr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Surada Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	7	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	21	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	22	256	12	290	10	267	277	13	55	703	15	773	232	23	..	..	43	1	1	6	1	7	..	2	7	9	9	..
Total of 1894-95 ..	5	264	10	279	14	243	257	22	46	658	20	724	248	33	1	1	55	1	1	7	1	7	..	2	9	9	9	..

No. VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice of the Ganjám Agency for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Original Suits. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Governor's Agent's Court ..	1	3	..	4	..	3	3	1
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	2	3	..	5	3	..	3	2
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	6	10	..	16	14	..	14	2
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court.	4	10	2	16	16	..	16	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court	1	56	..	57	44	2	46	11
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	14	46	..	60	60	..	60	..
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court.	1	10	..	11	11	..	11	..
10. Surada District Munsif's Court.	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	29	142	2	173	152	5	157	16
Total of 1894-95 ..	28	130	7	165	130	6	136	29

Name of Court.	Appeal Suits. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Governor's Agent's Court ..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sompeta District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court.	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Surada District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1895-96 ..	1	4	..	5	5	..	5	..
Total of 1894-95 ..	..	4	1	5	4	..	4	1

No. VII.—Statement showing the work of Agency hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1895–96.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated in 1895–96.	
				In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's division, Udayagiri (Ramagiri) hospital.	Provincial ..	The Police hospital is held in a common thatched building containing three rooms. The right one used as a surgery, the left one as a store room, the middle one as ward for Police in-patients. A new building is under construction for stores and surgery. The old rooms for the same purposes are to be enlarged as one ward for four additional beds for Police in-patients. A cook room, a dead-house and a latrine are also attached to the hospital. The building is fenced by bamboo tatties.	Police hospital 1st July 1879.	31	178
		There is a Civil Hospital also situated in the Police Hospital compound, containing two rooms for the reception of four male and four female civil in-patients.	Civil Hospital on 1st January 1889.	67	2,454
Udayagiri (Goomsur) hospital.	Do. ..	Pucca, thatched, contains four rooms.	Opened on 18th November 1888.	70	4,790
Balliguda hospital	Police ..	Pucca tiled building with two large wards and two side rooms facing the south.	Unknown ..	98	429

No. VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency tracts of Ganjám for the year 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First class vaccinators.		Second-class vaccinators.		Probationers.		Total cost of vaccination establishment including travelling allowance contingencies, &c.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	319 4 0
Senior Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	200 4 0
Special Assistant Agent's division.	1	60	1	6	1 1	18 20	1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10	1 1	7 8 0 7 8 0	2,310 8 2
Total of 1895–96 ..	1	60	1	6	3	58	5	52	2	15 0 0	2,830 0 2
Total of 1894–95 ..	1	60	1	6	3	56	4	40	2	15 0 0	2,612 9 4

Name of taluk or division.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	1,422	1,355	95·29	76·23	0 3 9
Senior Assistant Agent's division	948	917	96·63	68·28	0 3 6
Special Assistant Agent's division	7,504	6,996	93·23	86·33	0 5 3
Total of 1895–96 ..	9,874	9,268	93·86	76·95	0 4 11
Total of 1894–95 ..	7,192	6,580	91·49	92·45	0 6 4

