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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Education DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 168 Press
B.P. No. — Mis.

Dated 22-3-1962 196— .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Government {1902} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1902. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 165, 22nd March 1902.

ties

N. P.

MARCH.

Backward classes.

Accepting the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction that the Ganigas of South Canara be treated as a backward class for the purpose of the grant-in-aid code.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 17th December 1901, Ref. on Cur. No. 8321/1.

Referring to the addresses which the Chaptekars, Ganigas and members of the Visvakarma community of South Canara presented to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore, I have the honour to state that in the circumstances represented by Mr. Logan, the Inspector of schools, Western Circle, in his letter No. 185-C, dated 3rd December 1901, an extract from which is subjoined, t[he] Ganigas (oil-pressers) alone seem to be in such a necessitous condition as to e[ntitle] them to the privilege accorded to backward classes under the grant-in-aid code, and I beg to recommend, therefore, that their application be granted—

"I fully endorse the sub-assistant inspector's remarks regarding the Ganigas who are, I find on personal enquiry, mostly poor and educationally backward. During the monsoon season, which lasts for about four months, they are unable to carry on their profession as oilmongers, because they are too poor to buy fuel wherewith to dry the copra and prepare it for the mill (this drying is at other times done by putting the copra in the sun). So for these four months they have to turn their attention to some other way of earning a living, *i.e.*, they do cooly work whenever they can get it. Another cause of their straitened circumstances is the fact that the introduction of machine-mills in Cochin, Goa, and one or two other places on the coast has resulted in a greater amount of oil being put into the market and a consequent lowering of prices at those centres where machine-mills are worked. Many people therefore of the South Canara district import oil from Cochin and Goa where they can get it cheaper than in the local market; this being the case, the Ganigas of South Canara who are too poor to buy machine-mills and who are obliged to stick to the old hand-mill, are beginning to see that sooner or later they will have to abandon the profession altogether as they cannot hope to compete with the owners of machine-mills. Taking the above circumstances into consideration, I recommend that they be admitted to the "backward class" for the purposes of the grant-in-aid code and the school-fee rules.

The other two classes, I find, are much better off and no concession need, I think, be extended to them."

2. I request that, if the above recommendation is accepted, the enclosed draft notification be approved by Government and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

3. I beg further to invite the attention of Government to its notification No. 89, dated 10th August 1892, under which the concession as regards half fees is applicable to pupils of all the classes declared backward for purposes of the grant-in-aid code and may, therefore, be enjoyed by pupils of the Ganiga class without any special order if the latter is treated as a backward class under the above code.

Endt. No. 4.

Referred to the Collector of South Canara for remarks.

2. The Government desire fuller information in regard to the petitioners. It is presumed that the "chaptekars" are the Konkani "cheptégáras" or carpenters, but it is observed that they describe themselves as "cultivators" as well.

As regards the "visvakarma" petitioners, it should be stated whether the term as here used includes members of all the artisan classes.

3. The Collector is requested to state whether in his opinion the recommendation of the Inspector may be approved.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

6*th January* 1902.

From D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Mangalore, 30th January 1902, Dis. No. 118-D. Ver.

I have the honour to reply to endorsement No. 4, dated the 6th instant.

Paragraph 2.—The presumption of Government that the chaptekars are the Konkani cheptégáras or carpenters is correct. The members of this community, who live in rural parts, engage themselves in the cultivation of lands also.

The term "visvakarma" is an appellation assumed by, and is synonymous with, akkasales who are goldsmiths of Tulu origin. A number of them work in iron, brass and wood also (*vide* page 165, volume I of the South Canara District Manual), but the term does not include members of all the artisan classes.

Paragraph 3.—The recommendation of the Inspector of schools about Ganigas, [illegible] and Visvakarmas accords with my own recommendations and may be approved.

2. The enclosures of the reference under reply are returned.

Order—No. 165, Educational, dated 22nd March 1902.

The Director's recommendation will be accepted and the draft notification, as amended, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Collector of South Canara
Gazette.

[Appendix.

Ed. A. F. Eccleston

APPENDIX.

Draft Notification.

In the list of backward classes given in rule 22 of the grant-in-aid code, between the names "Enadis" and "Holayas" the following shall be inserted, namely, "Ganigas (South Canara)"

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 165, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 22ND MARCH 1902.

[SUBJECT.—*Backward classes.*]

Demi-official from R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Camp, Mangalore, 25th October 1901.

