

Syed Yusuf Ali, Esqr., H.C.S.,
 Secretary, Extension of Legislative Council Committee,
 H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions,
 Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Sir,

In pursuance of the Government Notification dated 17th Aban 1346 Fasli i.e. 22nd September 1937, inviting representations from the public, we, the members of the Standing Committee of the Maharashtra Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan), beg to submit the following suggestions for kind consideration.

It is in the fitness of things that when the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam is embarking on the momentous issue of joining Federation, it should take into confidence the subjects of the State by establishing responsible Government in the State, controlled by public opinion so that the State might not lag behind sister provinces in British India, and that the representatives of the State should truly represent the interests of the State, which can obviously be best achieved by evolving institutions of a parliamentary character, in the State itself. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that expansion of Legislature must not be antiquated and halting in its nature, but the belated step taken in this direction must take into account the current of events in the whole of British India and the world and the Committee are of opinion that it would not be doing justice to the cause if the future Legislature is conceived in the spirit of the medieval Ages. In order that the representatives of Hyderabad should play their honourable part in the Councils of Federated India, it is essential that the administration of the State is made responsible to the subjects of the State, in a large measure, so that Hyderabad - the Premier State in India - should set an example to sister States in this respect. Federation is bound to come and it would not be statesmanlike to isolate the Dominions from the rest of India, provided of course the in-

of H. E. H. the Nizam are safe-guarded.

The people of Marathwada are second to none in their loyalty to their Ruler, but the time has come when the Government of the State should not be mixed up with the religion of the Ruler as wisely declared by H. E. H. the Nizam in the Firman relating to Gurudwara affair. Just as the Asaf Jahi Dynasty has long before accepted the principle of a constitutional monarch, so also the spirit of toleration and treating all religions alike has been wisely accepted in principle, and there are various occasions when it has been re-affirmed. But, unfortunately, whether it is the question of recruitment to the Services, or of Legislation for keeping public peace or of industrialisation or economic or educational development, there have been attempts at advancing the interests of one class of subjects. This impression has been gaining ground and it has been confirmed and ratified by the recent propaganda of proselytisation which is being vigorously carried on, in a favourable and sympathetic atmosphere in the midst of officials who mostly belong to one community, instead of attempting to hold the scales even between subjects of different religions. Such an attempt at exploitation under any guise cannot be conducive to the solidarity of the State, and the Committee are afraid that it will have reactions of a far reaching character unless the conception of a ruling class and that of the ruled or of the exploiters and the exploited, is rooted out. This can be only effectively done, in the interest of the State not by preaching non-communalism or by making a show of impartiality but by acting impartially and creating confidence in the subjects by following a statesmanlike policy whereby all sections of the subjects will have proportionate share in the educational, economic and political advancement of the State as recommended by His Excellency Lord Irwin regarding education, and thus making them feel that they are being treated alike. Inasmuch as His Excellency Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur has condemned

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on several occasions the communal angle of vision, the Committee beg humbly to endorse the principle and only pray that when we are embarking on a new era of progress, this narrow and suicidal angle of vision would not be resorted to while framing the future constitution. The Committee will be failing in their duty if they do not give vent, at this critical juncture, to the wide-spread need felt of reviewing and revising the policy so far followed in different fields of Government activities so as to ensure progress of the State on sound lines and thus make the State a living force in the new order of things in India, not as relics of medieval India but as self-governing unit, like provinces, under the benign guidance of the Ruler. The Committee are emphatically of the opinion that the representation granted to Hyderabad in the Federal Legislature should not be divided into communal groups but that the public should be adequately represented therein, and preferably for the present, half the number of the State representatives might be nominated from among the elected members of the local Legislature.

