

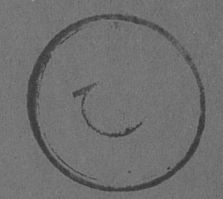
Educational (1900) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 30

DATED 18.1.01

INDEXED.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording certain papers relating
to the recognition of Hindustani as
a vernacular of the Madras district

N. P.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1901} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1901.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 30, 18th January 1901.



JANUARY.

Hindustani.

Recording certain papers relating to the recognition of — as a vernacular language of the presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., No. 403, Educational, dated 29th June 1899.

READ—also further notes on the subject of recognizing Hindustani as one of the vernacular languages of the presidency.

ORDER—No. 30, Educational, dated 18th January 1901.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 30, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
18TH JANUARY 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*Recognition of Hindustani as one of the Vernaculars of the Madras District.*]

Demi-official from the Private Secretary, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Ootacamund, 10th August 1899.

Will you please let His Excellency see the original of G.O., No. 403, of the 29th June 1899 (Educational), with the enclosures?

Get this please.

M. HAMMICK.

Herewith submitted:

P. T. THARYAN.
11-8-99.

Submitted for the perusal of His Excellency.

M. HAMMICK.
12-8-99.

Seen. I think there is a good deal to be said in favour of admitting Hindustani as a vernacular. Perhaps my successor may like to consider the question.

A. E. H[AVELOCK].
15-12-00.

For His Excellency—

On the accompanying file Sir A. Havelock has noted that in his opinion there is a good deal to be said for constituting Hindustani as a vernacular in this Presidency. The notes printed on yellow paper will explain what happened in the case which gave rise to the late Governor's remark, and as he thought that perhaps His Excellency would wish to consider the matter, the file is submitted. If His Excellency wishes the matter reopened a fresh note will be prepared and circulated for orders, or the matter may be discussed in Council.

M. HAMMICK.
12-1-01.

Seen. This question is one on which I am not competent to form an opinion at present, and it seems to be in abeyance and not require any immediate action. I shall bear the matter in mind for future consideration.

A[MPHILL].
16-1-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RECOGNITION OF
HINDUSTANI AS ONE OF THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES
OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Demi-official from L. M. WYNCH, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd April 1901.

According to paragraph 36 of the Civil Service Manual, Assistant Collectors may offer for their higher standard two of the following languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese. I am desired by His Excellency to inquire whether there is any objection to the inclusion of Hindustani.

His Excellency is disposed to think that it would be a good thing if Hindustani could be officially recognized in some such manner.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

In paragraph 32 of the Madras Civil Servants' Manual of 1883, which contained the examination rules of 1864, it was laid down that an Assistant might offer Hindustani as his second vernacular for the higher standard. In August 1892, the Board of Examiners strongly recommended that the permission to offer Hindustani as a second language should be withdrawn, as an officer taking Canarese or Malayalam as his first language, and Hindustani as his second, might be quite ignorant of the two principal vernaculars, Tamil and Telugu, whereas Hindustani was not needed as a qualification for service in this presidency. The Government agreed with the Board, and under G.O., No. 613, Public, dated 1st September 1892, the word "not" was inserted before "including Hindustani" in paragraph 32 of the Manual.

2. The corresponding rule in the 1895 edition of the Indian Civil Service Manual is rule 34. In this, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam are prescribed as the vernaculars for the compulsory examination, and all reference to Hindustani is omitted. In G.O., No. 1475, Public, dated 11th November 1897, permission was granted to officers serving in Ganjam and Vizagapatam to offer Uriya as one of the compulsory languages for the higher standard, provided that the other compulsory language was either Tamil or Telugu. This condition was laid down because either Tamil or Telugu is the prevailing vernacular in twenty of the twenty-two districts of this presidency. The rule regarding Uriya will be found at the end of paragraph 36 of the present edition of the Indian Civil Service Manual.

3. The Private Secretary inquires whether Hindustani may be included in the list of compulsory vernaculars. If the suggestion is now accepted, it seems necessary to prescribe the condition that, if Hindustani is offered as one language, either Tamil or Telugu must be offered as the other.

Orders are requested.

C. S. SIMPSON.
11-5-01.

Before going further it is submitted that the President of the Board of Examiners may be consulted on the question raised.

A. R. KNAPP.
13-5-01.

This is a matter which should be discussed in Council. Let it lie over till Mr. Winterbotham is about again.

G. STOKES.
14-5-01.

Order in Council.

The Private Secretary's note is not to the point. His Excellency wants a note on the subject of recognizing Hindustani as one of the recognized languages of the presidency for the subordinate native service tests; also how far it is useful and how far it extends. Is it a handicap on the young Muhammadan men who enter the service.

G. STOKES.
31-5-01.

The question, as now explained in the Chief Secretary's note of 31st May 1901, is one for Educational, in which department the subject has been previously discussed.

Submitted that the papers may be transferred (u.o.) to Educational.

C. S. SIMPSON.
31-5-01.

The present inquiry by His Excellency is apparently the outcome of a note left on record by Sir A. Havelock to the effect that G.O., No. 403, Educational, dated 29th June 1899, should be reconsidered. The subject is therefore evidently one for consideration in Educational.

A. R. KNAPP.
3-6-01.

To Educational u.o.