In reply to the addresses from the Chaptekar, Ganiga and Visvakarma communities of South Canara, His Excellency said that their request to be classed as "*backward*" for educational purposes "would receive consideration and that he would refer it to the Director of Public Instruction with this object in view."

2. His Excellency now desires me therefore to ask you to consult the Director accordingly on the question and to kindly let him have a note when the Director's opinion has been ascertained.

3. I send you a copy of His Excellency's reply referred to.

For the Assistant Secretary—

The addresses of the Kshatriya (Koteyar), Chaptekar and the Ganiga communities [illegible] of the members of the Visvakarma caste, as well as His Excellency's reply [illegible]ay be referred u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.

P. T. THARYAN.
28–10–01.

Yes.

A. T. PRINGLE.
29–10–01.

To the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

The question has been referred to the Inspector of schools, Western Circle, and a report will be submitted to Government as soon as I hear from him.

G. H. STUART.
5–11–01.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R. C. No. 8321, *dated* 17*th December* 1901.

In their addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to Mangalore, the Chaptekar and Ganiga communities and the members of the Visvakarma caste prayed that His Excellency might be pleased to afford them such special privileges as were accorded to other backward classes under the educational rules and the grant-in-aid code. In reply, His Excellency said that their request would receive consideration and would be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report. A reference was accordingly made to the Director in

due course. He now reports that the Ganigas seem to be in such a necessitous condition as to entitle them to the privileges claimed, and therefore recommends that their application may be granted. As regards the other two classes, he says, they are better off and no concession need be extended to them. The draft notification submitted by the Director may accordingly be approved and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The papers nave to go to His Excellency with reference to the demi-official from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 25th October 1901.

P. T. THARYAN.
23-12-01.

Secretary—

We need not trouble His Excellency with the case at present. I submit that with Honourable Member's approval the Ganiga or oil-men class may be declared "backward" for the purposes of the code, the orders to this effect being shown (after issue) to His Excellency on his return from Calcutta.

2. As to the other classes, the Director of Public Instruction does not propose any concession. The "Chaptekars" or rather "Cheptégáras" are Konkani * carpenters; the petitioners call themselves "cultivators" as well. Whom the "Visvakarma" petitioners represent is not clear: the term is generally regarded as merely † an equivalent to the generic Tamil *kammálan* and as such to comprise any of the five artisan classes. We may perhaps accept Mr. Stuart's opinion without further enquiry. Mr. Logan says the two classes are much "better off" than the Cheptégáras.

* South Canara [district manual]. Compiled by J. Sturrock. *Madras*, 1894. [vol. 1, page 165.]

† (Census of India, 1891) Madras. By H. A. Stuart. *Madras*, 1893. [Caste index in volume 15 and section 464 in volume 13 of series.]

A. T. PRINGLE.
2[illegible]

Honourable Member—

For orders. The Collector might have been a better agent for such an inquiry than educational officers.

There is no hurry about the issue of the order.

C. J. WEIR.
26-12-01.

Fuller information is needed and the Collector should supply it. Ask him.

J. T[HOMSON].
29-12-01.

The draft reference placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN.
2-1-02.

A. T. PRINGLE.
2-1-02.

C. J. WEIR.
3-1-02.

From the Collector of South Canara, Dis. No. 118-*D., dated* 30*th January* 1902.

As directed by Honourable Member the reference on page 2 of the current file was made to the Collector. In reply he furnishes fuller information on the subject and says that the recommendation made by the inspector of schools accords with his own and may be approved.

2. The draft placed below may issue. [His Excellency should see it before it issues, after Honourable Member.]

P. T. THARYAN.
21-2-02.

A. T. PRINGLE.
24-2-02.

C. J. WEIR.
24-2-02.

J. T[HOMSON].
26-2-02.

A[MPTHILL].
13-3-02.

No. 8321

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (190/) Department.

CURRENT No. 1761

From

[Name] The Honourable Mr.G.H.Stuart,M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

ASSTT SECY TO GOVT
18 DEC 1901
JUDICIAL MUNL EDL & LEG DEPTTS

M./No. 8321/1 of 01.

Dated 17½ December *190* 1

Enclosures Nil

Received *190*

Registered 18—12— *190* 1.

SUBJECT.