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools. Lower Secondary Schools.			Rs. A P,													Rs. A. P.		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Gumma	2	2	480 0 0	48	7	55	37	7	44	..	..	1	1	37	30	156 0 0	..	
	Upper Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Serango	1	2	360 0 0	46	14	60	36	2	38	1	..	1	1	38	18	99 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Rayagada	1	2	240 0 0	50	1	51	29	..	29	4	..	1	1	26	21	116 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Narayanapur	1	2	168 0 0	56	4	60	31	2	33	1	..	1	1	15	10	40 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Jerango	1	1	96 0 0	21	5	26	12	6	18	..	..	1	1	17	6	23 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Ojjagadau	1	1	96 0 0	28	..	28	21	..	21	..	..	1	1	20	11	30 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Gyba	..	1	96 0 0	30	..	30	18	..	18	1	..	1	1	26	13	50 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Gandahatti	1	1	96 0 0	25	6	31	17	4	21	..	..	1	1	34	26	179 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Namanagaram	1	1	96 0 0	30	10	40	28	2	30	..	..	..	1	15	8	44 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Lavanyakota	1	1	96 0 0	50	..	50	37	..	37	6	..	1	1	41	30	138 0 0	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Udayagiri (Ramagiri) ..	2	2	167 4 1	39	..	39	35	..	35	1	..	1	1	36	25	113 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Ramagiri	2	2	135 9 6	50	..	50	38	..	38	..	..	1	1	41	28	110 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendragiri	2	2	130 3 5	28	..	28	22	..	22	..	..	1	1	28	17	73 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Onagha	1	1	88 0 0	35	1	36	29	1	30	34	1	1	..	34	20	97 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chellagodo	1	1	88 0 0	26	..	26	19	..	19	20	..	1	..	15	12	76 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendiput	1	1	96 11 11	24	..	24	19	..	19	..	..	1	1	23	16	104 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Odaba	1	1	88 0 0	25	3	28	19	3	22	..	..	1	1	21	14	72 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Bakingia	2	2	80 14 5	28	..	28	23	..	23	2	..	2	..	14	3	63 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Beharagum	1	1	87 12 0	18	3	21	14	2	16	9	..	3	..	13	7	53 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Bollapothero	2	2	175 8 0	25	..	25	15	..	15	10	..	3	..	13	7	43 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Brahmanapad	2	2	175 12 0	28	..	28	22	..	22	9	..	3	1	19	8	49 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Deegi	2	2	141 2 8	25	..	25	23	..	23	14	..	2	..	13	13	173 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Donga	2	2	137 12 0	21	..	21	16	..	16	18	..	3	..	9	2	29 14 8	..	
Do. do.	Gultingia	1	2	167 6 5	29	..	29	19	..	19	2	..	3	1	21	17	86 3 4	..	
do.	Kavalagam	2	2	174 6 3	27	3	30	23	2	25	..	..	3	..	23	9	96 13 4	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools—cont. Upper Primary Schools—*cont.*			Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.		
Special Assistant Agent's division—*cont.*	Koinjure	3	3	195 0 4	35	5	40	20	4	24	1	..	3	..	18	10	85 2 0	..	
Do. do.	Linepadu	3	4	363 0 0	82	..	82	56	..	56	39	..	3	1	52	29	257 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Luzaramundi	2	2	143 0 0	26	..	26	20	..	20	10	..	3	..	21	3	95 13 4	..	
Do. do.	Urchangi	1	1	87 12 0	14	5	19	12	3	15	14	5	3	..	11	7	32 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Possara	2	2	174 9 2	42	..	42	32	..	32	1	..	2	1	22	12	75 6 8	..	
Do. do.	Raikolla	2	2	144 1 1	27	..	27	22	..	22	26	..	2	..	17	10	14 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sankarakhole	2	2	143 0 0	27	1	28	22	1	23	3	..	3	..	15	9	74 10 0	..	
Do. do.	Sisiballi	2	2	86 10 8	35	..	35	24	..	24	21	..	3	..	22	13	141 4 0	..	
Do. do.	Tentuligodo	2	2	143 0 0	29	..	29	26	..	26	..	..	3	1	19	15	137 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Tekkabulli	2	2	176 0 0	40	..	40	33	..	33	5	..	3	1	25	13	169 14 0	..	
Do. do.	Udayagiri	2	2	209 0 0	48	2	50	36	1	37	4	..	3	1	41	20	131 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Balligudu	2	2	176 0 0	36	..	36	30	..	30	5	..	2	1	35	18	88 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Burakhomma	1	1	88 0 0	19	3	22	17	3	20	..	..	2	..	17	8	72 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Budagudu	2	2	141 5 4	27	..	27	25	..	25	..	..	2	1	21	12	83 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chachidi	1	1	88 0 0	23	..	23	18	..	18	..	..	2	..	16	7	89 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Dharmapur	1	1	113 10 11	13	3	16	10	2	12	..	..	2	1	10	4	57 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Kirikutti	1	1	88 0 0	17	..	17	14	..	14	1	..	2	..	8	2	23 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kuditili	2	2	143 0 0	22	..	22	18	..	18	..	..	2	..	15	10	115 4 8	..	
Do. do.	Littigudu	1	1	88 0 0	14	..	14	13	..	13	..	..	2	..	13	11	75 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Mahasingi	2	2	143 0 0	23	..	23	19	..	19	3	..	2	..	14	10	91 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Pussangia	2	2	135 15 6	12	..	12	9	..	9	..	..	2	..	12	5	45 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Nangam	2	2	142 6 8	28	2	30	23	1	24	3	..	2	..	25	14	114 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sarangodo	3	3	274 0 10	53	3	56	44	2	46	..	..	2	..	44	30	145 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Sirtigudu	1	1	88 0 0	16	3	19	10	2	12	..	..	2	..	15	7	47 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Satumagiri	2	2	143 0 0	29	..	29	24	..	24	..	..	2	..	22	14	61 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Tumribund	1	1	88 0 0	24	..	24	21	..	21	..	..	2	1	15	5	45 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Upperkhole	..	..	63 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kalingia	..	..	112 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-results Schools—cont.			RS. A. P.															
	Lower Primary Schools.																RS. A. P.		
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Paburiya	2	2	64 0 0	66	..	66	49	..	49	27	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Rottingia	1	1	88 0 0	25	..	25	10	..	10	24	..	2	..	13	4	3 8 0	..	
	Result System Schools aided by Government.																		
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Talasingi	..	1	..	12	..	12	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	8	4	40 0 0	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Mahendrogodo	..	1	..	31	..	31	18	..	18	..	..	1	..	26	15	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Chelligodo	..	1	..	35	..	35	21	..	21	..	..	1*	1	24	14	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Pottuliponka Govindupur	..	1	..	27	3	30	31	2	33	9	..	1	..	30	20	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Toborosingi	..	1	..	37	..	37	24	..	24	35	..	1	..	30	16	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kogiripotha	..	1	..	30	..	30	24	..	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Gasilbadi	..	1	..	12	..	12	10	..	10	12	..	1	..	..	..	15 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Kattingia	..	1	..	18	2	20	14	1	15	18	2	1	..	..	..	36 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Salima	..	1	..	15	..	15	9	..	9	15	..	1	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kutrugam	..	1	..	14	3	17	10	2	12	14	3	1	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Gudugam	..	1	..	24	7	31	20	5	25	..	..	3	..	16	4	19 0 0	..	
	Result System Schools unaided by Government.																		
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	Burazango	..	1	..	10	..	10	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Koipuram	..	1	..	23	5	28	21	5	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Mamidipalli	..	1	..	12	2	14	11	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Result System schools unaided by Government—cont. Lower Primary Schools—*cont.*			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.		
Principal Assistant Agent's division—*cont.*	Jagannadhapuram ..	..	1	..	28	..	28	18	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Khetadu	..	1	..	11	..	11	7	..	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Torolosingi	..	1	..	26	..	26	20	..	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Jammadola	..	1	..	26	..	26	26	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Namalapur	..	1	..	23	..	23	20	..	20	23	..	1	..	23	18	50 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Birikota	..	1	..	35	5	40	26	3	29	..	..	1	..	35	24	75 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Mohana	..	1	..	48	4	52	48	5	52	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Kesyara	..	1	..	17	..	17	17	..	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Kalamai	..	1	..	23	..	23	19	..	19	10	..	1	..	23	14	40 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Godors 1	1	..	25	..	25	23	..	23	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..		
Do. do.	Porimolo 1	1	..	40	..	40	22	..	22	..	..	1	..	26	17	60 0 0	..		
Do. do.	Lingagodo	1	..	36	..	36	25	..	25	1	..	2	..	21	11	..	..		
Do. do.	Bastigam 1	3	..	49	..	49	30	..	30	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. do.	Mirikot	1	..	14	..	14	9	..	9	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. do.	Gonduguthu	1	..	12	..	12	8	..	8	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. do.	Gummingia	1	..	26	..	26	18	..	18	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. do.	Gasilbudi (uriya) ..	1	..	19	..	19	15	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Grand Total ..	87	123	7,891 6 7	2,422	115	2,537	1,837	73	1,910	622	11	138	29	1,430	830	5,186 3 4	..	
	Total of 1894-95 ..	94	113	8,501-7-1	2,214	142	2,356	1,644	111	1,755	526	23	135	29	1,553	851	3,831 0 0	..	

NOTE.—Two hundred and seventy Khond boys and 5 Khond girls, 172 Pano boys and 5 Pano girls, 27 Sourah boys and 1 Huddi boy, are reading in the schools. The details of the remainder are not given.