2. The Committee are firmly of the opinion that the present declaration about Political Reforms should have made it clear that the goal was the establishment of full responsible Government and they suggest the enactment should make this point clear. Besides, inasmuch as the local Legislature has been practically in the same condition for the last 40 years, it is essential that the future Legislature is conceived in the light of the Governments prevailing in the neighbouring Presidencies. Moreover, keeping in mind the experience of British India, it is desirable that the mistakes or necessary evils of British India should be avoided, while drafting the new Constitution and that the new constitution should be conceived from a truly National and Democratic point of view and not in terms of communalism. Just as the problem of India can best be solved by looking at the problem from a strictly

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democratic point of view as Indians first, so also the problem of Hyderabad ought to be viewed in its proper perspective, so that all-round progress of Hyderabad might be achieved not for the benefit of one class or community but for the benefit of all classes of the subjects. Any attempt to shape it in terms of religious values will not only fan existing communalism, but retard progress of the State as a whole. The Committee, therefore, believe that a genuine attempt should be made to solve the problem in a spirit of liberalism and nationalism, and with that end in view it is desirable that the declaration of fundamental rights should synchronise with the coming into being of the New Era, in the annals of the State under the benign guidance of the August Asafjahi Dynasty.

3. The Committee are of opinion that the fundamental rights of citizens should relate to the following points:-

(I) All Laws in force in the State should be passed by the Legislature alone.

(II) Freedom of speech and association and liberty of the Press should be adequately safe-guarded.

(III) Equal opportunities should be actually given to all subjects, irrespective of religion, caste or creed, in holding offices of power or honour in the services of the State.

(IV) The State should not give any preference to one religion over another and the freedom of conscience and religious practices should be fully assured.

(V) Individual liberty of person and property should not be encroached upon except in accordance with Law of the land.

(VI) All citizens should have equal civic status in the eye of Law.

(VII) Habeas Corpus.

(VIII) All citizens shall have equal right of access to and use of, public roads, public wells and all other places of public resort.

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(IX) Cancellation of such of the existing Standing Orders or Rules, in force, as run counter to the fundamental rights mentioned above.

4. In order that the Legislature should be truly representative of public opinion and that the public opinion might have effective control over the Executive, with speedy disposal of business, it is essential that in the light of modern political thought, the future Legislature should be unicameral with a clear majority of elected members. Considering the extent and population of the State, the House should consist of not less than 150 members, out of which 37 should be nominated, for the present, by the Government, not more than half of them being officials. The Committee are of the opinion that the constitution should be revised by the end of 10 years and the desirability of retaining the element of nomination should be considered at that time. The Committee are firmly of opinion that vested interests like the landed aristocracy and capitalists should not be over-represented. The Committee further feel that the territorial distribution of seats should be based on the following lines:-

- (1) Urban. (2) Rural.

The Urban areas should be further divided into the City of Hyderabad and the three Suba towns, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulburga, and they should be given special representation as shown in the Schedule annexed hereto. The rest of the towns with over 2,000 population each should form the Urban area and the villages and towns with a population of less than 2,000 each should form the Rural area. Inasmuch as the bulk of the revenue comes from the rural areas, it is desirable that rural Hyderabad is adequately represented in the future Legislature, so that Urban quarrels of class-war and communalism are eschewed and the tax-payer is given an effective hand in the administration of the State. But, the Committee beg to point out that to give effect to this principl

it will be the primary duty of the State to make primary education compulsory in the rural areas immediately. The experience of British India in connection with the Indianisation of services and educational expansion ought not to be lost upon us and any attempt to repeat the stock arguments of efficiency or want of funds will not satisfy the public at large in this respect. The following special constituencies might be represented as shown below:-

1. Sarf-i-Khas. 1 seat nomination
2. Jagirdars and Samasthans and Inamdars:
 - (a) Above 25,000 annual income ... 5
 - Below 25,000 but above 1,000. .. 5
 - (b) Chamber of Commerce and Committee Sahukaran. 2
 - (c) Rural, Agricultural Societies with their Banks. 4
 - (d) Labour Unions. 2

(Nomination to be resorted to, unless there come into being registered 25 such Unions).

GENERAL CONSTITUENCY.

(a) Urban. (b) Rural.

- (a) Urban - (I) City of Hyderabad. ... 6 seats.
 Aurangabad. ... 2 "
 Warangal. ... 2 "
 Gulbarga. ... 2 "

(II) Towns over 2,000 population. 16 seats.

(b) Rural - 3 seats for rural area in each District, and 18 seats to be equitably allotted to such District or Districts which have got very large electorate.

