

Home (192/) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 277

DATED 24-2-1921

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educational rules.

Half fee concession memorials from Visi Brahmins -
recorded.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

His Excellency

The Right Honble Sir Freeman-Treman-Thomas

Baron Willingdon of Rallow

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Governor-in-Council

Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of

Rebuda

(Kishna District-)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy, the Industrial Revolution which forms the main cause for the fall of the handicrafts and the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well as the rise of the machine industry are the other causes. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take up modern industries and liberal professions. This is owing to lack of capital, technical knowledge and Public Education. The handicrafts are being mechanically replaced by the machine industry.

Language. Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that half fees scholarships for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technical institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir

Yours Servant

Encl. No. 644 A

10-2-21

The Visvabrahmi Kuloddharana Sangha

Bazwada

From 11/2

K. Suryaprakasab Rao

Secretary

To

The Secretary

Government of Madras

Fort. St George

Sir,

I beg to submit that your honour may be kind enough to place these memorials submitted to His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council, the three ministers and the Vice-President, Madras Legislative Council, before the Council earlier than 14/2 February 1921, as the Council meets on that day. For which, I shall feel highly thankful to your honour.

I beg to remain

Sir

Yours most Obedient Servant

K. Suryaprakasa Rao.

759/20



To

The Honble Dewan Bahadur P Ramaswamiengar
M.L.C

Minister, Department of Local
Self Government.
Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Bizwada.
(Kashia District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development department* newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Yours Honor's most Admiring Servant

Memorials submitted to

- Memorials submitted
- (1) H. E. the Governor, Fort St. George
 - (2) The Minister, Department of Education
 - (3) The Minister, Department of Local Self Government
 - (4) The Minister, Department of Development
 - (5) Mr. R. S. Muthukrishnan Acharian B.A. B.L. M.L.C.
(Vasabrahmin Representative) Trichy
 - (6) And some members of the Legislative Council of Madras
- M. S. S. S. S.

Memorialists

1. Kluge für Kasabian

[illegible]

To

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay

M. L. C.

Vice President

Legislative Council Madras

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins of Bezwade

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Honour most Obedient Servant

Memorials submitted to

- Memorials submitted:
- (1) H. E. The Governor, Fort St. George
 - (2) The Members, Department Education
 - (3) The Members, Department Local Self Government
 - (4) The Members, Department of Development
 - (5) Mr. R. S. Ponnappa, Advocate, A.D. B.A.B.L. M.C.
 - (6) And some members of the Legislative Council of Madras

Memorabilia
Chrysopraxis.

[illegible]

To
The Honble Dewan Bahadur H. V. Subbarayulu Reddy
M. A. M. L. C.

Minister, Department of Education

First George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Buzwada
(Kishna District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities; they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Honour's most obedient Servants

Memorials submitted to

- 1, His Excellency, the Governor, Fort St George
- 2, The Minister, Department of Education
- 3, The Minister, Department of Local Self Government
- 4, The Minister, Department of Development
- 5 MARY S. MUTHUMANIGAICHARI, B.A., B.L., M.L.C. of the Chingleput District (Vidya Brahmin representative)
- 6, And some members of the Legislative Council of Madras.

Memorialists

(1) Khuryafra Kasabeu

Maruti Press, Bezwada.

[illegible]

To

The Honble Rai Bahadur K Venkataramdy Naidu
B. A. B. L. P. L. C

Minster, Department of Development

Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of *Beswada*

(Kishna District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities: they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

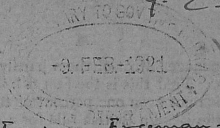
4

1940

7

2

ESN. CNO. 602 A
9-2-21



To

His Excellency
The Right Honble Sir. Freeman Freeman-
Thomas Baron Willington of Ralton
G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. B. E.
Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George

**The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of Kolluru.**

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and loyal

Servants and Subjects

There are in her

Wm Brewster

V. Parathasarathe

G. Mainblue Shanachay

Chenopodium albidum

Velagapala Chandrayya

[illegible]

25. C.N. 688A
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

14-2-21

Memo.No.