Recommending that the Ganigas of South Canara be treated as a backward class for purposes of the Grant-in-aid Code and the concession as regards half fees in the circumstances stated and submitting a draft notification for the approval of Government.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

Referring to the addresses which the Chaptekars, Ganigas and members of the Viswakarma Community of South Canara presented to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore, I have the honour to state that in the circumstances represented by Mr. Logan, the Inspector of schools, Western Circle, in his letter No 185 C, dated 3rd December 1901, an extract from which is subjoined, the Ganigas (oil-pressers) alone seem to be in such a necessitous condition as to entitle them to the privilege accorded to backward classes under the Grant-in-aid Code, and I beg to recommend, therefore, that their application be granted.

"I fully endorse the Sub-Assistant Inspector's remarks regarding the Ganigas who are, I find on personal enquiry, mostly poor and educationally backward. During the monsoon season which lasts for about four months, they are unable to carry on their profession as oilmongers, because they are too poor to buy fuel wherewith to dry the Copra and prepare it for the mill (this drying is at other times done by putting the Copra in the sun). So for these four months they have to turn their attention to some other way of earning a living i.e. they do cooly work whenever they can get it. Another cause of their straitened circumstances is the fact that the introduction of machine-mills in Cochin, Goa, and one or two other places on the coast has resulted in a greater amount of oil being put into the market and a consequent lowering of prices at those centres

1,000—30-11-00.

Educational (190 2) Department.

CURRENT No. 182

From

[Name] D. D. Murdoch, Esquire,

[Designation] Collector of South Canara,

[Station] M A N G A L O R E.

ASSISTT SECY TO GOVT. 4 FEB. 1902 JUDICIAL MINL. FOL & LEG DEPTTS.

No. 48 D of 1902

Dated 30th January 190 2

Enclosures Nil

Received 190 .

Registered 4 . 2 . 1902.

SUBJECT.

Memorials.- Submitting further information called for by Government regarding the ___ of the Ganigas, Chaptekars and Viswakarmas.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

58 8/4

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to Endorsement No. 4, dated the 6th Instant.

Paragraph 2.- The presumption of Government that the Chaptekars are the Konkani Cheptegaras or carpenters is correct. The members of this community who live in rural parts engage themselves in the cultivation of lands also.

The term "Viswakarma" is an appellation assumed by, and is synonymous with, Akkasales who are goldsmiths of T[illegible] origin. A number of them work in iron, brass and wood also (vide page 165, Volume I of the South Canara District Manual), but the term does not include members of all the artisan ---- classes.

Paragraph 3.- The recommendation of the Inspector of Schools about Ganigas, Chaptekars and Viswakarmas accords --- with my own recommendations and may be approved.

2. The enclosures of the reference under reply are ----- returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D E Hamilton

Collector.

P.S.F.
Compd. 31/1

8

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR ST. GEORGE MADRAS

1605
22-3-02

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Tuesday. 19th March 1902.

My dear Hamilton,

I am desired by His Excellency to return herewith the accompanying file and to request that the Ganigas of S. Canara may be added to the list of backward classes for purposes of the Educational Code.

Yours sincerely,

[signature]

[signature]

To

His Excellency The Right Honourable

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

May it please Your Excellency,

It is with feelings of profound loyalty that we, the Municipal Councillors of Mangalore, most heartily welcome Your Excellency to our Town, as the representative of our beloved King-Emperor.

Your Excellency's sympathetic efforts to acquire direct insight into the conditions and wants of the people entrusted to Your care, are gratefully appreciated by all.

We are deeply thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the recent sanction for the extension of the Coast Railway to our town, and we earnestly hope and pray that during Your Excellency's regime, sanction for the construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore line, may also be announced.

We may be permitted to extend our humble welcome to Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, and we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to Her Excellency for the interest she is evincing in the welfare of the women of India.

Earnestly wishing all happiness and prosperity to Your Excellencies.

We beg to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants,

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS OF MANGALORE.

Mangalore,
October 1901.

To

His Excellency The Right Honourable

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Fort Saint George.

May it please Your Excellency,

We offer Lady Ampthill and Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to Canara and take it as a happy omen that Your Excellency thought fit to visit the District at a time when the most important measure affecting the economic condition of its inhabitants is on the eve of introduction, *viz.*, the Revenue Settlement. And in this connection, we cannot do better than submit for Your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Memorandum which briefly describes the unique condition of the District, and crave the favour of an opportunity to personally elucidate the details.