Thus it will be clear that the House should consist of 150 members, with 37 nominated seats, out of which 7 shall necessarily belong to such of the communities or interests which have not been duly represented, by election. It will be found that landed aristocracy has been given 11 seats, and it is obvious that as more advanced class of men, financially, educationally and socially, they will play an important part in

other fields also. Then as regards Commerce and Industries and Banking, 6 seats have been allotted to them and special attention has been paid to rural finance. The Urban population has been divided into two groups for the sake of convenience, so that each group might have more or less similar set of circumstances while dealing with franchise. Inasmuch as Graduates will come in as leaders of men, it was not found desirable to give them any special representation. The Committee are of opinion that special constituency should be an exception and not the rule and with that end in view, very few special interests have been provided for. Experience of British India is a proof positive of the evil effects of classification of the subjects, according to their faiths or communities. Such a method is not merely undemocratic, but it creates a separatist tendency leading to disruption and disunity.

MINORITY PROBLEM. . There is good deal of confusion and misrepresentation, regarding the question of minorities. The trend of events in British India will show that the minority problem has been made a major problem, which apparently baffles solution. But, a glance at the minorities guarantees Treaty which has been signed by 20 Nations of the World including India, as member of the League of Nations and looked upon as a Public Law of Europe and of the World will show that a minority which need be provided for, needs certain requisites and the methods of protection also have been evolved. But, it must be borne in mind that if India is to be one Nation and in its own way Hyderabad is to be a political and administrative unit, then it cannot be on the vivi-section of the subjects on the religious basis but it must be on the democratic basis. The Committee are of opinion that unless the minority bears a proportion of 20 to 25 % to the total population as provided for by the League of Nations and that unless it differs from the rest of the people by race, religion and language, it cannot claim special protection. The League of Nations has also refused to recognise political or

social or economic minorities. Applying these tests to the so-called minorities in the State, it will be found that there is not a single minority which need be provided for. But in view of the large population of the Harijans in the State, and the comparative general backward condition of that community, the Committee feel it desirable to provide temporarily for reservation of seats to the extent of 5 seats, which are to be guaranteed to that community in the following manner. If in any rural constituency any Harijan contests election, he shall be preferred to the caste-Hindu candidate, provided the Harijan candidate polls minimum number of votes fixed by the general rules of election. If there be more than one such candidates in any one constituency, he who polls highest number of votes will be entitled to this protection. Provided always that this concession is not availed of by more than 5 candidates polling highest number of votes among Harijan candidates. The Committee stands for equal opportunities for all and it has already recommended the declaration of fundamental rights of the subjects, and this declaration safe-guards the essential characteristics, if any, of the so-called minorities. Exploitation by the majority of the minority or vice versa is equally indefensible; but the creation of artificial or interested groupings are not conducive to the all-round progress of the State. The Scheme of compulsory education coupled with real village uplift will set the house of the Agriculturists, Harijans and villagers in general in order and the Harijans will not be benefitted by the creation of a separate group so as to whittle down the majority of Hindus in the State. Effective Rural representation can be achieved by insisting on residential qualifications after 10 years. A glance at the figures of literacy and representation in Government service will show that Muslims at any rate have no case for special treatment as a minority, and it would simply be indefensible to give them either reservation or weightage. The question of Harijans is more economic than political, and if more attention is given to make the life of the villager happy, Harijans would also be better off, provided compulsory primary education is resorted to as suggested. The Committee strongly object to the creation of any political minority on the basis of the alleged claim of being the Ruling class as it is the negation of democracy, and association of the people with the Government will then be merely a farce in the present state of circumstances.

F R A N C H I S E: As regards Franchise, the Committee are of opinion that the Franchise for the City of Hyderabad and the three Suba towns, should be higher than that prescribed for the Urban areas and that the Franchise for the rural areas should be much lower so as to prepare the way to adult Franchise. With that

With that end in view the Committee are of opinion that about 15 % of the total population should be enfranchised and besides property qualification some educational qualification also should be set up to qualify as a voter, as an alternative. In this connection, house-rent will be a useful guide in the Cities and Land Revenue or Lagan should be the criterion to qualify for the vote in the rural areas. In the absence of adequate data to make up the enfranchisement of 15 % of the population, the Committee are not in a position to lay down definite property qualifications for voters either in the Urban or in the Rural areas. The Committee feel it necessary however to state that besides property qualification, Graduates in the Presidency towns and Matriculates in the Urban area and those who have completed the primary course in the rural areas, should be declared to be qualified for the vote, irrespective of the property qualification. Of course such of the Agriculturists who stay in the Urban area will be naturally benefitted by the right to vote as house-holders or tenants and as such some of the Agriculturists in the towns will be already enfranchised. But, it is desirable that the rural standard of qualification for the vote should be applied to the Agriculturists in the towns and they should be allowed to vote in the Urban constituency only.