178-P

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, *Home (Education)*

Department, for favour of disposal.

Enclrs:



(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

Clwd

Private Secretary.

Madras Governor's Camp,

10-2-1921



To

His Excellency
The Right Hon'ble Sir Freeman Freeman Thomas
Baron Willingdon of Rotton
K.C.S.I. K.C. I.E.C.B.E.
Governor of Madras
Fort St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Brahmana Koduru.
(Chentur District)

Sir

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technicle institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient Servant,
and
Loyal Subjects.

(1) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(2) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(3) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(4) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(5) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(6) మొదటి సభ్యుల రాంబు వారిని.

(7) మొదటి సభ్యుల రాంబు వారిని.

(8) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(9) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(10) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(11) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(12) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(13) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(14) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(15) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(16) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(17) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(18) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(19) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(20) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(21) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(22) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(23) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(24) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(25) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

(26) కాశీపురికి వచ్చి అంబేద్కర్‌గారిని కలసుకొనుట.

To

His Excellency

The Right Honble Sir Freeman Freeman

Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Rattray

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Governor in Council

Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of

Angole

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the house hold due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technicle institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency most obedient and loyal

Servants and Subjects.

[illegible]

1 పుష్పకావళి
 2 పుష్పకావళి
 3 పుష్పకావళి
 4 పుష్పకావళి
 5 పుష్పకావళి
 6 పుష్పకావళి
 7 పుష్పకావళి
 8 పుష్పకావళి
 9 పుష్పకావళి
 10 పుష్పకావళి
 11 పుష్పకావళి
 12 పుష్పకావళి
 13 పుష్పకావళి
 14 పుష్పకావళి
 15 పుష్పకావళి
 16 పుష్పకావళి
 17 పుష్పకావళి
 18 పుష్పకావళి
 19 పుష్పకావళి
 20 పుష్పకావళి
 21 పుష్పకావళి
 22 పుష్పకావళి
 23 పుష్పకావళి
 24 పుష్పకావళి
 25 పుష్పకావళి
 26 పుష్పకావళి
 27 పుష్పకావళి
 28 పుష్పకావళి
 29 పుష్పకావళి
 30 పుష్పకావళి
 31 పుష్పకావళి
 32 పుష్పకావళి
 33 పుష్పకావళి
 34 పుష్పకావళి
 35 పుష్పకావళి
 36 పుష్పకావళి
 37 పుష్పకావళి
 38 పుష్పకావళి
 39 పుష్పకావళి
 40 పుష్పకావళి
 41 పుష్పకావళి
 42 పుష్పకావళి
 43 పుష్పకావళి
 44 పుష్పకావళి
 45 పుష్పకావళి
 46 పుష్పకావళి
 47 పుష్పకావళి
 48 పుష్పకావళి
 49 పుష్పకావళి
 50 పుష్పకావళి

To

His Excellency

The Right Honble Sir Freeman Freeman
Thomas Baron Willingdon Rattray
G.C.S.I. G.C.E. G.C.F.
Governor-in-Council
For Sir George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Babatla
(Guntur District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

Law (23/2/21)

20-9-21

Language. Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, inspite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency, *memorandum and list*
Servants and subjects

1. A. Kaga bhusavam

2. *మంజునాథ శర్మ*
3. *Kelpury Manavaacharyulu*
4. *వివేకానంద శర్మ*
5. *కె. వి. శర్మ*
6. *మంజునాథ శర్మ*
7. *పెంజులపాటి శర్మ*
8. *గుమ్మడి శర్మ*
9. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
10. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*

11. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
12. *మంజునాథ శర్మ*
13. *పెంజులపాటి శర్మ*
14. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
15. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
16. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
17. *గుమ్మడి శర్మ*
18. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
19. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
20. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
21. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
22. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
23. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
24. *నంజులపాటి శర్మ*
25. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
26. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
27. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
28. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
29. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
30. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
31. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
32. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
33. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
34. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
35. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
36. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
37. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
38. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
39. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
40. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
41. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
42. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
43. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
44. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
45. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
46. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
47. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
48. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
49. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*
50. *కంజులపాటి శర్మ*

C. 714 A
15-2-21
1 FEB 1921
MADRAS GOVT.

22
The Vijayawada Viswabrahmana
Kuleshwarana Sangham
Bhimavada

Dated 12th February 1921.