G. STOKES.
4-6-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The vernacular languages recognized for official purposes at present in the various districts of this presidency are as follows:—

Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool	..	Telugu.
Ganjám and Vizagapatam	.. .. .	Telugu and Uriya.
Anantapur and Bellary	.. .. .	Telugu and Canarese.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras	.. .. .	Telugu and Tamil.
South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, and the Nilgiris.	.. .. .	Tamil.
Coimbatore	.. .. .	Tamil and Canarese.
Malabar	.. .. .	Malayalam.
South Canara	.. .. .	Canarese and Tulu.

2. From the appended statement A it is evident that the above distribution follows the chief language or languages spoken in the districts or portions of districts. Appended statement B shows the proportion to the total population of persons whose parent tongue is Hindustani in each district. The figures are taken from the census report of 1891, but it does not appear that the recent census will disclose any striking variation in the proportion. It is for consideration whether, for the sake of this small minority, Hindustani should also be recognized as an official vernacular in any of the districts.

3. In this connection, however, it may perhaps be stated that the proportion of petitions and other communications in the English language is daily increasing, and this means a corresponding decrease in the use of the vernaculars. The vast majority of the communications which are still conducted in these vernaculars are from people whose parent tongue is other than Hindustani. Indeed, the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel said in his note on page 4 of the notes stitched with G.O., No. 403, Educational, dated 29th June 1899, that, in the whole of his service, he did not recollect to have received a petition in Hindustani from a native of this presidency. This was also more or less what the Inspector-General of Police said in his letter abstracted on page 2 of the same notes. So far as Madras is concerned, it was also the testimony of the Judges of the Small Cause Court that the documents to which Musulmans were parties were usually written in Tamil or Telugu unless they were in English. It may perhaps be argued that these results are due to the non-recognition of Hindustani as

at present: but a more plausible reason appears to be what is stated above, that English is fast supplanting the vernaculars as the medium of communication between the rulers and ruled.

4. So far as to whether there is any necessity for recognizing Hindustani as one of the official vernaculars of any of the districts. As to whether there is any inconvenience in doing so will be dealt with later on in this note.

5. The following are the subordinate appointments for which the translation test (higher or lower) is prescribed:—

Higher Grade—

- (1) Translators in the High Court.
- (2) Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
- (3) Translators in District Courts.
- (4) The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.
- (5) Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.

Lower Grade—

- (1) Sheristadars in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts.
- (2) Head clerks, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munshis' Courts.
- (3) Translators in District Courts.
- (4) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or clerk in the Correspondence department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.
- (5) Head clerk, Small Cause Court.
- (6) Head clerk in the City Civil Court.
- (7) Sheristadars in Collectors' offices.
- (8) English head clerks in Collectors' offices.
- (9) Vernacular head clerks in Collectors' offices.
- (10) Translators and Record-keepers in Collectors' offices.
- (11) Head clerks in the offices of Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors.
- (12) Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).
- (13) Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).
- (14) All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.
- (15) The managers and clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and head clerks in the offices of District Forest-officers.
- (16) All appointments in Customs offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, except the appointment of assistant tester in the Madras Customs House.
- (17) The two senior clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.
- (18) Chief clerks or managers in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
- (19) Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue departments of the Government Secretariat.
- (20) Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue.
- (21) Central nazirs and the nazir in the City Civil Court.

6. Candidates for the post of translators in district courts have to qualify as under:—

Ganjám	... ..	{ Higher Grade in Uriya.
Vizagapatam	... ..	{ Lower Grade in Telugu.
Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool.	... ..	{ Higher in Telugu or Uriya.
Bellary and Anantapur	... ..	{ Higher in Telugu.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras.	... ..	{ Lower in Canarese.
South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris.	... ..	{ Higher in Tamil.
Coimbatore	... ..	{ Higher in Tamil.
Malabar	... ..	{ Lower in Canarese.
South Canara	... ..	{ Higher in Malayalam.
	... ..	{ Higher in Canarese.
	... ..	{ Lower in Tulu.

Candidates for other appointments in the mufassal for which the translation test, lower grade, is prescribed must have passed the test in the vernacular [or one of the vernaculars] of the district in which they seek employment; but graduates in a vernacular are exempted from passing the test if the vernacular language in which they passed at the B.A. degree examination is the vernacular [or one of the vernaculars] of the district in which they desire to be employed. The same rule applies to candidates for employment in Madras.

7. Under these rules all Musulmans, generally speaking, must pass in either Tamil or Telugu if they want to rise high in the public service. If Hindustani is recognized as one of the official languages of any district, there will be no such necessity in respect of that district.

8. In 1899, the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Muhammadan Association of Royapetta requested that Hindustani might be recognized as one of the official languages of the Madras district. It was then represented that the present rule requiring a pass in the lower grade in Tamil or Telugu caused a great hardship to Musulman young men. Certain officers were then consulted in the matter, and of these the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Inspector-General of Police, the Board of Revenue and the Honourable the Judges of the High Court were against the grant of the request, while the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Surgeon-General, the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the Director were in favour. The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel thought that the rule was necessary in the interests of the public service, because one or other of these languages was the vernacular of almost every district in the presidency, and a knowledge of one or both was required by public officers for the efficient discharge of their duty. Mr. Arundel also thought that it was no harder for a Muhammadan to pass the translation test, lower, in Tamil or Telugu than for a European or Eurasian.