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Alteration to the dispensary at Ramagiri-Udayagiri	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
Principal do. do. ..	Rest shed at Ojjagadu	215 0 0	282 0 0	..	293 10 4	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 (constructing school at Namansgaiam).	215 0 0	215 0 0	..	215 0 0	
	Total ..	830 0 0	897 0 0	..	908 10 4	
	(*b*) *Communications.*					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Road from Mahendratanaya river at Burajangi to Rayagada (earthwork, gravelling and masonry).	1,500 0 0	..	..	..	1,500 savings.
	Constructing a bridge on the 6th mile of Burajangi-Rayagada road.	..	465 0 0	..	465 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	..	273 0 0	..	273 0 0	
	Total ..	1,500 0 0	738 0 0	..	738 0 0	1,500
	Total, New Works ..	2,330 0 0	1,635 0 0	..	1,646 10 4	1,500
	II.—Repairs.					
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Special Assistant Agent's Bungalow at Russellkonda	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
	Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and cutchery building at Balliguda.	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(*a*) *Buildings*—cont.					
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Repairs costing less than Rs. 250	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	..	2,345 0 0	225 savings.
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Do. do.	536 0 0	548 0 0	..	536 5 8	
	Total ..	3,706 0 0	3,718 0 0	..	3,481 5 8	225 savings.
	(*b*) *Communications.*					
pecial Assistant Agent's division ..	Main military road 133 miles; 97 miles at Rs. 19 and odd each and 36 miles at Rs. 25 a mile.	4,240 0 0	4,240 0 0	..	4,240 0 0	
	Chelligodo-Jagadapalli road 14 miles at Rs. 80 a mile ..	1,148 0 0	1,148 0 0	..	1,148 0 0	
	Nuagado-Keradango road 4 miles at Rs. 100 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Udayagiri-Porimolo road 8 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Kalipano road 51 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	..	3,550 0 0	Rs. 250 savings.
	Sarangodo road 38 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	2,170 0 0	2,170 0 0	..	2,170 0 0	
	Kotghur road 37 miles at Rs. 20 a mile	1,380 0 0	1,380 0 0	..	1,380 0 0	
	Mohangiri road 16 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	1,180 0 0	1,180 0 0	..	1,180 0 0	
	Linepadu road 10 miles at Rs. 30 a mile	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Chokapad road 16 miles at Rs 25 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Boud road 18 miles at Rs. 125 a mile	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	..	1,035 0 0	Rs. 765 savings.
	Taptapani ghât road 8 miles at Rs. 37-8-0 a mile	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Repairs costing less than Rs. 250	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	..	1,170 0 0	
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Kimedi-Kinchilingi road	1,570 0 0	..	..	..	Rs. 1,570 savings.
	Kimedi-Kinchilingi road 6 miles repaired at a cost of Rs. 162 per mile.	..	971 14 0	..	971 14 0	
	Constructing arches over the old work to the bridge on the 8th mile of the Kimedi-Kinchilingi road.	..	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	
	Burajangi-Rayagadu road 6 miles at Rs. 106 per mile ..	240 0 0	637 0 0	..	637 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	735 0 0	905 0 0	..	905 0 0	
	Sanitation	..	..	..	..	
	Supervision	..	603 2 0	..	603 2 0	
	Miscellaneous	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of preceding year for new work.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—REPAIRS—*cont.*					
	(*b*) *Communications*—cont.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
	Reserve	249 0 0	..	..	..	Rs. 249 savings.
	Amount kept as District Reserve to meet unforeseen changes in both divisions.	482 0 0	482 0 0	..	..	„ 482 „
	Total ..	21,964 0 0	22,647 0 0	..	21,150 0 0	Rs. 3,316 savings.
	Total, Repairs ..	25,670 0 0	26,365 0 0	..	24,631 5 8	Rs. 3,541 savings.
	Grand Total ..	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	..	26,278 0 0	* Rs. 5,041 savings.

Principal Assistant Agent's division

* This sum was utilized as follows :—

	RS. A. P.
1. Rest shed at Ojjagada	78 10 4
2. Construction of a bridge on the 6th mile of Buranjangi-Rayagada road	465 0 0
3. Works costing less than Rs. 250 under "new works—communications"	273 0 0
4. Repairs costing less than Rs. 250 under buildings	0 5 8
5. Kimedi-Kinchilingi road repairs	971 14 0
6. Constructing arches over the old work to the bridge on the 8th mile of Kemedi-Kinchilingi road	320 0 0
7. Borojango-Rayagada road 6 miles at Rs. 106 per mile	397 0 0
8. Works costing less than Rs. 250 under "repairs—communications."	170 0 0
9. Supervision	603 2 0
10. Miscellaneous	40 0 0
Total ..	3,319 0 0
Add amount lapsed to Government	1,722 0 0
Total ..	5,041 0 0

ABSTRACT.

	RS. A. P.
I. *New works*—	
(*a*) Buildings	908 10 4
(*b*) Communications	738 0 0
II. *Repairs*—	
(*a*) Buildings	3,481 5 8
(*b*) Communications	20,506 14 0
Sanitation	..
Supervision	603 2 0
Miscellaneous	40 0 0
Total ..	26,278 0 0

No. XI.—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1895-96—*Nil.*

No. XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency tracts of Ganjám for the year 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops. At the beginning of the year.	Number of shops. Newly opened during the year.	Number of shops. Total.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Collection. Arrear.	Collection. Current.	Remissions.	Balance. Arrear.	Balance. Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division, Parlákimedi taluk.	License..	..	150 0 0	5	..	5	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
	Auction..	..	294 7 2	2	..	2	..	294 7 2	..	275 7 2	..	..	19 0 0
	Farm ..	1. Gumma. 2. Rayagada. 3. Narayanapuram.	278 0 0	10	..	10	..	278 0 0	..	227 7 8	..	..	50 8 4
Specia lAssistant Agent's division, Balliguda taluk.	License..	..	390 0 0	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda talak	Auction..	..	530 0 0	1	..	1	..	530 0 0	..	530 0 0	..	..	..
Ramagiri Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda taluk	Do. ..	..	5,308 8 10	13	..	13	..	5,308 8 10	..	5,308 0 11	..	..	0 7 11
	Do. ..	..	1,952 6 5	33	8	41	5 6 8	1,952 6 5	5 6 8	1,951 14 8	..	..	0 7 9
Total of 1895-96 ..			8,903 6 5	77	8	85	5 6 8	8,393 6 5	5 6 8	8,322 14 5	..	..	70 8 0
Total of 1894-95 ..			8,935 1 0	66	11	77	566 3 10	6,568 9 0	566 3 10	6,513 2 4	..	..	5 6 8

NOTE.—The demand of the five shops licensed in the Parlákimedi Maliahs and of the thirteen shops in Balliguda was not shown in column 9 of this statement as the fees of 17 of them were levied in 1894-95 being license fees and the fee of the remaining shop wa collected in the year under report which is the Rs. 30 shown against the 5 shops above referred to.

No. XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency tracts in Ganjám during 1895-96.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Consumption in pounds.		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fee.	1894-95.	1895-96.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOLAS.	TOLAS.		Rs.	
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	300	..	..	No opium was sold in the only shop sanctioned for the Parlákimedi mallahs during 1895-96 as it was not opened in that year.
Special Assistant Agent's division	..	2	..	1,928	3 tolas per rupee.	..	
Total ..	..	2	2,228	2,023	..	..	

No. XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Agency tracts in Ganjám during 1895-96.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses	118 1 2	2,055 10 0	2,173 11 2	..	1,948 12 11	1,948 12 11	118 1 2	..	106 13 1	106 13 1
3. Quit-rent on service inams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	118 1 2	2,055 10 0	2,173 11 2	..	1,948 12 11	1,948 12 11	118 1 2	..	106 13 1	106 13 1
II. Abkári including license fees ..	5 6 8	8,393 6 5	8,398 13 1	5 6 8	8,322 14 5	8,328 5 1	..	..	70 8 0	70 8 0
III. Village-cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. School, road and dak funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	687 1 6	687 1 6	..	687 1 6	687 1 6	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5 6 8	9,080 7 11	9,085 14 7	5 6 8	9,009 15 11	9,015 6 7	..	..	70 8 0	70 8 0
Grand Total ..	123 7 10	11,136 1 11	11,259 9 9	5 6 8	10,958 12 10	10,964 3 6	118 1 2	..	177 5 1	177 5 1

No. XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and the rewards granted during 1895-96.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.	
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		
Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	4	60	5	20	..	..	9	80	..	..
Senior do. ..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	1
Special do. ..	..	..	9	170	..	..	..	..	9	170	..	..
Balligudá	5	175	34	690	1	5	..	..	40	870	* 80	..
Udayagiri	2	70	14	194	..	..	..	..	16	264	5	24
Ramagiri	..	..	12	164	3	14	..	..	15	178	..	
Total of 1895-96 ..	8	280	73	1,278	9	39	..	..	90	1,597	85	25
Total of 1894-95 ..	5	160	78	1,512½	5	22½	..	..	88	1,695	57	36

* One death from snake-bite.