15 FEB 1921

From

K. Suryaprakasam,

Secretary

SECRETARY TO GOVT.
15 FEB 1921
MADRAS GOVT.
HOME DEPARTMENT

To

The Secretary,

Government of Madras,

Fort St. George.

Respected Sir,

I beg to submit the memorial
of the Viswabrahmanas of Pittapur, Godavari
District for placing them before the
Council. For which I shall be highly
thankful.

I beg to remain
Respected Sir

Your most obedient Servant

K. Suryaprakasam



To

The Honble Rai Bahadur K. Venkataratnam Naidu
B.A., B.L.M.L.C

Minister, Department of Development
Fort St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of *Petta pur*
Chodavay viduvel

Sir

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities: they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, inspite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technicle institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Obedient Most Obedient Servant.

భవ్యుని సూర్యుని కి

మంచి నాడవలసి జాలువానా

కొమార్తెను నవకయ్యి దీక్షి

గురూంకులై పుట్టి గొరూ

నామముగా నామముగా

నామము సూర్యుని నామము

నామము పులక నామము

నామము గురూంకులై పుట్టి

గొరూంకులై పుట్టి

భవ్యుని పాదములకు

భవ్యుని పాదములకు

25
To

His Excellency
The Right Hon^{ble} Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas
Baron Willingdon of Rotton
K.C.S.I. & C.I.E. & C.B.E.
Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of Pottapur
(Gowdars)

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins' may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient Servants

And
Loyal Subjects

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

Maruti Press, Bezvada, ವಿಶ್ವ-ವಿಖ್ಯಾತ ಭಾರತೀಯ

Ugo lu. Abraham

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

1 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 2 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 3 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 4 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 5 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 6 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 7 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 8 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 9 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 10 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 11 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ
 12 వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ వాడమిళ్ళ

Copy

14 FEB 1921
MADRAS GOVT.

15 FEB 1921

To
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A.V. Subbarayulu Reddy
 197. A. M. L. C.
 Minister, Department of Education
 Fort St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
 of Pithapur
 (Godavari)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the house hold due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards Education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

Language. Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that half fees scholarships for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technicle institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Obedient Most Obedient Servants

Maruti Press, Bezwada.

10 M. Brahman

1 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

2 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

3 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

4 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

5 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

6 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

7 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

8 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

9 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

10 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

11 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

12 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

13 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

14 వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ వాంఛనీయ

భవ్యుని మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

మొదటి మూలమున

To
The Right Hon. Dewan Bahadur A. V. Subbarayulu Reddy
M. A., M. L. C.
Minister, Department of Education
For. St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins of Ongole.

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your humblest most obedient servant

2^d of the 2^d of the
Cawood & Co. of the
Cawood & Co. of the

கனகசபை, 25 ஆகஸ்ட் 1955

सर्वप्रथम

20803 కృష్ణానది విశాఖ.
(continued)

[illegible]

రవం దవ్విశంకరమ్మవారి

Devo of Theodore

8. பண்டியாவிதிவழங்கு வலய
9. துருவாதிவழங்கு வலய

10 ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು

11

12th - 8th day of the month

17 March 1907

Давидъ Зембоу

I have no more

17-8 వారి రామయ్య వారి

1820

19 Steward & John

22. 03. 1937

21. *Antisthenes* *Stoa*

225
226

2 Н деошваго деошваго деошваго

25. *am. 27. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 8*

२६५०१०३०३०३

27 ఆదిత్య చంద్ర సుబ్బయ్య వారి

246 చాళువంకడ సుబ్బయ్యవారి

2. 9 వాలోకనమును ప్రవృత్తిని

అది పాపము. దినకల్పము చరణము

३। प्र ल व न च र व ल
०० १००० २० ४० ६०

३३ अष्टमसुदी शुद्ध पंचमी

34 గా ను గుండు ను 2 మెట్టి. ౨౫

3 4 నందు నాగభూషణుని పేరు వ్రాసినది
3 6 గానల పుక్కితంబున

37 2m 2500 ft 2500 ft

385. சயாஜி நாயுடு...