C.J.WEIR.

9. The above remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel about the inconvenience of recognizing Hindustani as one of the official languages of the district of Madras apply to other districts as well where the majority of the people speak Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Malayalam. A public servant ignorant of one or other of these languages will be of very little use in the mufassal while, if on this score, he is on any occasion passed over he will have a real grievance. The remarks of the Board of Revenue, abstracted in paragraph 7 of the notes mentioned above, seem to put the case very strongly as a whole and the arguments used cannot, it seems, be refuted.

C.J.W.

10. In favour of Musulmans, however, it may be stated that they have no district where they can get on without acquiring a foreign tongue, while Tamils, Telugus, Canarese and Malayalis have no such disadvantage. It has also to be remembered that the work in public offices was apparently done as efficiently before when these examination rules had not been introduced and the Dravidian vernaculars were far more freely used than at present.

I demur to this. At all events the work was done differently and in a way we cannot go back to.

C. J. W.

P. T. THARYAN.

17-6-01.

Second Assistant—

I should like to see the papers regarding the recognition of Tulu. The persons who speak that as their native tongue live chiefly in the centre of South Canara. Apparently some of the objections to the recognition of Hindustani (Dakhani) apply equally to Tulu so far as the northern or Canarese-speaking and southern or Malayalam-speaking taluks of South Canara are concerned.

A. T. PRINGLE.

17-6-01.

So far as I have been able to trace, Tulu was recognized as far back as 1877 on a reference from the High Court—*vide* G.Os., No. 231, Judicial, dated 29th January 1877, No. 612, Judicial, dated 9th March 1877, and No. 164, Educational, dated 18th April 1877.

2. As regards applying the objections raised to the recognition of Hindustani to Tulu, it is submitted that no head of an office in the Tulu taluks will employ a person who is not acquainted with that language if he is satisfied that such acquaintance is necessary. Tulu men in the Collector's office will at the same time be useful although the language of the taluk where the Collector's office is situated may be different. The case is not so with regard to Musulmans.

P. T. THARYAN.

21-6-01.

Secretary—

I have delayed passing on this case, as there seemed to be some doubt whether a little too much had not been made of the objections to recognizing Hindustani as a vernacular. The argument used by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel—that he could not remember ever receiving a petition written in Hindustani—would seem to imply that the language was not used. But

Not to mention the numerous Musulmans who as a matter of fact there are so many Hindustani-speaking people in the return some other language than Hindustani as their parent tongue, for the purposes of the census, a large proportion of whom might as well be classed as Hindustani-speaking persons as anything else.

A. T. PRINGLE.

Government receives a certain number of petitions in the character and the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends of course receives many. I venture to think the only legitimate inference from the fact mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel is that the "petition-writer" is generally a Hindu: we have received petitions from some of the Chitralis in Tamil, but that is not an argument that they knew Tamil or would not have preferred using Pashtu or Hindustani.

2. The other arguments used in the notes and correspondence on the subject are, however, very forcible; and the case of those interested in the recognition of the language is very much weakened by the circumstance that there is no place in the whole presidency where Hindustani (or rather Dakhani†) preponderates. The statement by population will show His Excellency that the Hindustani-speaking people are scattered over all the districts. If in, say, part of North Arcot or part of any other district, they had a great preponderance, there would be some grounds for treating the language as Canarese and Tulu are treated, for that district. As it is, there appear to be none. The Tulus, Uriyas and Canarese are confined to parts, indeed, of the districts concerned, and the languages are recognized for the districts as a whole, but it is believed that persons belonging to these groups rarely go far afield, so the concession of recognition beyond the limits of the locality where they preponderate is an empty one.

A.T.P.

3. As to His Excellency's enquiry whether Hindustani is "useful," this admits perhaps of different answers: a person knowing Hindustani and not Malayalam would often find it useful in Malabar, but on the other hand, one unacquainted with Hindustani but knowing Tamil, Telugu or some other Dravidian language would find that language much more useful in the part of the presidency where it was spoken than Hindustani would be.

4. As to the "handicap" on young Musulmans entering the service, the consensus of those who have written or reported on the question is against the contention that there is any real handicap: such Musulmans have been brought up all their lives

among, say, Tamil or Telugu speaking persons and must therefore be so far familiar with Tamil or Telugu as to render it a matter of small difficulty for them to pass any necessary tests.

5. The last paragraph of the office-note by Mr. Tharyan says, it is feared, pretty much all to be said in favour of the agitation for recognition. The grievance is to some extent sentimental.

A. T. PRINGLE.
2-7-01.

As His Excellency has called for this note, I submit it at once. The office and the Assistant Secretary have, I think, discussed all the 'pros' and 'cons'.

2. It is submitted that the arguments in the notes connected with Government order, Educational, of 29th June 1899, are conclusive against recognizing Hindustani as an official vernacular anywhere in the presidency, and that any handicap which the present rules impose upon Muhammadans cannot be removed without prejudicing interests of public service.

C. J. WEIR.
2-7-01.

I am much obliged for these notes which satisfy me that Hindustani cannot be recognized as an official vernacular in this presidency. I asked for them in order to answer a private enquiry from the Viceroy which I have now done in accordance with what is herein stated. The file may now be "lodged."