As regards women, the Committee feel that there should be no distinction made in this respect on account of sex. The age limit of a voter should be 21 and for the candidate it should be 30. The Committee believe that usual disqualifications of lunacy, insolvency and conviction for criminal offences, etc., should be provided for. Government servants should not be permitted to contest elections. Inasmuch as Jagir ryots are being included in each District, and the population of the Districts is not equal, the Committee have felt it necessary to make provision for 18 seats so as to allot some more seats to such of the Districts which have got large number of voters, to remove obvious injustice. The

Committee feel it necessary to state, however, that it is not possible to have mathematically equal groups and therefore it has proposed 3 seats for rural areas in each District.

SCOPE AND POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE: The Committee are emphatically of opinion that a mere house of criticism cannot meet the situation and the Executive must be made responsible to the Legislature and this can be achieved by making the budget votable by the House. Secondly, in order to create a sense of responsibility in the members of the House, and to give opportunities to non-officials to study the intricacies of the Executive, it is desirable that 1/3 members of the Executive Council should be nominated from among the elected members, who enjoy the confidence of the House. Besides submitting bills, the members should have the right to move resolutions or to put in interpellations on matters of Policy of any Department of the State, and acts of public servants so that the will of the people might exercise effective control on the day-to-day administration. The Committee feel that Advisory Committee subordinate to the Legislature might be appointed to represent adequately all sections of the House to facilitate the work of the House, but the Committee do not feel it desirable to recommend appointment of Statutory Committees which are not directly responsible to the Legislature. The Committee believe, however, that the only limitation on the power of the House should be the Privy Purse, foreign relations of the Government, questions pertaining to the members of the Royal family and matters sub-judice. The Committee humbly beg to point out that it is not the steel frame nor the domination of the so-called service-minded class that will pacify public opinion and it is also necessary that the Standing Executive Orders should cease to be operative after a period of 1 year from the coming into force of the New Constitution. The life of the House might be 5 years. The President of the Council should be nominated for the first 5 years, and he should be elected by the Council during the next

Schedule No. I -

Constitution of the Council.

Nominated	...	...	...	...	...	37 seats.
Special interests.	19 "
Urban Area (a) Big Cities	12 "
(b) Other Cities.	16 "
Rural area.	66 "

					Total	150
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-Schedule No. II.

Population of the State.

Hindus.	1,22,00,000
Muslims.	15,35,000
Christians.	1,51,000
Zorastrians.	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Animists.	..	...	...	...	...	5,45,000
Male Adults.	...	...	...	...	...	38,40,000
Female Adults.	...	...	...	...	...	35,49,000
Urban adults.	...	...	...	...	...	16,16,981
Literate adults.	..	...	...	...	...	3,84,377

N.B. Figures have been given in round numbers.

The Hyderabad Census defines those who are able to read and write a letter as literate.

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Schedule No. III.

(Figures of 1931 Census).

	Total Population.	Literate.	Per 1000.	Illiterate.
Hindus.	12,77,627	4,05,614	33.3	1,17,61,113.
Muslims.	15,34,666	1,58,859	103.5	13,75,807

INFORMATION BUREAU,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,
Hyderabad-Deccan,
4th December, 1937.

No.

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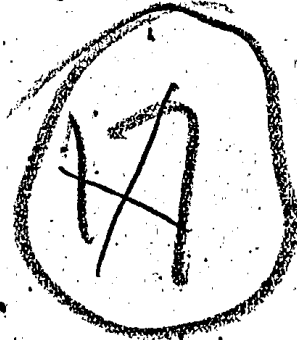
4th December, 1937.

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To

The Editor,Servant of IndiaPore.

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Dear Sir,

Kindly have the enclosed Extraordinary Gazette
regarding Federation published in the journals you
your esteemed
represent for the information of the public.
journal

Yours faithfully,

V225.N4

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A. Rahman

DIRECTOR.

24.

COMMUNIQUE.