37 ಸಾತಾಳಾಳಿ ಪಾಠ್ಯಾ

11. 2007-2008

41 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050

To

The Honble Dewan Bahadur A. V. Subbarayudu Reddiar
M. A. M. L. C.

Minister Department of Education

Trove. St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of *Ponner*
(Gumbur District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, inspite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technische institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Honours most Obedient Servants,

1. Uthakkur parathiam
Ponner. P. O. Ponner. Guntur
Dist.

2. Uthakkur parathiam

3. Uthakkur parathiam

4. Uthakkur parathiam

5. Uthakkur parathiam

6. Uthakkur parathiam

7. Uthakkur parathiam

8. Uthakkur parathiam

9. Uthakkur parathiam

46. Uthakkur parathiam

47. Uthakkur parathiam

48. Uthakkur parathiam

49. Uthakkur parathiam

50. Uthakkur parathiam

51. Uthakkur parathiam

52. Uthakkur parathiam

1. Uthakkur parathiam

2. Uthakkur parathiam

3. Uthakkur parathiam

4. Uthakkur parathiam

5. Uthakkur parathiam

6. Uthakkur parathiam

7. Uthakkur parathiam

8. Uthakkur parathiam

9. Uthakkur parathiam

10. Uthakkur parathiam

11. Uthakkur parathiam

12. Uthakkur parathiam

13. Uthakkur parathiam

14. Uthakkur parathiam

15. Uthakkur parathiam

16. Uthakkur parathiam

17. Uthakkur parathiam

18. Uthakkur parathiam

19. Uthakkur parathiam

20. Uthakkur parathiam

21. Uthakkur parathiam

22. Uthakkur parathiam

23. Uthakkur parathiam

24. Uthakkur parathiam

25. Uthakkur parathiam

26. Uthakkur parathiam

27. Uthakkur parathiam

28. Uthakkur parathiam

29. Uthakkur parathiam

30. Uthakkur parathiam

31. Uthakkur parathiam

32. Uthakkur parathiam

To

The Honble Dewan Bahadur A.V. Subbarayudu Reddy
M. A. M. L. C

Minister, Department of Education
T. S. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Bapatla
(Guntur District)

Res,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living, from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

Language. Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Honours most obedient servant

Servant.

1. A. Nagabhushanam
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. ...

30. ...

31. ...

32. ...

33. ...

34. ...

35. ...

36. ...

37. ...

38. ...

39. ...

40. ...

41. ...

42. ...

43. ...

44. ...

45. ...

46. ...

47. ...

48. ...

49. ...

50. ...

51. ...

52. ...

53. ...

54. ...

55. ...

56. ...

57. ...

58. ...

59. ...

60. ...

The Hon-ble. Smt. Bahadur A. V. Subbaray
Minister of Education
H. O. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of Nagipalem
(Guntur Dist.)

Sir,
your memorial numbering about ten lakhs
of people in the Presidency has come to the notice that
the word "Viswabrahmins" may not be misinterpreted
for the common people of Nagipalem. Here they have
been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages
past. They were the backbone of the industrial
base of India, the very custodians of all artistic,
aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and
that they have now fallen on evil days and into a
deplorable condition, owing to the industrial re-
volution of the West which has beaten and antiquated
the hand-made industries of India by means of
steam and machine and brought on the deadly
competition of Western capitalism and large scale
production both of which have almost paralyzed
the indigenous industries of the country conducted
on small scale cottage system and entirely
stamped out some by importing and even dis-
ting into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper
rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on
free-trade policy and the industrial revolution

which form the main cause for the fall of this community
the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other
castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause.
Although they have fallen in indigenous industries, they
have not been able to take to modern industries
and liberal professions in other stead owing to
lack of wealth, education and public insti-
tutional schools open to this mechanically minded
community with special privileges and the
recognition by the government of this fall, but
important minority which is decidedly inferior
in all respects to the brother communities in matters
of education and well being.