A. [MPHILL].
11-7-01.

District.	Total population as per census of 1891.	Number of persons whose parent tongue is									
		Tamil	Percentage.	Telugu.	Percentage.	Canarese.	Percentage.	Malayalam.	Percentage.	Uriya.	Percentage.
1. Gólavari ..	2,078,782	..	..	2,011,553	96.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kistna ..	1,855,582	..	..	1,739,326	93.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nellore ..	1,463,736	..	..	1,364,445	93.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Cuddapah ..	1,272,072	..	..	1,139,891	89.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kurnool ..	817,811	..	..	717,140	87.69	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ganjam ..	1,896,803	..	..	725,653	38.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Vizagapatam ..	2,802,992	..	..	1,994,730	71.16	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Anantapur ..	708,549	..	..	570,921	80.57	79,496	11.22	..	..	..	..
9. Bellary ..	900,126	..	..	267,327	29.70	518,685	57.61	..	..	..	..
10. Chingleput ..	1,136,928	863,094	75.96	242,737	21.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. North Arcot ..	2,180,487	1,214,930	55.72	852,880	39.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Salem ..	1,962,591	1,395,130	71.09	360,915	18.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Madras ..	452,518	270,970	59.88	103,423	22.86	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. South Arcot ..	2,162,851	1,882,159	87.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,372,717	1,157,689	84.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Tanjore ..	2,228,114	2,095,135	94.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Madurai ..	2,608,404	2,031,102	77.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Tinnevely ..	1,916,095	1,627,915	84.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. The Nilgiris ..	99,797	28,038	28.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Coimbatore ..	2,004,839	1,997,174	64.70	..	..	235,114	11.88	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar ..	2,652,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. South Canara ..	1,056,081	..	..	..	..	213,551	20.22	2,484,974	93.68	..	..
										460,209	43.68

† The map shows that the Canarese are all confined to one corner.
‡ The map shows that the Canarese are confined to one corner.

• The map shows that the Uriyas are all confined to one corner of the district.
† The map shows that the Uriyas are confined to one corner.

B.

District.	Total population as per census of 1891.	Number of persons whose parent tongue is Hindustani.	Percentage.
1. Gódvári	2,078,782	33,700	1.41
2. Kistna	1,855,582	29,300	5.16
3. Nellore	1,463,736	95,663	4.42
4. Cuddapah	1,272,072	74,400	7.60
5. Kurnool	817,811	64,692	9.56
6. Ganjam	1,896,803	111,200	4.5
7. Vizagapatam	2,802,992	96,723	4.7
8. Anantapur	708,549	89,900	5.83
9. Bellary	900,126	78,183	8.28
10. Chingleput	1,136,928	9,700	1.69
11. North Arcot	2,180,487	8,443	3.00
12. Salem	1,962,591	15,300	2.41
13. Madras	452,518	13,274	11.06
14. South Arcot	2,162,851	47,500	1.60
15. Trichinopoly	1,372,717	74,520	1.16
16. Tanjore	2,228,114	22,200	5.3
17. Madura	2,608,404	19,266	5.5
18. Tinnevely	1,916,095	75,200	3.9
19. The Nilgiris	99,797	65,410	2.95
20. Coimbatore	2,004,839	54,300	1.08
21. Malabar	2,652,565	47,240	2.8
22. South Canara	1,056,081	57,600	1.57
Total ..	35,630,440	50,057	2.29

NOTE.—The italic figures are probably approximately correct for 1901. The same ratio of increase for the last decade as for that before it has been assumed.

A. T. PRINGLE.

Educational Report

Cap.

Notes connected with G.O. no 30 Sol dt 18th January 1901.

[Subject - Recognition of Hindustani as one of the Vernaculars of the Madras District.]

Submitted for
the perusal of His
Excellency -

Print

AM

12. 11. 99

Seen. I think there is a proposal to
be made in favour of admitting
Hindus as Vernaculars. Perhaps
my successor may like to consider
the question.

Print

A.S.H

15. 12. 00



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ochamund. 10th Aug 1899

My dear Hammick,

Will you please
let His Excellency see
the original of G.O. no.
403 of the 29th June 1899 (Educ)
with the inclosures?

Yours sincerely,

Print / Get this
Please

Print / Herein submitted.

11/12/99

all
12/5/99

Wyeck

(190/) Department.

D. O. No. *409*

From

[Name] *A. H. Campbell Esq. J. C. S.*

[Designation] *Private Secretary to A. B. the Governor,*

[Station] *Ostacannid*

No.

Dated *29th June* 1901.

Received _____ 1901.

Enclosures _____

Registered *1st July* 1901.

SUBJECT

Forwarding a note from A. B. the Governor asking for a note on the subject of making Hindustani an officially recognized language.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Hindus

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Department.

DEPARTMENT.

Don't print

So No. 409

FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Please remind the Chief Secretary that I have not yet received the note I asked for on the subject of making Hindustani an officially recognized language. I now want to know the 'pros' and 'cons' so as to answer a letter received from the Viceroy some months ago.

To C.S. At
Rue 29/6
29-6 29/6

Public use No. 196-227-9

one educational Department (No.)

Cu
1-7-01
29/6

27/0

P. T. O

U

Dear Stokes

Will you kindly

See to this (over page)

Sincerely

Ala. Campbell

2p. 6 or.

by
I have today passed on
the papers to the Secy.
& am very glad to have kept
them. But I wished to
think over the case, & see
whether there was any ground
on which even a partial re-
cognition of Hindustani might
be advocated - say, recognition
in Madras itself, or in Carnat.