Issued under Commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

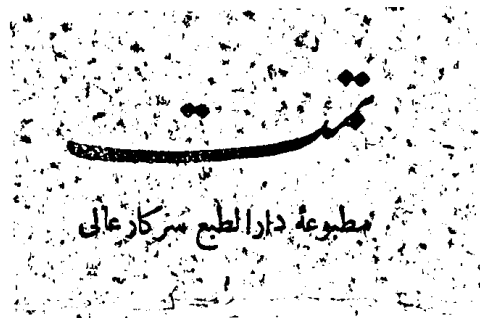
As the occasion of the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Viceroy is being misrepresented by certain sections to imply a decision in the near future regarding entry into Federation, His Exalted Highness' Government desire to recall the previous assurances given from time to time that such decision will be arrived at only after ascertaining the views of the public. Government have, from the commencement of discussions on Indian Constitutional Reforms, attempted to take the public into confidence as is evident from the fact that a detailed Communique was issued on the 28th March 1931 soon after the return of the State's Delegation from the First Round Table Conference. A further Communique was issued after the return of the Delegation from the Second Round Table Conference while, under the general authority of Government, the then Director of Information issued in 1935 a series of replies to two local newspapers dealing point by point, with certain criticisms raised. In one of these series, the Director was authorised to make the statement that His Exalted Highness' Government contemplated placing before the public, prior to any final decision regarding accession, a comprehensive Yellow Book which would be helpful to the public in forming a judgment. This statement, issued without any public demand to that effect, was confirmed later, on the 16th December 1936, before a deputation which waited on the Constitutional Affairs Committee. The reply given to the deputation by the President of the Constitutional Affairs Committee was issued with the sanction and authority of His Exalted Highness as a Communique on the 18th December 1936. Since then, the President of the Council, on the occasion of the function given in his honour by the citizens of Secunderabad, reiterated the assurance regarding ascertainment of public views prior to any decision on the subject of entry into Federation. The issue of the Yellow Book must necessarily depend on the progress of discussions which far from being anywhere near finality have not yet reached the stage of negotiations, so that publication at the present moment would not be desirable in the interests of the State. His Exalted Highness' Government desire that the public should bear the above facts in mind which make it clear beyond doubt that no decision regarding accession is intended to be arrived at until the issue of the promised Yellow Book and until public views on it have been carefully considered by His Exalted Highness and his Executive Council.

The above Communique is being issued with the full sanction and authority of His Exalted Highness.

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,

PRESIDENT,

Executive Council.



مطبعة دار الطبع من كار عالي

His Excellency Right Honourable

Dr. Sir Akbar Hyderi Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur,
Kt., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,

President, Executive Council,

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
Hyderabad Deccan.

Respected sir,

The members of the Standing Committee of the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad, beg to submit the following proposals, regarding recruitment in public services in the State, for kind and sympathetic consideration.

It was in the month of December 1931 that the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad, in public meeting assembled at Debideen Bag in the then Residency Bazaars, passed three resolutions one of which related to recruitment to Government Services. Thereafter, the Standing Committee submitted a printed memorandum in the month of November 1932, drawing the attention of the Government to the glaring paucity of Hindus in the Government Services, although it was the birth-right of every citizen - irrespective of caste or creed - to enjoy the privilege of serving the State. The Government of H.E.H. the Nizam were pleased to issue a communique from Dehli on 2-3-1932, accepting in general the accuracy of the figures, relating to the striking disparity in the representation of Hindus and Muslims in the State Services; but it was sought to be made out that the urban population which contains Muslims in larger number was service minded and with the result that Muslims naturally got lion's share in the services and that merit alone was the criterion for the selection of the candidates. It was also suggested there that Muslims being generally poor, Government service was the only opening for them. The Standing Committee met all arguments advanced in the Government communique. The Standing Committee, by issuing an economic pamphlet in April 1932, showed the comparative financial condition of both the communities in the State. The Committee waited for sufficient time to see if the grievances were redressed, but finding that there was no sympathetic response forth-coming they again drew the attention of the Government in July 1935 and showed that in the year 1295 Fasli (1885 A.D.) there were 4949 Hindus in Government Service as against 2882 Muslims and that the service-mindedness of Muslims, if any, was a recent growth. It was also pointed out that the question of services was not merely economical, but was one of power in the State being centralised in the hands of few, belonging to one community, which develops a false sense of superiority complex and gradually creates an equally false inferiority complex in the rest of the subjects, a situation which is highly unsound in principle from an administrative and political point of view. Attention of the Government was also drawn to the