From P. S. P. RICE, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Báruva, 12th May 1896.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the hill tracts for 1895-96 with the prescribed statements.

2. As usual there is nothing of importance to record. I held charge of the office throughout the year. Towards the end of February I made a tour through Sabakota, Mahendragiri, Budarasingi and Tumba. This took me altogether eleven days. Saba and Budarasingi are declared non-Agency villages, but these camps form really part of the tour, as there are Agency villages within a stone's throw of both, and these are the only places at which it is possible to camp. I inspected several villages from both places.

3. *Elephants.*—As the Agent took my elephant I borrowed the Principal Assistant's. This arrangement might easily be made every year unless mine is available.

4. *Hill Chiefs.*—There is dispute between the Bissoyi of Tumba and the villagers of Saradapore and Tettigam. These were settled by Mr. Scott to be jeroyiti villages. The villagers declare that they are inam and refuse to grant the share. The Bissoyi has since filed a civil suit, but Mr. Scott's settlement was accepted and should be enforced in a more summary way. The Deputy Tahsildar will be told to see that the Bissoyi obtains his rights, otherwise I fear his influence will decline.

Boundary disputes.—There was a small dispute between the Budarasingi Patro and a village called Ondonda. As I knew nothing of it until after the tour was over, I could not visit Ondonda. The matter will be disposed of.

5. *Public Works.*—There are no public works in the division. It might be well to have a road from Tumba to Jarada and also a bungalow at the former place, but this I have not yet considered. Wood and labour are cheap and a rest-shed would not cost much.

6. *Abkári.*—I was again asked to open a shop at Tumba and again I refused for the same reasons as before.

7. *Education.*—There are no schools. I am thinking of opening schools at Saba and at Tumba.

8. *Vaccination.*—This was started only last year and was by no means an unsuccessful experiment; 949 cases were vaccinated or an average of 79·1 a month. This, I think, is good, when we take into consideration the facts that the villages are very small and are scattered and that the idea is new to the Sowrahs. Sowrahs, however, never give any trouble in this respect. I visited a good many villages and verified the work which seemed good. I also had some children vaccinated in my presence. The people came forward very readily. The Deputy Tahsildar of Sómpéta has proposed to re-adjust the range of this vaccinator and those of the Local Fund vaccinators which lie just at the foot of the hills. I shall deal with this separately. No doubt something of the sort is required. The lymph supplied was good.

The proposal made was to utilise the Agency vaccinators inside the Local Fund area, and I did not see my way to sanction this.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

9. *Wild animals.*—The statistics are still unreliable. A tiger killed a calf while I was at Tumba, and yet I received a *nil* report for the month. The tiger was subsequently killed.

10. *Medical aid.*—I do not think it would be a bad idea to establish a hospital at Budarasingi. At present the people have no medical aid. Sómpéta is a very long way off and so is Ichchhápuram. I have no hospital assistant to accompany me. Budarasingi, though not in the maliahs, is the centre most readily available from the Saba and Tumba muttas and from the Jalantra and Mandasá maliahs. The hospital assistant would also be useful for checking the vaccinator's work.

I do not think this is a very urgent need.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

11. Other subjects call for no remark.

12. *General.*—I spent four days on Mahendragiri and visited some Sowrah villages on its lower slopes. I had not seen this part of the country before and I was anxious to ascertain how far the proposal to make a small hill station there was practicable. I have mentioned Saba above in paragraph 7 deliberately. I think Saba should be considered Agency for administrative purposes. It is under a Bissoyi and most of the villages are in the mutta. It appears to me that the Agency rules are just as applicable here as in any other mutta similarly situated. I know no reason against it except the *obiter dictum* of Government in its orders of two years ago.

From L. T. HARRIS, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Russellkonda, 8th June 1896.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for the year 1895–96.

I have been in charge of the office throughout the year.

I made five tours during the year. On my first tour I left Russellkonda on April 3rd and went up the Kalingiyá ghât to Udayagiri. After a visit to Dakpala to inquire into the question of turning the Khonds out of the Dakpala valley, I went to Balligudá; *viâ* the Sarangada road from Balligudá I paid a visit to Pokiribund, whence I descended the new ghât to Mohangiri. After returning to Balligudá I went down the Military road to Daringabady, on the way staying at Budaguda, where Raghunatha Patro had just committed the crimes for which he is now confined in Russellkonda Jail. From Daringabadi I returned to Udayagiri *viâ* Deegi and Didrubady and came down to Russellkonda on the 7th June.

My second tour was in October and lasted eighteen days, and comprised a visit to Chokapad khandam; while I was here I visited Nakriekia and went to see the jungle where the Russellkonda sleeper contractor had been felling within our boundary. I found that there could be no doubt that the jungles were within our boundary and not in Daspala, and I think the contractor was probably well aware of the fact. I reported the matter fully to you.

My next tour, I left Russellkonda on the 10th November and went to the Pedda Kimedi maliahs, I ascended the ghâts by the Jorrow ghât, from Bodogoda to Govindupur. This is a mere jungle track, but the slope is a very easy one. At Chendragiri I inquired into boundary dispute between Chendragiri and Raipur Patros. Some seven villages of Chendragiri had been won over by Raipur to acknowledge him as their Patro. I decided the matter in favour of Chendragiri and the Raipur man has not so far appealed. In Pedda Kimedi maliahs I visited Udayagiri, Khojiripodu, Nuagodo, Porimolo and Ramagiri.

He has subsequently appealed. The Special Assistant Agent's order, however, appeared to me correct, and I refused to interfere. He can, of course, file a suit if he wishes.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

At Nuagodo the Patro stated a complaint about the boundary between his mutta and Serango in Pedda Kimedi hills; this is still pending.

I was chiefly occupied in these maliahs with inquiring into the amounts of the sists and mamuls paid by the chiefs to the Pedda Kimedi estate. I submitted to you a full report of the result of my inquiry; with one or two exceptions there were no changes since Mr. Thompson's settlement.

There had been complaints that the zemindar had raised the kists. In the few cases where this had been done, I directed that Mr. Thompson's settlement should be adhered to.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

The other matter that occupied my time was the Ramagiri disputes. I was in Ramagiri for over a week and I was fully occupied the whole time with these disputes. I reported to you and I have lately received orders; but I am afraid that the Naiks who promised to be obedient to the Patro for the future will not fulfil their promises. In fact I have only just heard from the Deputy Tahsildar that these very men have gone to Digupudi to pay their sist to the manager direct. If this turns out to be the case, I would recommend their immediate arrest and incarceration in Russellkonda Jail. After leaving Pedda Kimedi I went up the Military road to Bamangam. Here I saw the Tat Raja. I could not get from him any promise to get rid of the objectionable low country servants. He and Sunder Rai have made up their differences.