S.A.A.

M.P.

2.7.01

The note is submitted

S.A.A.

2.7.01.

4/7

H. E. the Governor

[E.]
12
500-6-11-99.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

M.
K.
This G.O. No 30 of 18th Jan 1901 may now be
printed with the notes and the further notes now in type
on the same subject may be separately printed and
stitched with it. As H.E. has said that the further
notes might be "boxed", A.S. thought that they should not
be recorded.

P.H.
2/10/01

Very well.

M.P.

4.10.01

✓ Please see proof of G.O. No 30 of 18-1-01
placed below.

P.H.
30/10/01

M.P.

NOTE FOR ~~THE~~ His Excellency -

On the accompanying file Sir A. Havelock has noted that in his opinion there is a good deal to be said for constituting His District as a Vernacular in this Presidency. The notes printed on yellow paper will explain what happened in the case which gave rise to the late Governor's remark, & as he thought that perhaps His Excellency would wish to consider the matter, the file is submitted. If His Excellency wishes the matter reopened a fresh note will be prepared & circulated for orders, or the matter may be discussed in Council -

Jm
12/11

Seen. This question is one on which I am not competent to form an opinion at present and it seems to be in abeyance and not require any immediate action. I shall bear the matter in mind for future consideration.

J
16/11

Order no 30 d/18-1-01
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P.H.

Record
18-1-01

2nd July
Recd 1891/17
1830/01

Notes connected with P.O. no. 206
dl July 1901. Educational departt

Do. no 274.

show
proof



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

April 22 1901

SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
22 APR. 1901

Print

My dear Stokes
According to para
36 of the Civil Service
Manual Assistant Collector
may offer for this Higher Standard
two of the following languages
is
Tamil
Telugu
Malayalam
Cannada



I am desired by His
Excellency to enquire
whether there is any objection
to the inclusion of Hindustani.

His Excellency is disposed
to think that it would be a
good thing if Hindustani
could be officially recognised
in some such manner.

Yours sincerely
L. M. W. S. S.

Public DEPARTMENT.

DO. No. 274, From the Pr. Secy. to H. S. G., No. —, Dated 22. 4. 1901.For orders

In paragraph 32 of the Indian Civil Service Manual of 1883, which contained the examination rules of 1864, it was laid down that an Assistant might offer Hindustani as his second vernacular for the Higher Standard. In August 1892, the Board of Examiners strongly recommended that the ~~for~~ permission to offer Hindustani as a second language should be withdrawn, as an officer taking Canarese or Malayalam as his first language, & Hindustani as his second, might be quite ignorant of the two principal vernaculars, Tamil & Telugu, whereas Hindustani was not needed as a qualification for service in this Province. The Govt. agreed with the Board, and under G. O. 613 Public, dated 1.9.92, the word "not" was inserted before "including Hindustani" in paragraph 32 of the Manual -

2. The corresponding rule in the 1885 edition of the J.C.S. manual is Rule 34.

In this, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam are prescribed as the Vernaculars for the compulsory examination, and all reference to Hindustani is omitted.

In G.O. No. 1475, Public, dated 11.11.97, permission

was granted to officers serving in Ganjam & Vizagapatnam to offer Oriya

as one of the compulsory languages for the higher standard, provided that

the other compulsory language was either Tamil or Telugu. This condition

was laid down because either Tamil or Telugu is the prevailing Vernacular

in twenty of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency. The rule regarding

Oriya will be found at the end of paragraph 36 of the present

edition of the J.C.S. manual.

3. The Private Secretary inquires whether Hindustani may be included

in the list of compulsory Vernaculars. If the suggestion is now accepted, it

seems necessary to prescribe the condition that if Hindustani is offered as one language, either

(4) m P
Tamil or Telugu must be offered as the other.

Orders are requested.

Cs. Cs. Before going further it is submitted that the Pres of the Board of Exams may be consulted on this question raised.

13.5.01

This is a matter which has been discussed in Council it is over till the accident has been cleared up.

Print

In C.

The P. & G. note is not to the point. H.E. wants a note on the subject of recognizing Hindustani as one of the required languages of the Pres. In the Subordinate Station Service note also how far it is useful and how far it extends. Is it a handicap on the young men who enter the Service?

13/5/01 7.2.0

for the under Secretary

The question, as now explained in the Chief Secretary's note of 31.5.01, is one for consideration in which dept. the subject has been previously discussed.

Submitted that the papers may be transferred (u.o.) to Secy

CS. The present enquiry by H.E. is apparently the outcome of a note left a record by Sir A. Havelock to the effect that G.O. 403 Decr. a 29.6.98 should be reconsidered. The subject is therefore ^{entirely} ~~entirely~~ one for consideration in Directorate.

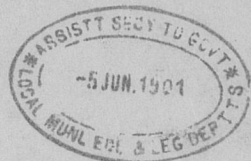
Mr.

3.6.01.

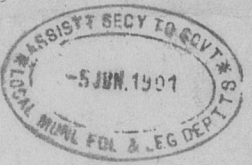
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Public u.o. No. 169-23460.



Educational Department.