demands of Muslims in British India and how they were adjusted by the Government of India Notification dated 7-7-1934 and what devices were adopted to reserve 25% of all the vacancies for 24 population of Muslims in British India. It was also shown that the inverse proportion of the Hindus (who formed 85% of the population) in the State Service, from the lowest to the highest rank, could not be explained away by superficial and specious arguments. This was followed by another representation on 18-12-1935 regarding recruitment to judicial service in view of the fact that judicial, police and revenue are the three important departments, which have directly to deal with and what affect the daily life of the subjects. Lastly it was in the month of April 1937, that a deputation, on behalf of the Standing Committee, waited on Your Excellency when in the course of the discussion it was tacitly admitted that there were instances of favouritism and partiality promoted by personal and private consideration. It was pointed out that merit alone was the test and that even a lower standard of efficiency was applied while selecting fewer Hindu candidates out of the few who offered themselves at the open competition of Hyderabad Civil Service. Your Excellency promised to consider the matter on its merits and advised the Hindus to be patient, and the Committee believe that the matter is perhaps being considered by the Political Reforms Committee as well as by the Committee of the departmental secretaries under the Chairmanship the Hon'ble the Finance Member.

2. The Standing Committee are humbly constrained to point out that during these eight years, the long standing grievance has not been remedied and even the moderate demand of guaranteeing 50% of the services to the Hindus has not been accepted, with the result that the Committee are forced to demand proportionate representation in the services, as the majority Community has been virtually reduced to a position worse than that of a minority, from every point of view, educationally, economically and politically. The Committee beg to point out that the astounding disparity in Services, high and low, cannot be easily explained away by resorting to the stock arguments of want of efficiency and gradual removal of the grievance. The Committee humbly beg to endorse the view often expressed by your Excellency condemning communalism but they beg to further point out that the root causes of this inequality must be removed.

3. The Committee will be failing in their duty if they do not accurately represent the sentiments entertained by the subjects. The Committee are of the opinion that somehow or other, the result of the policy adopted by the State during the last 30 years has been to create an impression in the minds of Muslims, that the

Hyderabad State is of the Muslims, by the Muslims and for the Muslims. On the other hand, the Hindus have come to realise that they are being treated as the suppressed people and that their language, culture, religion and their economic and political life are in danger. The Committee pray that both the impressions be removed soon by adopting a statesmanlike policy so as to reassure the subjects that the State prizes alike, in theory and practice, the co-operation of the subjects of whatever religion, and that it aims at the progress of the subjects as a whole; and in short, that this is a Government not for the welfare and uplift of one community alone. The Committee are fully aware of the History of Indianisation in Civil and Military Services in British India, and only pray that history will not repeat itself, so as to embitter feelings by the continuance of the unjustifiable discrimination. Arguments based on the so-called efficiency, urban population, educational progress, are transparent and they are perhaps the result of the misconceived policy which has given rise to the unhealthy impression in the body politic, comprising the two communities of the State. The Committee adopt the arguments of Sir Abdur Rahim a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in British India as contained in his dissenting note and those of Mr. Jinnah with regard to the Indianisation of the Military Services. The Committee, therefore, feel that there must be a change of the angle of the vision if the oft-repeated non-communal character of the State is a reality. The recent whirl-wind propaganda of proselytisation, carried on by a powerful Muslim organisation with its head quarters in the capital of Hyderabad, by all possible means, in a sympathetic atmosphere of Muslim officials and Government servants all over the State, specially in the Revenue and the Judicial and the Police Departments, has created a strong sense of suspicion and insecurity of life and property, in the mind of Hindus and the events of Hoopla tragedy, and other so-called communal recent disturbances are fresh in their minds. The Committee appeal to Your Excellency to remove the impression by adopting a mature and statesmanlike policy which will appeal alike to all sections of the subjects. In this connection the Committee beg to suggest that this can be best achieved by giving adequate representation to Hindus in Government services of all ranks, particularly the Judicial and Revenue and Police departments, so that the spread of communalism in the Police services might be checked and a sense of peace, tranquillity and security is created thereby in all sections of the subjects. Otherwise, the rules recently published regarding the conduct of the Government servants and the circulars of the heads of departments, like the recent circular by the Police Department, regarding the conduct of the Government servants will remain a dead letter and the departmental heads will not be accurately apprised of the true state of affairs from time to time.