This has since been done.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

From Bamangam I went to Katingia. The chief was ill and unable to see me; he would not give his consent to assign any villages in payment of his debt to Bodogoda estate; it seems that the debt will never be paid. I am sorry to report that I have just now received a report of his death (on 25th April 1896).

From Katingia I went down the Mirkot ghât and returned to Russellkonda on December 22nd. My next tour, which began immediately after the Christmas holidays, did not last more than a few days, as I had to return to Russellkonda to meet Mr. O'Leary and go with him to Nediguda to commence the demarcation of the Agency boundary.

On the 26th January I left Russellkonda with Mr. O'Leary. I stayed in Chokapad khandam till you came up, after which I accompanied you on your Agency tour. After you had gone down, I went down to Neddiguda again to meet Mr. O'Leary, and to see about a certain diversion which had to be made from the boundary as laid down by Mr. Elphinstone at Dadiniá.

The maps Mr. Elphinstone worked with are very far from accurate; and consequently a few palpable errors have occurred in the boundary laid down by him. I authorised Mr. O'Leary to set these right in cutting his line, a record of divergences has been kept and will be reported to Government when the line is completed.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

After leaving Mr. O'Leary I did the Chokapad jamabandi and then went across *viâ* Udayagiri towards Kutia country; at the end of the year I was at Subornogiri. It will be seen I visited all parts of the division except the Kutia country during the year. I had intended to go there in March, but was unable. I have, however, since visited this part of my division, viz., in April last.

Elephants.—My two elephants have accompanied me on all my tours and have kept well. Kaliani too has been able to work all the year, except during my first tour when she was suffering from a corn. Motigaz is, I am afraid, quite past his work. I shall strongly recommend his being sold while there is a chance of his fetching anything and a new elephant being obtained. He is at present unfit for work.

The charges and receipts on account of elephants during the year, as compared with the year before, were—

	1895-96. Rs.	A.	P.	1894-95. Rs.	A.	P.
Charges	2,467	6	0	1,670	13	9
Receipts	133	8	0	80	8	0

Season.—The rainfall during the year was very abundant; the crops were good; ragi, which in Goomsur taluk, was a very bad crop this year, above ghât was very good. I don't think I have ever seen ragi with larger heads, the other crops too were good. The mango crop this year is a very fine one and would have been larger but for hail stones last March.

Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases disposed of in the year, as compared with the previous year, is—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Original	176	184
Appeals	1	6

The following shows the work in the Agency *Civil Courts* for the year compared with the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Original suits	133	124
Appeals		4

Medical aid.—I inspected all the three hospitals—that at Udayagiri three times, that at Balligudá twice, that at Ramagiri Udayagiri once. The District Surgeon also inspected those at Udayagiri and Balligudá. The hospitals seem to be growing more popular every year. There is a remarkable increase in the number of out-patients at Udayagiri; at Ramagiri Udayagiri there were no cots or other furniture in the civil in-hospital. Mr. Moore, when there a year before, had noticed this and had ordered that they should be obtained, but nothing had been done. Cots, mattresses, &c., have now been obtained. The Balligudá hospital does not seem to be much used by civil patients. I think if the medical officer encouraged people to come, the attendance would probably increase in the same way as at the other two.

I have had one change of hospital assistants during the year. Ravaniah Naidu, who came last November, is still with me and gave satisfaction.

Vaccination.—There is a very considerable increase in the number of successful cases performed by the vaccinators during the year. The Deputy Inspector attributes this increase entirely to his own careful supervision! I should be more inclined to attribute it to the increased efficiency of the vaccinators and more regular supply of lymph. I would recommend the entertainment of an additional vaccinator in Balligudá taluk. There are only three men in Balligudá taluk, the same number as in Udayagiri, which is a far smaller division and there is ample work for a new hand. Lukesing

The Special Assistant Agent will be asked to submit his recommendations in a separate communication.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

was Acting Deputy Inspector at the beginning of the year, but reverted to his post of first-class vaccinator in June on the return of Sanniah Naidu from suspension. Sanniah Naidu was working for the rest of the year; his touring has been satisfactory. He is, however, continually quarrelling with the Udayagiri vaccinators. He brought certain charges against Thammayya, the probationer, which I, on investigation, found, with one exception, to be baseless. Thammayya resigned his post in March.

When I visited Panigonda and that part I found that no vaccinator had been there for seven years. In Dharampur I found precisely the same state of affairs and again in Kotgur. During my tours I checked vaccinators and had the vaccinators accompanying me. I did not find any cases of false entry. The lymph supply has been better and more regular during the year under report, but the vaccinators never keep a sufficient supply with them. In several places where I had cases performed before me the supply of lymph gave out, or I could have had a much larger number performed. During the year the maximum number of cases was raised as follows:—

	From	To
1st class	80	100 cases.
2nd „	70	80 „
3rd „	40	50 „

In some parts of Udayagiri taluk, especially round Raikia, the Khonds will not be vaccinated at any price; but elsewhere they don't seem to have any objection to it, nor have the Sowrahs.

Education.—During the year the Kalingiyá school was transferred to Paburiya, as the attendance at Kalingiyá was only about five or six. Uperakhole school was closed, but the Director of Public Instruction ordered that the savings should be used for improving existing schools and that a new school should not be opened. The savings were the pay of a master on Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 contingencies. I, therefore, appointed two new assistants on Rs. 5—one at Sasiballi and one at Bakingia—and wrote requesting to have this sanctioned; but I have not yet received orders. I have also recommended the transfer of Kottingia school to Cheligodo in Pedda Kimedi maliahs and this has been sanctioned since the close of the year. It will also be necessary to transfer the school at Pussangia, as the attendance is very low there. At Kotgur there is no school and the Patro is anxious to have one there.

I inspected the schools at all the places where I halted. The superintendent of northern range is Peetambura Patnaik. He was shirking down in the plains from April the 1st, when I ordered him to go up to the hills. As the Russellkonda doctor would not give him a medical certificate, he put in his resignation to gain time, then he withdrew it and then again sent in his resignation, and then again withdrew it. I recommended that his withdrawal be not accepted, but the Director of Public Instruction allowed the withdrawal, and by that time it was the recess and so the superintendent was able to escape going up to the hills for the time. He has of late been doing better, but his inspection for the year was very small. Several schools he only inspected once before January.

The number of Khonds and Sowrah boys in the school is not large, and even where Khond boys are on the rolls, their attendance is very bad. The Sowrahs, I found rather better in this way; at Chelligodo, where now there will be a Government school, most of the boys were Sowrahs. In Godapur where there used to be a school I asked why there was none now. The Tat Raja said the people did not want one, but I understand that it is the Tat Raja himself who does not want one. I think there ought to be one there, and also at Panigonda, where the Patro seemed glad when I told him I would try and get one. I, therefore, recommend that two new schools be opened—one at Godupur and one at Panigonda.