2. The Statements of Produce and Expense of Cultivation which accompany the Memorandum refer to the District generally. The cultivation expenses, however, though confined to the Mangalore Taluk—which is taken as typical—are more or less applicable to the remaining Taluks except the northern parts of the District where there are some special implements in use—*vide* page 195 of Vol. I of the District Manual, from which it would also appear that the prices of implements given in the Statements are lower than those given in the Manual.

3. We would particularly invite Your Excellency's attention to the heavy cultivation expenses all of which are absolutely necessary, as everything has to be done by manual labour—the carting of manure and materials to, and of produce from, the fields being impracticable owing to the nature of the country: and we have to depend on the Mysore Province for cattle as our District is not a cattle-breeding one.

4. The fact that even the present assessment is heavy can be inferred from the numerous and extensive *banjar* and *kambharti* wargs lying waste even to-day in consequence of the additions to the *shist* by the old Hindu and Muhammadan Governments, and more or less adhered to by the British Government under the name of *sarâsari*.

5. The advantages of moderate assessment cannot be overrated in a District like this where there is room to extend cultivation. It encourages people to bestow labour on land and feed themselves. Heavy assessment, on the other hand, is attended with abandonment of land and consequent loss [illegible] to the people and revenue to Government.

Our *nettikattu* rights need serious consideration. The *nettikattu* rights are indispensable not only for the purposes of collecting leaves for manure, grass for fodder and thatching, wood for implements, fuel, timber and stones for buildings and grazing on open lands, but also for irrigation, as the wash of the rains from the crests of hills or *nettikattu* down to the cultivated land is being conserved for irrigation. The fact of such irrigation being indispensable for cultivation and for paying the wet assessment charged, appears to have been lost sight of latterly when our rights came to be restricted to 100 yards from cultivated land, under the name of *kumaki*, although "it was held by the Board of Revenue, as well as by Sir Thomas Munro, that, except in the case of unclaimed waste and escheated estates, the Government had never pretended to any proprietary right." There are no Government irrigation works in this District, and the 100 yards *kumaki* is insufficient for the purposes of the *nettikattu* rights. It is detrimental to crops to grow trees, required for farmhouses and implements, close to the cultivation, in consequence of their shade and ever extending roots. As we have no herds of cattle or flocks of sheep, we have to depend for manure entirely on the land comprised within the *nettikattu*.

7. While gratefully acknowledging the benefits of the Forest Policy laid down in Government Order No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897, we beg leave to invite Your Excellency's attention to the hardships in connection with the framing and working of the rules under the Forest Act and the classification and reservation thereunder of trees growing not only within the *nettikattu* but also on the *kumaki*, and to the constant changing of such rules without affording the ryots any opportunity for representation. These rules are so rigid now as to necessitate the securing of a permit for transport of firewood or bamboo from one village to another adjoining.

Some Reserved Forests continue to be maintained close to towns and cultivated and inhabited tracts, with the result that prosecutions are instituted for cattle-trespass even in *unenclosed* Reserves. Loss of cattle and crops owing to wild beasts in such Reserves in the vicinity of cultivated lands is becoming frequent—a hardship on the villager, all the greater on account of the limited issue of licenses and the rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Arms Act.

8. Abkari tree-tax and its increase from time to time, besides diminishing the rent accruing to the owner from trees growing on his assessed land, and the restrictions as to the minimum number of trees to be tapped are a great hardship on the tapper, whose means of livelihood is tapping. The prohibition of sale of toddy, except in licensed shops, works hard both on the poor to whom it is food and drink, and the tapper: greater still, the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor from the cashew fruit, to which the ryot had previously recourse for his remedy against the effects of the damp and enervating climate.

9. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that every new measure has resulted in gradually decreasing the gains of the cultivator to a greater extent than the gradually higher prices, which he obtained for his produce for the last 40 years, have benefited him.

10. We humbly trust that the special Memorial submitted against the proposed abolition of one of the Munsiff's Courts in the District will receive favourable consideration at Your Excellency's hands.

11. We are deeply grateful to the Government for the recent sanction of Railway extension of the Coast line to Mangalore, and we pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to have this extension and also the projected Arsikere-Mangalore extension constructed as soon as possible.

We apologise to Your Excellency for taking up so much of your time and avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate the Government of India and ourselves on having as our arbiters His Excellency Lord Curzon as Viceroy in alliance with Your Excellency; and we feel sure that under such auspices our humble representations will meet with justice and remedy.