4. The Committee feel it necessary to state that the problem of recruitment of Hindus in the Government service, is being more and more acute every day, in as much as the Government have now-a-days adopted a policy of State Capitalism and Monopoly. The Railway, the Bus service, the Electrification of towns, the Madras system in the Excise department which has displaced private enterprise and house-building schemes and other Industrial and Banking concerns might make the position of the Hindus intolerable, if the present policy of recruitment to services and Industrial patronage is to be continued in those fields and the Committee are afraid that in addition to unemployed educated Hindus, there will be a class of Hindu artisans, technicians, clerks and artists thrown out of employment and it will only strengthen the unhealthy feeling in the body politic. The Committee humbly pray, therefore, that effective measures be taken in good time, to ensure confidence in the subjects of all castes and creeds. The Committee desire to point out that the association of the people cannot be achieved by declaring a policy which looks sound on paper but by creating a feeling among those concerned that they are being treated alike; just as it is not enough to do justice but it is also necessary that the people feel that justice is being dealt justly.

5. The Committee deem it necessary, however, to state that the contribution of the Hindus either as administrators or warriors was also instrumental in consolidating the State and therefore religious discrimination did not characterise the policy of the State from time to time in the early stages, and the Hindus of the State have as much claim to call it their State as Muslims, under the benign guidance of the Asafjahi dynasty. As regards the figures of 1295 Fasli (1885 A.D.) mentioned above, it must also be borne in mind that Land Revenue was collected in early days mostly with the help of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes and the representation of Hindus in Government service was still larger then. When Revenue collection was entrusted to Government servants, Sir Salar Jung, the then Prime Minister, promised that the hereditary Revenue collectors - Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, would be employed in large measure but the promise held out has been unfortunately followed only in the breach. The Committee are, therefore, constrained to observe that the present disparity in Government service, from the Chaprasi to the highest rank, cannot be the result of individual idiosyncrasies of departmental heads, but the answer is to be found perhaps elsewhere. To cite a few instances where defective recruitment has nullified sound policy, the policy of imparting Primary Education through t h e

Local Vernacular remained and still remains, more or less, a dead letter as long as Muslim teachers were recruited in large numbers instead of recruiting Hindus whose mothertongue was the local Vernacular. Similarly the salutary principle of recording evidence in the Vernacular of the witness as embodied in the Civil Procedure Code, and recording confessions in the Criminal cases has remained a dead letter, as such persons have been appointed in the Judicial Department, who cannot write or correctly interpret the local Vernacular; the departmental test, whether for the teacher or Govt. officers is an unsuccessful and transparent device to remove the apparent injustice. If recruitment had been made on non-communal lines the deplorable state of affairs in this respect would not have arisen. Thus recruitment to public services based on considerations other than those of merit has resulted in nullifying the effect of a sound policy in the said departments. The Committee beg to point out that the sentiments of the bulk of the population were not represented in the secretariat where policy was evolved.

6. The Committee beg to state that the Hindu subjects should be given equal opportunities to serve the State and help in its defence by joining Military service also and therefore, the Committee strongly object to, and find no justification for, sending out recruiting parties to British India to enlist members of particular communities. The Committee re-affirm that Hindus in the State are not temperamentally incompetent or economically less anxious to join Government services Civil or Military, and even assuming that it so; the principle underlying the Government of India Circular of 1934, ought to be acted upon to do justice to the majority community in the State. When the State is embarking on a new era of progress it is desirable, nay essential, that the policy of Government is moulded in such a way that the subjects of the State, of every creed or religion derive benefit alike, so as to ensure the progress of the State on sound lines. Such a policy of re-assuring the majority must be followed by fixing a percentage in Government services, High and Low so that the community might be adequately represented in the public services. In the light of modern political thought, when the minorities, real or artificial, demand safeguards it is a pity that a majority community of 85% in the State, should be driven to the demand of fixing percentage in Government services, a situation which requires a careful handling and a statesmanlike and bold policy, so as to ensure progress of the State as a whole. The Committee, therefore, beg to suggest that one of the ways in which selection of the candidates could be impartially made is to appoint departmental committees with adequate representation of Hindus on them, instead of leaving the power of appointment in the hands of single

individuals, so that the enforcement of the percentage and general policy as suggested above could be successfully carried out in actual practice.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's
Most humble servants,

19th January 1938.