From the resulting butal poverty due to
decay of industries and the falling wages of the
ancient crafts they have not been able to
bear the increasing expenditure of the household
due to increasing house rent and high prices of
necessaries they are therefore, compelled to
content with miserable quarters and slender
means. They can hardly earn their living from day
to day and can not produce a healthy meal on
days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to
state that this community may deserve as much
encouragement from the government as the other
backward communities and even more, con-
sidering as it is, the industrial section of the
Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of
the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the
community occupies a very miserable and
pitiable position. While its members are quite
strangers to English Language, most of them
hardly know how to read and write their own vern-
aculars. That this is fact is borne out by the
last Census report according to which not even
one percent of this community is found to be

educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for
century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find
only twenty English Educated men amongst ten lakhs
of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first
of the provinces to be acquired by the British.
Under the above circumstances such as poverty,
lack of encouragement by the government
etc.; if there be any student who, having once
tasted the benefits of English education, heartily
desires to continue his studies his parents
are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling
even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable
where our students have been compelled
to retire from schools and take over more
to their antiquated lower paid callings. Thus
the community has been falling from gene-
ration to generation into a worse and more
deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it
is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be
said that this community is not at all
represented in any department of govern-
ment even as low paid clerks. not even
as much represented as the depressed classes
and Indian Christians themselves. And this
fact can be evidently borne out by a mere
enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepa-
red statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray the youth of
this community may kindly be afforded all
sorts of facilities for the acquisition of li-
terary and technical education with a
view to more revive and carry on the
industrial progress of this country and to

an adequate representation in every depart-
ment of the Government.

Further, the Visvabrahmins pray that a half
pension scholarships for ever may be immediately
granted to the youth in Literary and Technical
institutions and that special privileges may
be graciously conferred on this community by
the Industrial Schools to be started shortly
in this presidency under the benign guidance
and magnanimity of the Development Depart-
ment. Newly situated in this presidency for the
Industrial Republic of the Country.

Your Memorialists beg to Remain
Sir,

Yours most obedient servant

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

17 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

18 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

19 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

20 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

21 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

22 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

23 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

24 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

25 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

26 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

27 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

28 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

29 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

30 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

31 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

32 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

33 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

34 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

35 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

36 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

37 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

38 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

39 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

40 శ్రీ వేదాంతాచార్యులు

ESN C No. 768 A
18.2.21

P.S. 4-2,000-12-1-20.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.



Memo. No. 214-P.

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, Home (Education)

Department, for favour of disposal.

ENCLOSURES :

2

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

Madras,

The 17. 2. 1921.

Private Secretary.

15291



38

To

His Excellency
The Right Honble Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas
Baron Willingdon of Rotton
G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E. G. B. E.
Governor in Council
Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of Ponner
(Guntur Dist)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins', may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

[illegible]

15221



To
His Excellency

The Right Honorable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thornton
Baron Willington of Rotton.
G. C. S. I. & C. I. E. & B. E.
Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins
of Kozhikodem
(Guntur dist.)

Sir,
Your memorial is humbly submitted to you. Ten
lakhs of people in the Presidency, long leave
to submit that the words 'Viswabrahmins' may
not be misunderstood for the commonly known
Brahmins, but that they have been artisans and
craftsmen of India from ages past, that once
they constituted the industrial backbone
of India, the very custodians of all artistic,
aesthetic and industrial culture of the country
and that they have now fallen on evil days and
into a deplorable condition, owing to the Indus-
trial Revolution of the West which has beaten
and antiquated the hand-made industries of
India by means of steam and machine
and in our first on the deadly competition
of Western capitalism and large scale
production both of which have almost
paralyzed the indigenous industries of the
country and led to small scale cottage
sires to cond...