I agree with Mr. Slocock; both are large and comparatively healthy villages.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

The Inspector has lately made a suggestion that a start should be made in the way of school fees by making Uriyas and Sundis pay fees, allowing Khonds, &c., free as now. I am reporting separately on this, but I must say I don't consider that it will be possible yet a while to levy fees, as it is hard enough to get boys to attend regularly—even the Uriya boys; and if fees are levied, the attendance will sink almost to nothing. In this opinion the Deputy Tahsildar supports me. There have been several result schools opened during the year. I have found that the schools in the southern range were better attended than those in the northern, and, as a rule, the results also were better.

I have dealt with this matter in my report.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Public Works.—The statement shows the sums allotted and expended on public works. As explained in last year's report some Rs. 4,500 in Balligudá taluk and Rs. 640 in Ramagiri had to be paid out of this year's allotment for work done in the previous year. Government subsequently sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 5,000 for this division; Rs. 4,490 was given to Balligudá taluk and Rs. 510 to Ramagiri. This accounts for the large increase in the amount allotted for public works this year. In Balligudá and Ramagiri the whole allotment has been spent; in Udayagiri all except Rs. 1,015 has been spent. This seems rather a large

amount but it is all savings, partly on the Boad road and partly on the Kalipano road, due to the Public Works department having taken charge of 8 miles of the former and 5 of the latter. I am sorry I did not notice there would be such a large saving in Udayagiri as I could have easily spent the money on digging drinking-water wells, which are badly needed in several places.

The allotment for the repairs of the bungalow at Russellkonda was fully utilised as it has had to be thatched, the heavy winds in the hot weather having blown off so much thatch that when the rains came the roof leaked badly. The office at Russellkonda needed no repairs during the year.

The usual repairs were carried out to the office and buildings at Balligudá, Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri A new building has been constructed for the civil in-patients' hospital at Ramagiri-Udayagiri. The rest shed at Parigodo fell in during the year and a new building has been constructed out of the ordinary allotment for repairs. The other rest sheds have all had the mamul repairs.

With regard to *roads*, I have been over all the roads in Balligudá and Udayagiri taluks. The roads in Udayagiri are in very fair condition, but those in Balligudá are not so well looked after, the people don't work quite so well as in Udayagiri; the system followed is for the various Patros and Molikos to repair the roads within their respective limits, money being advanced to them for the purpose; but in Udayagiri, there are maistries who superintend the work. In Balligudá, however, there are no maistries, and so the work is done as best suits the convenience of the Patros and Khonds. Two big bridges were washed away during the rains, one on the Military road and one on the Mohangiri road. It has been found possible to rebuild them out of the ordinary allotment.

In Ramagiri, the system is different, the work being carried out by paid coolies.

The roads in Ramagiri, I found on my visit there last November and December, had fallen into a very neglected state, most of the bridges were very rotten, and in the Military road in the part between Nuagodo and Parlákimedi boundary the road had disappeared, and there were not even traces of side drains. The present Sub-Magistrate seems inclined to bestir himself and to take some interest in public works. I have not been able to visit his division since the works were finished, but while I was there he was making good progress.

Since I came to the district the Sub-Magistrates at this place have nearly always been ill and two have died.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

He has since gone on leave owing to ill-health.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

While I was at Luhagudi I visited the hot-springs going down the new road, which is being made by the Department of Public Works. The work was then at a standstill and but little progress seemed to have been made.

A European supervisor was sent there recently by the Public Works Department, but he died almost immediately.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

This road is being made, I presume, with the object of enabling bandies to get from Berhampur to Ramagiri and Udayagiri; but before this will be possible, it will be necessary to build a bridge over the river at Mahendrogodo. I was thinking of trying to put up a wooden bridge over this river, but I understand from the people that the floods in the river are so violent and so high that no wooden bridge would stand. This river never dries up and even in the hot weather runs some three feet deep, while in the floods it is impassible. The Mahasingi bridge works are progressing as you saw when on your tour; the boiler which was then at Kalingia has, I hear, now reached Mahasingi. Just after it reached Udayagiri, three murders took place. The Khonds all say they were killed as pujah to the Bombahandi (Bombay pot) as they call the boiler. I have been unable to visit the Mohangiri ghât since last April, but it is quite finished now, I believe. I have not heard of any bandy traffic from the Central Provinces so far while the other traffic still prefers the old ghât.

The murders were the outcome apparently of disputes as to who was to pull the "Bombay Pot" and get the liberal cooly hire offered. The Police made a mess of all the cases and no convictions were obtained.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

You will be aware of the state of the Kalingia ghât as you went down it yourself. There is a Public Works Department overseer up there now engaged in cutting the new track. Pothina Moliko * refused to supply him with coolies, because he thought the overseer really wanted to cut a forest line and not a road.

* This man was also somewhat obstructive in the matters of cutting the Agency boundary. When he is sober, however, he generally is obedient.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Abkári.—During the year the auction system was extended to the whole of Balligudá taluk, but in most of the shops no bid higher than the old license fee was obtained.

In Ramagiri some Sourahs complained that the police had been preventing them from distilling liquor for their own consumption. In a case of extortion brought against a constable by one Sourah, I discharged the constable. The shops were sold this time for the fifteen months—January to March 1897.

Opium.—The Goomsur opium-renter has been very irregular in sending opium up to the weekly markets at Udayagiri and Tickabally. I have reported him several times. I believe the opium-seller only came up about ten times during the year. I have recommended the opening of a separate shop at Udayagiri and have recommended a man who should be allowed to sell it; a fixed fee may be charged for the license. This will be a great convenience to those who buy opium who generally cannot afford to buy more than a small quantity at a time, and who therefore have to go without it when the opium-seller does not come.

The recommendations were received too late to make alterations during the current lease.
I will address the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) on the subject later on.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Wild animals.—There has been a large increase in the number of persons killed by tigers. The Belgar man-eater is responsible for thirty-one of these deaths and the Daringabadi man-eater for thirty-eight; besides this, a tiger, which almost certainly the Daringabadi one, went down the Pondakhol in the rains and killed some half a dozen people in Suradá division.

Hill Chiefs.—The Simanbadi Patro died during the year, and I have recommended Esworo Patro as his successor; this was approved by you. The Chellagodo Patro died during the year. He had been ex-communicated from his caste as a cow-killer, because when there was cattle disease in his village and cattle were dying he gave them some medicine, and after that two of them happened to die. I made a recommendation to you about filling up his post which you have approved. No complaints were made during the year against the Tat Rajah; but Mr. Bartley tells me his Khonds do not care anything about him and he has no influence with them.

The Tat Raja has now given up signing himself Maharaja and contents himself with the title of Zemindar, which, of course, he is not. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about the Budaguda murders, as the facts are well known to you. I was at Budaguda in March, and every thing was reported quiet.