Note

The vernacular languages recognised for official purposes at present in the various districts of this presidency are as follows:-

Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool	Telugu,
Ganjam and Vizagapatam	Telugu & Uriya,
Anantapur and Bellary	Telugu & Canarese,
Chingleput, North Arcot Salem and Madras	Telugu & Tamil,
South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and the Nilgiris	Tamil,
Coimbatore	Tamil & Canarese,
Malabar	Malayalam,
South Canara	Canarese & Tulu,

2. From the appended statement A it is evident that the above distribution follows the chief language or languages spoken in the districts ^{or portions of districts.} Appended statement B shows the proportion to the total population of persons whose parent tongue is Hindustani in each district. The figures are taken from the census report of 1891 but it does not appear that the recent census will disclose any striking variation in the proportion. It is for consideration whether for the sake of this small minority, Hindustani should also be recognised as an official vernacular in any of the districts.

3. In this connection, however, it

may

may perhaps be stated that the proportion of petitions and other communications in the English language is daily increasing and this means a corresponding decrease in the use of the vernaculars. The vast majority of the communications which are still conducted in these vernaculars are from people whose parent tongue is other than Hindustani. Indeed the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel said in his note on page 4 of the notes stitched with G.O.No. 403-Edcl., dated 29th June 1899 that in the whole of his service, he did not recollect to have received a petition in Hindustani from a native of this presidency. This was also more or less what the Inspector-General of Police said in his letter abstracted on page 2 of the same notes. So far as Madras is concerned, it was also the testimony of the judges of the Small Cause court that the documents to which Musalmans were parties were usually written in Tamil or Telugu unless they were in English. It may perhaps be argued that these results are due to the non-recognition of Hindustani as at present: but a more plausible reason appears to be what is stated above that English is fast supplanting the vernaculars as the medium of communication between the rulers and ruled.

4. So far, as to whether there is any necessity for recognising Hindustani as one of the official vernaculars of any of the districts. As to whether there is any inconvenience in doing so will be dealt with later on in this note.

5. The following are the subordi-

subordinate appointments for which the translation test, higher or lower, is prescribed:-

Higher grade,

1. Translators in the High court.
2. Translators in the court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil court and the Presidency Magistrate's courts.
3. Translators in District courts.
4. The assistant to the Hindustani Translator or to Government.
5. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.

Lower grade,

1. Sheristadar in District courts and in Subordinate Judges' courts.
2. Head clerks, District and Sessions courts, Subordinate Judges' courts and District Munsifs' courts.
3. Translators in District courts.
4. Registrar, deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record keeper, or clerk, in the correspondence department of any court other than the High court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.
5. Head clerk, Small Cause courts.
6. Head clerk in the City Civil court.
7. Sheristadar in Collectors' offices.
8. English Head clerk in do.
9. Vernacular Head clerk in do.
10. Translators and Record keepers in do.
11. Head clerk in the offices of Sub-Collectors, Head assistant Collectors and general charge Deputy Collectors.
12. Tahsildars and deputy Tahsildars (including stationary and town Sub Magistrates).
13. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk head Accountants (except in Madras).
14. All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.
15. The Manager and clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of forests and Head clerks in the offices of District officers.
16. All appointments in Customs offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, except the appointment of assistant Tester in the Madras Customs House.
17. The two senior clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.
18. Chief clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' courts.
19. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue departments of the Government Secretariat.
20. Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue.
21. Central Nazirs and the Nazir in the City Civil court.

6. Candidates for the post of Translators in District courts have to qualify as under:-

Ganjam	Higher grade in Uriya; Lower grade in Telugu.
Vizagapatam	Higher in Telugu or Uriya.
Godavari, Kistna Nellore, Cud- dapa & Kurnool	Higher in Telugu.
Bellary and An- antapur	Higher in Telugu; Lower in Canarese.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem & Madras	Higher in Tamil; Lower in Telugu.
South Arcot, Tri- chinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevel- ly & the Nilgiris	Higher in Tamil.
Coimbatore	Higher in Tamil; Lower in Canarese.
Malabar	Higher in Malayalam.
South Canara	Higher in Canarese; Lower in Tulu.

Candidates for other appointments in the mufassal for which the Translation test, lower grade, is prescribed must have passed the test in the vernacular [or one of the vernaculars] of the district in which they seek employment; but graduates in a vernacular are exempted from passing the test if the vernacular language in which they passed at the B.A. degree examination is the vernacular [or one of the vernaculars] of the district in which they desire to be employed. The same rule applies to candidates for employment in Madras.

7. Under these rules all Musalmans generally speaking must pass in either Tamil or Telugu if they want to rise high in the public service. If Hindustani is recognised as one of

of the official languages of any district, there will be no such necessity in respect of that district.

8. In 1899, the Muhammadan Literary society and the Muhammadan association of Royapetta requested that Hindustani might be recognised as one of the official languages of the Madras district. It was then represented that the present rule requiring a pass in the lower grade in Tamil or Telugu caused a great hardship to Musalman young men. Certain officers were then consulted in the matter and of these the judges of the court of Small causes, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Inspector-General of Police, the Board of Revenue and the Hon'ble the judges of the High court were against the grant of the request while the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Surgeon-General, the Commissioner for Government examinations and the Director were in favour. The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel thought that the rule was necessary in the interests of the public service because one or other of these languages was the vernacular of almost every district in the presidency and a knowledge of one or both was required by public officers for the efficient discharge of their duty. Mr. Arundel also thought that it was no harder for a Muhammadan to pass the translation test lower in Tamil or Telugu than for a European or Eurasian.

