

To

His Excellency Raja Rajayan Raja
 Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur,
 Yamin-us-Saltanat, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E.,
 President of the Executive Council,
 H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
 HYDERABAD DECCAN.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Members of the Standing Committee of the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad had submitted a Memorial to the Government of His Exalted Highness more than three years ago on 28th January 1932 in which the attention of your Excellency and the Honourable Members of the Executive Council was invited to the fact that the claims of the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad regarding their representation in the State Service had been ignored and that the strength of the Hindus in the State Service high or low was negligible in view of their population. Along with this Memorial a copy of the resolutions passed in the public meeting of the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad, on the 19th December 1931 was also submitted and the attention of the Government of His Exalted Highness was invited to the pamphlet under the name of representation of the Hindus in the State Service of Hyderabad in which the figures of all the gazetted officers in all the Departments of the State were given showing the strength of the Hindus, Mohamedans, Christians, and Parsis in the State Service. After the receipt of this Memorial the Government of His Exalted Highness was pleased to issue a communique through their Information Bureau and which was published in Hyderabad Bulletin dated 23rd February 1932 and in order to further clear up the position of the Govt: another communique was issued from New Delhi dated 2nd March 1932, which was also published in Hyderabad Bulletin dated 7th March 1932.

In these communiques the Government of His Exalted Highness was pleased to say "that His Exalted Highness prizes the loyalty of all its subjects and will not tolerate any racial discrimination either in public service or in any other direction." Several points had been urged by the Government in the said communiques, ~~one of them being that the Hindus were not anxious to join public service in the State.~~ The Standing Committee of the Hindu subjects had given a reply to all the points raised in the Government communiques and it was shown that the Hindus were more anxious to enter public service than Mohamedans provided they were given a chance. Similar Memorials were submitted to the Government of His Exalted Highness by the Hindu subjects from the districts in large numbers and the Hindus had been expecting that their (Hindus') position would ~~improve in the State Service.~~ The Government of His Exalted

Highness in their communique dated 2nd March 1932 had declared their policy, that the Board for the selection of the candidates for the Hyderabad Civil Service deliberately accepts, in the case of Hindus a lower standard than it insists on the Mohamedans in order to get a larger Hindu element in the State Civil Service than would otherwise be the case. We, the humble Memorialists, anxiously awaited the fruitful result of the policy of the Government in providing special facilities for the Hindus but although more than three years have elapsed no improvement of the Hindus in the State Service has been found. Not only this much but it has been found that the percentage of the Hindus in the State service high or low has probably dwindled down. We, the humble Memorialists, have therefore been compelled to approach your Excellency once again with a request that justice should be meted out to the Hindus and sufficient representation be given to them in the State Service.

In this connection we beg to draw the attention of your Excellency to the Notification of the Government of India dated 7th July 1934. In the said Notification the Government of India have fixed a definite proportion of the Mohamedans and other minor communities in the public service of British India. The Mohamedans in British India represent 24 percent of the total population and it has been decided that ~~25%~~ of all the vacancies should be reserved for them (the Mohamedans). Section III, Clause 7 of the said Resolution runs as follows:-

Section III. 7. (1) For the Indian Civil Service and Central subordinate services to which recruitment is made on an All-India basis, the following rules shall be observed:-

1. 25% of all vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment of Indians will be served for Muslims and 8.33% for the other minority communities.
2. When recruitment is made by open competition if Muslim or other minor communities obtain less than these percentages, those percentages will be secured to them by means of nominations.

If however Muslims obtain more than their reserved percentage in open competition no reduction will be made in the percentage reserved for other minorities; while if other minorities obtain more than their reserved percentage in open competition no reduction will be made in the percentage reserved for Muslims."