President,
Hyderabad Hindu subjects' Standing
Committee.

NIZAM GETTING LAND FOR A SONG.

Even a devil must be given its due. Similarly, the Nizam's Government must be given the credit for devising some wonderful canal regulations, so that they can get land for its sugar factory and for sale (to Mulkis or Muslims ?) without paying a pie to the farmers and petty land-lords. There is a story told of Henry the Seventh's Chief Minister, Cardinal Morton, that he used to ask the rich citizens for money for the King, because they could afford to give and to the poor citizens, because they were economical and hence could afford from their savings. This ingenious method (known in History as Morton's Fork) was made use of by Henry VII in 14th Century.

Sir Akbar Hydari's (Cardinal Morton of Nizam) Fork is much more stronger and certainly more effective, as you can see from the results, in Nizamabad District, where the poor farmers have parted with about 10,000 acres of land voluntarily (?) without getting a single pie for their land. What a miracle in 20th century, the reader may ask. My friend, the reader, you may be living in the 20th Century, but the Nizam's State is in the 14th century and hence this miracle.

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HYDR'S FORK :-

Suppose a farmer, Ramanna, in Nizam's State owns 50 acres of land, which he has been cultivating for centuries. Out of this 50 acres, he reserves some for grazing, some for dry cultivation and only a few acres under wet cultivation and either from a well or a tank. He has to manage these according to his needs and nature of the soil and pay to the Government the land revenue, say a rupee per acre. Considering the fertility of soils in Nizamabad District, the land revenue is excessive. However, after paying the dues, the farmer leads a hand to mouth living.

The Government have sunk crores (some say very extravagantly) in the Nizamsagar project and the Nizam is out to have his pound of flesh. The farmer is compulsarily asked to pay Rs. 15/- per acre, whether he wants to irrigate the lands or not, whether Ramanna sows Jowar or Bajari it does not matter to the Nizam State Ramanna must pay for his 50 acres, now Rs. 750/- instead of the set

- 2 -
instead of Rs. 50/- . Well, if he is unable to do so, it must be our Ramanna's fault (for being born in Nizam State ?) and hence should forfeit his claim for the land by giving " R A J I N A M A " . (some times he has to pay " DAKSHEA " for getting " RAJINAMA " accepted ?) Bravo, Sir Akbar Hydri, you beat Morton's hollow and deserve to be more famous than the cardinal. Well reader, don't you think Hydri's Fork (or his nose) is more pointed?

If our Ramanna had been born in British India & had his land situated on any of the canals, he would not have to give " RAJINAMA " for his land. He would have to pay just for that much acreage for which he wants water. If he sows Jowar, he has to pay only Rs. 4/- per acre. But in Nizam's State the rule is " TAKKE SER KHAJA, TAKKE SER RAJA " . The farmer must pay Rs. 15/- per acre and if he has no means to pay, the Nizam will say " ROTI NAHI MILA TO GHREE SHAKKAR KHANA " .

Who can say Nizam is wrong?

The canal rules frames are not only harsh but impracticable. If all the lands are brought under wet cultivation they will be spoiled in no time. Besides it requires ten times more capital than ^{that} it is required for dry cultivation, and more labour as well. The poor farmer has no capital and hence the only way left for him is to give " RAJINAMA " & the state gets the lands for nothing.

If such a rule had been made in British India, the Govt. would have promised the farmer to pay a minimum compensation for the land for which the farmer has to give, the so called " RAJINAMA " .

In many villages, the Govt. have declared more than 50% of the land to be brought under wet cultivation and in the Sugar Factory area practically, the whole village area is declared as wet lands, so that the Govt. can get the lands without paying for the same. The result has been very disastrous to the farmers, as can be seen in the neighbourhood of Rodhan.

One Mr. Jayak Allu (as engineer of Nizam's P. W. D.) has been able to buy 1200 acres of land by paying only Rs. 2/- per acre to the farmers, who had otherwise no way