9. The above remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel about the inconvenience of recognising Hindustani as one of the official languages of the district of Madras apply to other districts as well where the majority of people speak, Tamil or Telugu

True; But the Eurasian & European have the advantage in the other Test. Exams. which are conducted in English.

They apply with greater force.

Telugu, Canarese or Malayalam. A public servant ignorant of one or other of these languages will be of very little use in the mufassal while, if on this score, he is on any occasion passed over he will have a real grievance. The remarks of the Board of Revenue abstracted in paragraph 7 of the notes mentioned above, seem to put the case very strongly as a whole and the arguments used cannot, it seems, be refuted.

10. In favour of Musalmans, however, it may be stated that they have no district where they can get on without acquiring a foreign tongue, while Tamils, Telugus, Canarese and Malayalis have not such disadvantage. It has also to be remembered that the work in public offices was apparently done as efficiently before when these examination rules had not been introduced and ~~the~~ the Dravidian vernaculars were far more freely used than at present.

✓ demand to this. At all events the work has been done differently & in a way we cannot go back to.

8/11
17/6/11 I should like to see the papers regarding the recognition of Tulu. The persons who speak that as their native tongue live chiefly in the centre of South Canara. Apparently some of the objections to the recognition of Hindustani (Dakhani) apply equally to Tulu, so far as the

northern or Canarese speaking & southern or Malayalam speaking taluqs of S. Canara are concerned.

S.A.

17.6.11

So far as I have been able to trace, Tulu was recognized as far back as 1877 on a reference from the High court - vide G.Os. No. 231-Judl., d/ 29th January 1877, No. 612-Judl., dated 9th March 1877 and No. 164-Edl., dated 18th April 1877.

2. As regards applying the objections raised to the recognition of Hindustani to Tulu, it is submitted, that no head of an office in the Tulu taluks will employ a person who is not acquainted with that language if he is satisfied that such acquaintance is necessary. Tulu men in the Collector's office will at the same time be useful although the language of the taluk where the Collector's office is situated may be different. The case is ~~not so~~ ^{not so} ~~different~~ with regard to Musalmans.

Secretary.

8/11
21/6/11

I have delayed passing on this case, as there seemed to be some doubt whether a little too much ~~had~~ had not been made of the objections to applying with the request recognising Hindustani as a vernacular. The argument used by the Hon. Mr.

Brundel, that he could not
 remember ever receiving a petition
 { ^{written} in Hindustani. would seem to
 imply that the language was
 not used. But as a matter
 of fact there ^{are} ^{*} so many
 Hindustani-speaking people in
 the presidency, & any one of
 them if he petitioned Goub.
 & wrote his petition himself
 might use the character. Goub.
 receives a certain number of
 petitions in the character &
 the Paymaster of Carriac
 Stipends of course receives
 many. I venture to think
 the only ^{legitimate} inference from the
 fact mentioned by the Hon.
 Mr. Brundel is that the
 "petition writer" is ~~often~~
 generally a Hindu: we have
 received petitions from some
 of the Chitralis in Tamil, but
 that is not an argument that
 they knew Tamil or would not

* Not to mention the
 numerous Mussulmans
 who retain some
 other language than
 Hindustani as their
~~mother~~ ^{first} tongue, for the
 purposes of the
 census, a large
 proportion of whom
 might as well be
 classed as Hindustani
 speaking persons
 as anything else.

* The form into which
 this ~~language~~ ^{group language} was
 shaped in South India
 in consequence of Dravidian
 influence - at least this
 was the theory of Col.
 Baynes, a note by whom
 is reproduced on p. (60)
 of the Madras Manual
 of Administration, vol. I.
 (footnote [207])

N.P.

have preferred using Pashto
 or Hindustani.
 2. The ^{other} arguments used in
 the notes & correspondence on
 the subject are, however, very
 forcible; & the case of those
 interested in the recognition of
 the language is very much
 weakened by the circumstance
 that there is no place in
 the whole presidency where
 & Hindustani (or rather
^{*} Dakhani) preponderates.
 The statement by population
 will show N.E. that the
 Hindustani-speaking people are
 scattered over & all the
 districts. If in, say, part
 of N. Arcot or ~~Kanara~~ part
 of any other district, they
 had a ^{great} preponderance, there would
 be ^{some} grounds for treating the
 language as Canarese & Tulu
 are treated, for that district.
 As it is, there appears to be
 none. The Tulu, Uriyas & Canarese
 are confined to parts, indeed, of the districts
 & to this Excellency's enquiry
 whether

concerned, & the languages
 are recognised for the
 districts as a whole, but
 it is believed that these persons
 rarely go far afield, so
 the recognition beyond the limits of the
 locality where they preponderate is an empty one.

Hindustani is "useful". This admits perhaps of different answers: a person knowing Hindustani & not Malagalam would ^{often} find it useful in Malabar, but on the other hand, one unacquainted with Hindustani but knowing Tamil, Telugu or ^{some} other Dravidian language would find ^{that language} ~~it~~ much more useful in the part of the Presidency where it was spoken than Hindustani would be.