I directed Mr. Slocock to return all communications so signed.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Police.—The Inspector, Balligudá division, was prosecuted before me for extortion, but I discharged him, as the case seemed to me to be false. One constable of Ramagiri-Udayagiri was accused by a Sourah of extorting Rs. 5 by threatening to charge him with an abkári offence, but was discharged by me.

You are well aware of the conduct of the Budaguda police in the Budaguda murders. Besides that in a murder case of Ramagiri station, which I enquired into, I had to animadvert on the conduct of the police and again in the Udayagiri murders which took place in March, and one of which I committed to your sessions. When I was in Odaba, the Patro complained that the Odaba police demanded rice at too cheap a rate, it appeared that this complaint was due to some delay in paying for the rice. Last March, the Station-house Officer of Shuvarnogiri was in Kuttingia when some drunken Panos, who had a festival on, came and demanded a present from him; as they were dancing round him, he got frightened and ran away and reported to Bamangam Station-house Officer who reported the case as one of dacoity.

I examined all the three offices and Sub-Treasuries: Udayagiri three times, Balligudá twice, Ramagiri once. I found no irregularities in any of them.

The Maliah post has been working very irregularly, I hear, both between Balligudá and Ramagiri and between Balligudá and Belghur. It is very difficult to get runners on these lines. Between Aska and Ramagiri, it is working regularly and well, and the Deputy Tahsildar has not had any complaint to make. The markets at Udayagiri and Tickabally were well attended. The market sheds have been put into good order. I have had applications for new house sites from merchants who wish to establish shops in Udayagiri. I asked the Deputy Tahsildar to start a market in Chelligodo; he tells me that there is quite a flourishing market there now every Wednesday attended by about 1,000 people. I hope to put up some market sheds there this year.

There has been no change of Sub-Magistrates this year. Mr. Sanjivi Naidu was on leave for one month in May and Mr. Bartley had charge. While Mr. Bartley had three months' leave from July to October when Mr. Sanjivi Naidu had charge of his office.

This conclusion is being forced on me too.
I intend going into the subject on my next tour which will be in this taluk, and seeing what station should be chosen for Head-quarters of Deputy Tahsildars.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

Mr. Gourachendra Patro has been working satisfactorily at Ramagiri. But he too has suffered from the climate of Ramagiri-Udayagiri. It will, I am sure, be found necessary sooner or later to move the head-quarters to some other place.

The above report was drafted by Mr. Slocock before his departure on privilege leave, and it has remained for me only to insert the statistical information.

The despatch of this report has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of statement No. VIII from the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Ganjám Hill Tracts, who has up to the present taken no notice of the reminders sent from this office.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Chicacole, 14th June 1896.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for 1895–96 together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Changes in the Administration Staff.*—Mr. Partridge was Principal Assistant Agent for the first four months of the year. I succeeded him at the beginning of August and was in charge up to within a few days of the end of March.

3. *Touring.*—I was on tour for the usual period of thirty days, viz., from 21st January to 19th February, both days inclusive. All the forts, as the head-quarters of the Bissoyis are called, were visited. Details of my marches and halts are given in statement No. II, so as to allow of the tour being marked in the map to be submitted from your office to Government. The tour was of an uneventful character.

4. *Elephants.*—The elephant, Lucknow, attached to this office continued to be in good health. The expenditure on account of the animal incurred in this division was Rs. 444–9–11 against Rs. 683–14–9 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to the substitution as food of paddy for rice. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9 against Rs. 5–8–0 in 1894–95. I believe that the Senior Assistant Agent, who had the use of the elephant for a short time towards the end of February, may have spent something towards her feeding charges and I am asking him to report the amount to you direct.

5. *State of the season.*—The rainfall is reported to have been abundant. No means of gauging it exist in these tracts. Crops, both dry and wet, were excellent.

6. *Vital Statistics.*—No information is available either in this office or in that of the Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—Particulars are furnished in statement No. V. Of the four cases disposed of by the Principal Assistant Agent as additional Sessions Judge, two were received by transfer from your court. The number of cases received by direct committal was two as in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases filed before the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate and an improvement in the disposal of work.

8. *Police.*—The conduct of the police was satisfactory. The Bissoyis assured me that the constables never cause any trouble to them or the Sourahs.

9. *Public peace.*—There was no disturbance or rumour of disturbance.

10. *Civil Justice.*—Particulars are furnished in statement No. VI. Three original suits were instituted in the Principal Assistant Agent's Court against two in 1894–95. There were five suits for disposal, of which three were disposed of, the previous year's figures being four and two respectively. There were no appeals for disposal. The number of suits instituted in the Parlákimedi Agency Munsif's court rose from six to ten. There were sixteen suits for disposal, of which fourteen were diposed of against thirteen, of which seven were disposed of last year. There was thus a considerable improvement in the outturn of work.

11. *Medical aid.*—There are no hospitals or dispensaries in these tracts. One hundred and ninety-one sick persons were treated during my tour by the hospital assistant attached to my camp. Quinine in packets was given to the Bissoyis for distribution amongst their people, and what was distributed last year is said to have been much appreciated.

12. *Public health.*—The state of the public health was generally good. Cholera, however, was introduced into Gandahatti in February last by a party of pilgrims belonging to the Bissoyis' family that had recently returned from Puri. There were six deaths, but the disease did not spread.

13. *Vaccination.*—The Deputy Inspector reports that the vaccinator employed in these tracts performed 1,422 operations, of which 1,355 were successful against 1,163 operations, 1,085 of which were successful in 1894–95. The 1,422 operations performed during the year under report include 336 cases vaccinated in the course of my tour. The Deputy Inspector claims to have verified 76·9 per cent. of the operations performed against 66·3 per cent. in the previous year. At Serangho and its hamlets I checked a number of cases with satisfactory results.

14. *Education.*—The usual particulars are given in statement No. IX. The number of schools working on the salary result system rose from nine to ten owing to the conversion of the result school at Lavanyakota into a salary-result school about the beginning of the year. The number of schools working on the purely result system rose from five to six. The salary-result school at Gumma had a vernacular lower secondary class, and the rest of the schools were of the primary standards. The total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 480 boys and 54 girls against 415 boys and 39 girls on the corresponding date in 1895. There were 27 Sourah children under instruction against 30 in the previous year. The grants earned ranged from

Rs. 23 by the Jerangi school to Rs. 179-8-0 by the Gandahatti school. I examined all the salary-result schools except that at Narayanapuram and would class them as follows:—

Gaiba	Results fair.
Gandahatti	
Gumma	
Jerangi	
Lavanyakota	Pretty fair.
Rayagada	
Namanagaram	Poor.
Ojjaigadu	
Serango	

None did really well or very badly. All the schools were examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chicacole range. I do not see any particular necessity for altering the rates of pay in any of the schools, as suggested by Mr Partridge. The orders of Government sanctioning the conversion of the Koipuram result school into one on the salary-result system were not received in time to be given effect to before the close of the year.