The policy of the British Government seems to be that all the communities major and minor should have share in the administration of the Government and when it was found that the Mohamedans and the other minority communities had not been

proportionately represented in the public service special rules had to be framed to give them their due share in the administration and when in open competition the necessary number of Mohamedans did not come out successful, Section III Clause 7 (2) provides that nominations should be made in order to take the fixed proportion. We the members of the standing Committee are not prepared to accept the position that the Hindu candidates are incapable or they cannot keep up their position in open competition and in order to prove the above statement we beg to invite the attention of His Exalted Highness' Government to the rank and success of the Hindu students in the Madras and Osmania University Examinations and the local pleaders' examination where free scope is given to competition. Taking for granted as alleged by Government in the said communiques that the Hindus cannot keep their own we would most humbly request that the same method should be adopted by the Government of His Exalted Highness of nominating the Hindu candidates as is done in British India in order to secure adequate representation of the Hindus in Government service high or low.

Regarding the selection of the candidates for the Hyderabad Civil Service and Tahsildars' posts we beg to submit that a very good knowledge of Urdu and English is deemed necessary by the Board but there seems to be no reason why knowledge of one of the three vernaculars of the State viz. Telugu, Marathi, and Kanerese is not found necessary. The officers in the districts have to deal with subjects and have to obtain first hand information about their condition which they cannot do without having good knowledge of the abovesaid vernaculars. Not being acquainted with the mother-tongue of the subjects these officers have to rely upon the official reports which are received from their subordinates and therefore they are not in a position to exactly know the grievances of the subjects.

We most respectfully but strongly urge that proficiency in one of the said vernaculars should be made a compulsory subject at the time of the selection examination.

It is at times alleged that the Hindus have no executive capacity and that they are not good administrators. This allegation is utterly false and Hindus have proved to be as good administrators in British India and the other Indian States as any other community in India. The Hindus in Hyderabad inherit the same culture as that of the Hindus in British India and therefore no special incapacity can be attributed to them (the Hindus) in the State,

so long ago as 1295 F. (1885 A.D.) were as follows:-

Department.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.
1. Secretariates.	37	164
2. Revenue.	2,306	347
3. Forest.	25	27
4. Abkari.	62	29
5. Customs.	1,300	58
6. Stamps.	12	5
7. Mint.	15	12
8. Post.	84	118
9. Account & Treasury.	141	58
10. Judicial.	234	376
11. Police.	479	1,435
12. Education.	114	117
13. Medical.	7	26
14. Press.	10	17
15. P.W.D.	110	55
16. Municipality.	10	35
17. Stables.	1	3
18. Translation.	2	..
T o t a l..	4,949	2,882.

These figures prove that in the last century the Hindus were considered to be fit executive officers and that they were well inclined towards taking Government service. The present economic condition of the Hindus has not in any way improved, on which account they should be unwilling to accept Government posts, nor is there any other reason why they should not accept Government service. Their present negligible strength in the Government service is not due to any indifference on their part or any incapacity in them but perhaps due to the fact that they do not get admission in the Government service.

It would be in the fitness of things if encouragement is given to the Hindus in the State Service in order to keep equilibrium in the State. From the Administrative point of view it is always desirable that all communities in the State should be given equal representation in the administration so that it should prove beneficial to all, and the danger of its being one sided should be avoided.

In order that any Government should be popular it must follow such a policy as would make every individual in the State feel that it is his own State and that he has a de-

consider that that community is a ruling class and looks down upon the other as the ruled and that the status of the two communities is considered different, nothing can be more injurious to the administration.

In fairness to the Hindus who have been loyal to the core to the Government of His Exalted Highness, the Government should also recognise its duty and obligations to them.

In view of the wise policy of the Government of His Exalted Highness which has been reiterated from time to time that all the subjects would be treated alike irrespective of their caste or creed and also in view of the policy adopted by the British Government to give equal opportunities to all subjects of being admitted in Government service by reserving their definite proportion, we most respectfully beg that Hindus should be given their due share according to their population in the State Service and that a cut and dry programme should be chalked out by Government in such a manner that the strength of the Hindus in the State Service high and low, civil, military and police should be at least equal to that of the Mohamedans during the next five years which can be achieved by filling all future vacancies by the appointment of the Hindus hereafter.

For which act of grace we shall ever pray in duty bound.

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

Hyderábád Deccan,
D/31st July 1935.