system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping in to the country articles of all sorts of Cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the industries revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes, which constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and public industrial schools open to this much neglected community with special privileges and due recognition by the government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting total poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and even hardly earn

their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that. This community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, considering, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education nearly literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English Language, most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. Even this is the case is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benevolent British rule for a century and a half, or is highly pitiable to find only twenty English educated men among the lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government, if there be any student who, having undertaken the heavy task of English education heartily desires to continue his studies

his parents are too poor than. They cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Distresses are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in official-dom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, nor even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians and themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine. The Vishva-Brahmins pray that half free scholarships for ever may be immediately

granted to the youth in Literary and Technical institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this Presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to remain

Sir.

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants

and

Loyal subjects

1. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

ಗೌರೀಕೆರೆ - ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

2. ಸಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

3. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

4. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

5. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

6. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

7. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

8. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

9. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

10. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

11. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

12. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

13. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

14. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

15. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

16. ಶಂಕರವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and
 Allahabad, in the year 1903, has the honor to
 acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the
 Government of India, dated the 1st of March 1903,
 regarding the subject of the Commission of Enquiry
 into the Administration of the United Provinces.
 The Commission of Enquiry, which was appointed
 by the Government of India, has the honor to
 report that it has completed its work and has
 submitted its report to the Government of India.
 The report of the Commission of Enquiry is
 a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the
 administration of the United Provinces and
 will be of great service to the Government of
 India in its efforts to improve the
 administration of the United Provinces.
 The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and
 Allahabad, in the year 1903, has the honor to
 acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the
 Government of India, dated the 1st of March 1903,
 regarding the subject of the Commission of Enquiry
 into the Administration of the United Provinces.
 The Commission of Enquiry, which was appointed
 by the Government of India, has the honor to
 report that it has completed its work and has
 submitted its report to the Government of India.
 The report of the Commission of Enquiry is
 a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the
 administration of the United Provinces and
 will be of great service to the Government of
 India in its efforts to improve the
 administration of the United Provinces.

14 వ దిన పరమపదం కట్టసుబ్బయినానాదిద్రులు

18 వ త్రైమాసిక పానం వంతులైన

- 19 ఎమ్మెల్ జే. పురంధరాశాస్త్రి
- 20 యె. పి. రెడ్డి
- 21 శివరామ్
- 22 శివరామ్
- 23 పంతులు
- 24 గుమ్మడి
- 25 గుమ్మడి
- 26 ముంతాస్
- 27 శివరామ్
- 28 శివరామ్
- 29 ముంతాస్
- 30 శివరామ్
- 31 ముంతాస్
- 32 శివరామ్
- 33 ముంతాస్
- 34 ముంతాస్
- 35 శివరామ్
- 36 V. Mallappa
- 37 ముంతాస్
- 38 ముంతాస్
- 39 ముంతాస్
- 40 ముంతాస్
- 41 ముంతాస్
- 42 ముంతాస్
- 43 ముంతాస్
- 44 ముంతాస్
- 45 ముంతాస్



To

The Honble Dewan Bahadur A.V. Subbarayudu Reddy
M.A. M.L.C.

Minister, Department of Education

For. St. George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins of Sompeta (Rayachoti taluk)

Sir

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins" may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale, cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this machapically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

[illegible]

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A.V. Subbarayulu Reddi
M. A. M. L. E

Minister, Department of Education

Fort. St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of *Gudiada*.
(Kishna)

Sir

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on *free-trade* policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own vernaculars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report according to which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated, in spite of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable to find only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting this Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. Under the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of English education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor that they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth of Literary and Technical institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign guidance and magnanimity of the Development department newly set up in this Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Honourable obedient Servants

R. Sambiah *Indra*
Kishore.

H. Satyavaram

R. Sambiah

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి
అను హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

Maruti Press, Bezawada.