15. *Public Works.*—Full details will be found in statement No. X. The Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar reports that the whole of the allotment for the year, viz., Rs. 5,260 was spent by the end of March. The chief works executed were the construction of a rest-house at Ojjaigadu and a school building at Namanagaram, the construction of a portion of the road between Burajangi and Rayagada, and the execution of some special repairs on the road between Uppaladu and Kinchilingi. These works were in a good state of progress during the time of my tour, and I trust that they were well carried out. The jungle paths that I passed over were in sufficiently good repair, but I was not at all satisfied with the condition of the rest-houses, many of which were dirty and badly repaired. The rest-house at Gumma constructed in 1894-95 I found to be inconvenient and ill-built. I doubt whether the Deputy Tahsildar has been exercising proper supervision over the overseer.

The Deputy Tahsildar's touring in the Maliahs was unsatisfactory. His health was not good.
(Intld) C. J. W.

16. *Sanitation.*—No works were undertaken for the improvement of sanitation.

17. *Abkári.*—The demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head is shown in statement No. XII. These tracts continued to be divided into two portions for abkári purposes, the one above ghauts where the old Act III of 1864 is still in force and the other consisting of 122 villages below ghauts to which Act I of 1886 has been extended. In the former there were seven stills, which were separately sold by auction in December and fetched altogether Rs. 831 for the fifteen months covering the period from 1st January 1896 to 31st March 1897. Rs. 321 had been realised for the calendar year 1895 by the sale of the stills at Gumma and Serango and the leasing of the other five stills at fixed fees of Rs. 30 each. For the villages to which Act I of 1886 applies there were three farms, viz., the Gumma, Narayanapuram and Rayagadu farms and these were sold by auction in March for 1896-97 for Rs. 60, Rs. 105 and Rs. 89 respectively against Rs. 40, Rs. 106 and Rs. 132, the prices obtained for the year under report. Ten cases were charged under Act I of 1886 against 35 in the previous year. There were no cases under Act III of 1864.

The decrease seems to show that the inhabitants are taking to the licit liquor.
(Intld.) C. J. W.

18. *Opium.*—The shop sanctioned for Serango was not opened as there was no demand for opium in these tracts.

19. *Forest.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,069-5-6 and the charges to Rs. 958-8-0. The preventive establishment was the same as in the previous year. Thirty-eight cases of theft of wood were charged before the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate and most of them ended in conviction.

20. *Boundary disputes.*—There were none for settlement during the tour.

21. *Hill chiefs.*—There were no changes amongst the Bissoyis. All behaved well on the whole. Suryanarayana Bissoyi of Gumma takes much interest in education and Public Works, and is always ready to assist the Deputy Tahsildar in any way he can. I believe that he is extremely just in his dealings with the Sourahs. The disputes between the Jerangi Bissoyi and his paiks, which were settled by me, were reported on in this office, Dis. No. 376 of 1896, dated 26th February.

22. *Sourahs and their relations with the Bissoyis.*—I found the Sourahs generally speaking contented and flourishing. There were no complaints of any importance. Every opportunity was taken of summoning the village headmen to my camp and explaining to them in the presence of the Bissoyis the demands enforceable against them. There were very few cases in which the Bissoyis were demanding more than their legal dues.

23. *Deputy Tahsildar.*—M.R.Ry. B. Lakshmikantam Pantulu was in charge of the office from 1st April to 17th June and M.R.Ry. U. V. Gopalrao Pantulu, the permanent incumbent,

for the rest of the year. The latter has good experience of these tracts, but owing to ill-health he has not of late been able to give the work the attention that itr equires; he has lately proceeded on sick leave. The Deputy Tahsildar was on tour for nearly ten days.

Order—No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896.

In the Agency tracts of Ganjám, as in the Gódávari and Vizagapatam agencies, the year 1895-96 was uneventful. The health of the people and the season were good, and there were no disturbances. The touring done by the Agent and his Assistants, particularly the Special Assistant, was, under the circumstances, satisfactory.

2. The work performed by the Civil and Criminal courts calls for no remarks.

3. The attendance of both in and out patients at the several hospitals, particularly at the institution at Goomsur-Udayagiri, increased. The Agent should confer with the Inspector-General of Police upon the question of throwing open the Balliguda hospital to the general public. The decision as to the establishment of a hospital at Baminigam, referred to in paragraph 12 of the Agent's letter, is awaiting the disposal of certain questions affecting the re-organisation of the Medical department.

Vaccination made considerable progress, especially in the division under the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Slocock, whose interest in the matter is noted with approval. The number of operations and the percentage of these which was successful increased, and the cost per successful case in consequence declined. The proportion of the cases which were verified, however, fell off. No explanation of this has been offered.

4. Particulars regarding the number of pupils reported to have attended the agency schools in the last five years appear in the appended statement.

Year.	Boys.	Aboriginal races.	Girls.	Total.
1891-92	1,873	414	99	1,972
1892-93	2,133	622	120	2,253
1893-94	2,427	873	206	2,633
1894-95	2,214	526	142	2,356
1895-96	2,422	622	115	2,537

Some slight advance on the figures of the preceding year is exhibited, but there is evidently much room for further improvement. The Government trusts that the scheme of scholarships for Savaras and Khonds sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, will operate to increase the small number of the boys of these races who are at present under instruction. The number of inspections conducted by agency and educational officers remained almost unchanged, but it is observed that as many as twenty-three schools were not examined for grants, and the cause of this is not explained. As regards the experiment of charging fees for Uriya children attending the Agency schools, referred to in paragraph 20 of the Agent's report, the Government considers that the time for such a step has not yet arrived. The sum which would result would be a mere trifle and there can be little if any doubt that charging fees would be a very unpopular measure and that the attendance of pupils, which is already poor enough, would in consequence materially decline. The proposal must therefore be abandoned.

5. Rupees 1,722, out of a total Public Works grant of Rs. 28,000, lapsed to Government—the greater portion of it owing to a misunderstanding and not through any want of energy on the part of the Agency officers. Neither the Agent's letter nor the map submitted with it give a clear idea of the actual present condition of the various roads in the Agency. The Agent will be requested to submit to Government a map with the roads coloured according as they are (1) metalled, (2) practicable for carts, and (3) impracticable for carts. The present allotment appears to suffice only for ordinary and monsoon repairs and to leave little or no margin for the construction

of new roads. It seems doubtful, however, whether many parts of the Agency are worth opening up. The Agent should also report shortly upon these points.

Paragraph 24 of the Agent's letter will be considered in the Public Works Department.

6. The sale of the elephant Motigaz is sanctioned. From G.O., No. 1340, Judicial, dated 19th August 1896, the Agent will observe that it has been arranged that in future elephants for the agencies shall be supplied by the Forest department. It is, however, improbable that that department has as yet any trained animals ready for sale, and if, after enquiry, the Agent finds that this is so, he should advertise for the two elephants he requires.

7. The Agent's nominations of the patros mentioned in paragraph 35 of his report are approved.

8. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to paragraph 42 of the report. The conduct of the Police during the year appears to have been the reverse of satisfactory.

9. The Agent should report on the removal of the head-quarters of the Ramagiri-Udayagiri Deputy Tahsildar referred to in his marginal note at the end of the Special Assistant Agent's letter.

10. Paragraphs 25—27 and 29 of the Agent's report will be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Erd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.