4. As to the "handicap" on young Muslims entering the service, Mr. ~~Mundt~~ the consensus of those who have written or ~~re-~~ parted on the question is against the contention that there is any real handicap: ~~the~~ such Muslims have been brought up all their lives among Tamil or Telugu speaking persons & must ^{therefore} ~~be~~ be so far familiar with Tamil or Telugu as to render it a matter of small difficulty for them to pass any necessary tests.

5. The last paragraph of the office-note by Mr. Thayer says, it is feared, pretty much that all I have said in favour of the agitation for recognition. The grievance is to some extent sentimental, but ~~that~~

M.P.
2.7.07

H.E. the Governor

As H.E. has called for this note. I submit it at once. The officer & the assistants Secy. have & think discussed all the 'pros' & 'cons'.

It is submitted that the arguments in the note connected with Secy. Educational of 29.6.99. are conclusive against recognizing Hindustani as an official vernacular anywhere in the Presidency, and that any handicaps which the present Rules impose upon Muhammadans cannot be removed without prejudicing interests of Public Service.

b. to
2.7.07

I am much obliged for these notes which satisfy me that Hindustani cannot be recognized as an official vernacular in this Presidency. I asked for them in

order to answer a private enquiry from the Viceroy which I have now done in accordance with what is herein stated. The file may now be lodged.

A
11/7

[Faint handwritten notes, mostly illegible]

A									
District		Total popula- tion as per Census of 1891	No of persons whose parent tongue is Telugu	Percentage					
1	Godavari	2,078,782	2,011,553	96.77					
2	Kistna	1,855,582	1,739,326	93.73					
3	Nellore	1,463,736	1,364,445	93.22					
4	Cuddapah	1,272,072	1,139,891	89.61					
5	Kurnool	817,811	717,140	87.69					
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Kriya	Percentage	
6	Ganjam	1,896,803	725,653	38.26	878,126	46.30	* The map at flag N Shows that the Kriyas are all confined to one corner of the District		
7	Vizagapatam	2,802,992	1,994,730	71.16	410,601	14.65			
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Canarese	Percentage	
8	Anantapur	708,549	570,921	80.57	79,486	11.22	† The map shows that the Canarese are all confined to one corner		
9	Bellary	900,126	267,327	29.70	518,585	57.61			
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Tamil	Percentage	
10	Chingleput	1,136,928	242,737	21.35	863,094	75.96	‡ The map shows that the Telugus are confined to one corner		
11	North Arcot	2,180,487	852,880	39.11	1,214,930	55.72			
12	Salem	1,962,591	360,915	18.39	1,395,130	71.09			
13	Madras	452,518	103,423	22.86	270,970	59.88			
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Tamil	Percentage	
14	South Arcot	2,162,851	1,882,159	87.02					
15	Trichinopoly	1,372,717	1,157,689	84.34					
16	Tanjore	2,228,114	2,095,135	94.03					
17	Madura	2,608,404	2,081,102	79.78					
18	Tinnevely	1,916,095	1,627,915	84.92					
19	The Nilgiris	99,797	28,038	28.09					
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Canarese	Percentage	
20	Coimbatore	2,004,839	1,297,174	64.70	238,114	11.88	† The map shows that the Canarese are confined to one corner		
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Malayalam	Percentage	
21	Malabar	2,652,565	2,484,974	93.68					
							No of persons whose parent tongue is Canarese	Percentage	
22	South Canara	1,056,081	213,551	20.22	460,209	43.58	No of persons whose parent tongue is Tulu	Percentage	

B

District		Total population as per census of 1891	No. of persons whose parent tongue is Kandian	Percentage
1	Godavari	2,078,782	33,700 } 29,300 }	1.41
2	Kistna	1,855,582	110,990 } 95,663 }	5.16
3	Nellore	1,463,736	74,400 } 64,692 }	4.42
4	Cuddapah	1,272,072	111,200 } 96,723 }	7.60
5	Kurnool	817,811	89,900 } 78,183 }	9.56
6	Ganjam	1,896,803	9,700 } 8,443 }	.45
7	Vizagapatam	2,802,992	15,300 } 13,274 }	.47
8	Anantapur	708,549	47,500 } 41,304 }	5.83
9	Bellary	900,126	85,700 } 74,520 }	8.28
10	Chingleput	1,136,928	22,200 } 19,266 }	1.69
11	North Arcot	2,180,487	75,200 } 65,410 }	3.00
12	Salem	1,962,591	54,300 } 47,240 }	2.41
13	Madras	452,518	57,600 } 50,057 }	11.06
14	South Arcot	2,162,851	39,900 } 34,684 }	1.60
15	Trichinopoly	1,372,717	18,300 } 15,947 }	1.16
16	Tanjore	2,228,114	13,600 } 11,846 }	.53
17	Madura	2,608,404	16,600 } 14,424 }	.55
18	Tinnevely	1,916,095	8,600 } 7,508 }	.39
19	The Nilgiris	99,797	3,400 } 2,943 }	2.95
20	Coimbatore	2,004,839	25,300 } 21,693 }	1.08
21	Malabar	2,652,565	8,500 } 7,424 }	.28
22	South Canara	1,056,081	19,100 } 16,602 }	1.57
Total		35,630,440	817,146	2.29

Note. The red-ink figures are probably approximated census for 1901. The same ratio of increase for the last decade as for that before it has been assumed. M.P.