Dr. Brahmananda

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

హరిసమితి హరిసమితి

Brakmin Gulabharana
Sanyau, Berwade 192

" " " "

..... " " " " 192

~~ORDER~~ No. A-1, dated 192

To 15/2/2

M R Dy K. Suryapriatna
Rao,

Secretary

Viswabrahmin Kula
dharana Sangam
Berwade

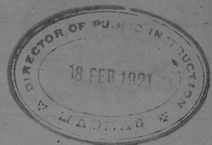
Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant forwarding memorials from the Kshatrabrahmins of Berwada regarding the grant of half fee concession to pupils belonging to them.

their community.

GR

12.2.21

GR
14.2.21



Nok

The revision of the list of backward classes is to be over till the S.E. Educational Councils under the Elementary Education Act have been constituted. The claims of the Vinayabrahmin Community for inclusion in the list will no doubt be considered when the general govt. review is taken up.

2. The file may be sent to the D.P.O. and for perusal after issue of the acknowledgment.

GR
12.2.21 GR
14.2.21

DD no

no 105
18.2.21

Prmsd.

RA
18/2/21

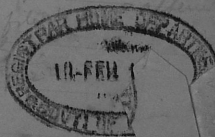
Law (Govt) 4

Order 277
Records

GR
21.2.21 GR
21/2/21

Govt. 901
10.8.20

GR
23/2/21



no W: 644A-2

15.2.21

ESN.C.N. 775A

19.2.21

Satchu

no No 277
24.2.21

ESN.C.N. 883A

P.S. 4-2,000-12-1-20.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

28.2.21



Memo. No. 255-P.

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, Home (Education)

Department, for favour of disposal.

ENCLOSURES:

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

Madras,

The 25.2. 1921.

Private Secretary.



49

His EXCELLECY.

The Right Hon'ble Sir, Freeman Freeman-Thomas.

Baron Willingdon of Rotton.

G. C. S. I., G. S. E., G. B. E.
Governor in Council
Fort. St. George.

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Narsarowbeta.

(Guntur District)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word 'Viswabrahmins' may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production both of which have almost paralyzed the indigenous industries of the country conducted on small scale cottage system, and entirely stamped out some by importing and even dumping into the country articles of all sorts of cheaper rates and better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities. They are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position. While its members are quite strangers to English

Language, Most of them hardly know how to read and write their own
 lars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report acco
 which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated,
 of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable
 only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabitin
 Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British.
 the above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Gov
 ment etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of Eng
 education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor th
 they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable
 where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take once
 more to their antiquated low paid callings Thus the community has been falling
 from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter
 of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any de
 partment of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represen
 ted as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact
 can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully
 prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may
 kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and
 Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial
 progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every depart
 ment of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may
 be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technicle institutions
 and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the
 Industrial Schools to be started shortly in this presidency under the benign
 guidance and magnanimity of the *Development* department newly set up in this
 Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
 Servants and Subjects

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

85-CP-873 A

Memo. No. 253-P

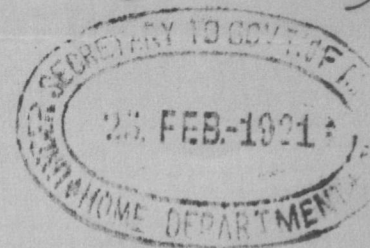
25-2-21

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, Home (Education)

Department, for favour of disposal.

ENCLOSURES :

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)



Madras.

The 24 - 2 - 1921.

Private Secretary.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, likely a memorandum or official communication, spanning the left page and continuing onto the right page. The text is written in a cursive style and includes various administrative details and references.

Excellency

Right Honble Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas
Baron Willingdon of Rotton
G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. G.B.E.
Governor-in-Council
Fort St George

The humble memorial of the Viswabrahmins

of Gudivada

(Kishna)

Sir,

Your memorialists numbering about ten lakhs of people in the Presidency, beg leave to submit that the word "Viswabrahmins", may not be misconstrued for the commonly known Brahmins; but that they have been artisans and craftsmen of India from ages past, that once they constituted the Industrial back-bone of India, the very custodians of all artistic, aesthetic and industrial culture of the country and that they have now fallen on evil days and into a deplorable condition, owing to the Industrial Revolution of the West which has beaten and antiquated the hand-made industries of India by means of steam and machine and brought on the deadly competition of Western capitalism and large scale production. Most paralyzed, the indigenous industries of the country have been entirely stamped out and the country articles of all sorts of better quality.

Besides the foreign competition based on free-trade policy and the Industrial Revolution which form the main cause for the fall of this community the acquisition of the arts and crafts by many other castes as well constitutes a subsidiary cause. Though they have fallen in indigenous industries, they have not been able to take to modern industries and liberal professions in their stead owing to lack of wealth, education and Public Industrial Schools open to this mechanically gifted community with special privileges and due recognition by the Government of this fallen but important minority which is decidedly inferior in all respects to the brother communities in matters of education and well being.

From the resulting fatal poverty due to decay of industries and the falling wages of the antiquated crafts they have not been able to bear the increasing expenditure of the household due to increasing house rents and high prices of necessities they are, therefore, compelled to feel contented with miserable quarters and slender meals. They can hardly earn their living from day to day and can not procure a hearty meal for days together. Hence the memorialists beg leave to state that this community may deserve as much encouragement from the Government as the other backward communities and even more, constituting, as it is, the industrial section of the Hindu Society in whose hands the salvation of the country now lies.

As regards education merely literary the community occupies a very miserable and pitiable position while its members are quite strangers to English

Language. Most of them hardly know how to read and write their lars. That this is the fact is borne out by the last Census report which not even one percent of this community is found to be educated of the Benign British rule for a century and a half. It is highly pitiable only twenty English Educated men among ten lakhs of people inhabiting Presidency, the very first of the Provinces to be acquired by the British. The above circumstances such as poverty, lack of encouragement by the Government etc., if there be any student who, having once tasted the benefits of education, heartily desires to continue his studies, his parents are so poor they cannot pay his schooling even in lower classes. Instances are innumerable where our students have been compelled to retire from Schools and take on more to their antiquated low paid callings. Thus the community has been falling from generation to generation into a worse and more deplorable condition.

As regards their position in officialdom it is still worse. As a matter of fact it may be said that this community is not at all represented in any department of Government even as low paid clerks, not even as much represented as the depressed classes and Indian Christians themselves. And this fact can be evidently borne out by a mere enquiry with no necessity for carefully prepared statistics.

Hence the memorialists pray that the youth of this community may kindly be afforded all sorts of facilities for the acquisition of Literary and Technical education with a view to once more revive and carry on the industrial progress of this country and to have an adequate representation in every department of the Government.

In fine, the Visvabrahmins pray that *half fees scholarships* for ever may be immediately granted to the youth in Literary and Technic institutions and that special privileges may be graciously conferred on this community in the Industrial Schools to be started under the guidance and magnanimity of the Government. Presidency for the Industrial uplift of the country.

Your memorialists beg to Remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient Servants

and
Loyal subjects

R. Sambasiah Subbarao

H. Satyanarayana

వీరికి సమర్థన చేసేటట్లు
ఈ కమిటీ సభ్యులు
అనుబంధించిన కమిటీ

Maruti Press, Bezvada.

D. G. Brahmaiah and others

కాకినాడ విశ్వబ్రాహ్మణ సంఘము

అధ్యక్షుల గౌరవమునకు

మహావీరుల గారికి

అభినందనలు

ప్రతిభా శక్తిని పెంచుటకు

కాకినాడ విశ్వబ్రాహ్మణ సంఘము

అధ్యక్షుల గౌరవమునకు

ప్రతిభా శక్తిని పెంచుటకు

కాకినాడ విశ్వబ్రాహ్మణ సంఘము

అధ్యక్షుల గౌరవమునకు

ప్రతిభా శక్తిని పెంచుటకు

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

191

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL

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

N.B.—

A — Copy in full.
B — Not to be copied.
P — Copy abstract only.
Q — Copy heading only.