In conclusion, we beg Your Excellency to accept our sincere wishes for long life, happiness and prosperity.

We beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most loyal and dutiful servants,

For the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting of 23rd September 1901.

N. SHIVA RAU.

Mangalore, October 1901.

To

His Excellency the Right Honourable

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Kshatriyas of South Canara otherwise known as Koteyars, beg to approach Your Excellency with an humble but hearty welcome to our shores and the assurance of our profound respect and devotion to Your Excellency as the exalted representative of our most Gracious Sovereign. We are deeply sensible of the solicitude which Your Excellency has evinced for the welfare of the people committed to your care by travelling at great risk and inconvenience to this remote and isolated nook of the Province to ascertain its wants by personal observation. We beg permission to avail ourselves of this favourable opportunity to lay before Your Excellency some of the needs peculiar to our community in the hope that they will meet with Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration.

Our ancestors were soldiers who in their attachment to the sword never cared to acquire land or other property, so that when the country passed into the hands of the British Government and war ceased to be a profession our community sank into the greatest distress and misery. Their poverty became so great that they were unable to seek the benefits of education with the result that when Your Excellency's predecessor visited our District in 1896 our community which then numbered about 10,000 souls had produced only *three* Matriculates and not a single graduate or even an F. A. Our representation to Sir Arthur Havelock on that occasion bore fruit in so far as we are recognised as a "backward class" which entitled us to a remission of half the fees in educational institutions. While we are deeply thankful for this concession, we beg to point out that it has proved so

inadequate a remedy that during the five years that has elapsed our community has turned out only *three* more Matriculates and *one* solitary F. A., and this we owe partly to the charity of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who granted a total remission of the fees in admitting these students to their College. We venture to submit that while our community is second to no other in intelligence, it combines hardihood and courage, our proudest inheritance from the brave defenders of "many a *fort* furnished in warlike sort" from whence our community derives its name. Far from this combination of qualities receiving any recognition at the hands of the heads of departments, we regret to observe that even our passed candidates do not receive adequate encouragement in the Government service. What our community wants most is facilities for acquiring education and entering the superior grades of the Government service—measures which while they will tend to promote our material and social well-being will at the same time enable our community to be of advantage and service to the State.

We, therefore, earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to direct (1) that Koteyar pupils be admitted free into all the educational institutions, (2) that a circular be issued to the heads of departments requiring them to give employment to qualified members of our community as vacancies arise and to submit an annual return showing the number of Koteyars employed in superior service and (3) that Koteyar Matriculates be permitted to appear for all the Special Tests which will open the higher grades of the Government Service to our community.

We humbly trust that Your Excellency will deign to accord a favourable answer to our representations and we fervently pray that the Almighty Giver of all good may pour down His choicest blessings upon Your Excellency and Your family.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most grateful and loyal servants,

Mangalore,
October 1901. }

THE KSHATRIYA COMMUNITY.

To

His Excellency the Right Honourable
SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Madras.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Koteyar community crave leave to approach and lay before Your Excellency, grievances of our community on this auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our shores.

2. That, in times past, men of our community of Kshatria origin were brought to this District by the Sovereigns of the Vijayanagaram dynasty and were given important Civil and Military posts under Government; hence we came to be known as Kote-people (Kote=fort) or Koteyars; this state of things continued till the end of Tippu's reign. But since then times have gradually changed and people of this community are now the poorest and a very miserable section of the population, though very numerous as a body.

3. We submit that, though once this community were in high position now they are petty tenants or cultivators and are poverty-stricken and illiterate to such an extent that there is not even an undergraduate among them and that unless some encouragement and help are shown to us, we are likely to go lower and lower in the scale of civilization.

4. Under the peculiar circumstances of the degradation to which we are brought we submit that Your Excellency may be pleased to show sympathy to this

poor community in its sufferings and take steps to bestow some special consideration on us in the hard race of life.

5. We respectfully pray that the boys of our community may be allowed to be admitted as free students in the Government schools and Colleges and that Your Excellency may be pleased to take into consideration that our poverty prevents us in almost all cases from sending our sons up for the public examinations and we are thus placed at a great disadvantage with the other wealthier communities and that, therefore, Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to grant that, some minor posts in superior service under Government may be bestowed upon such of our community as may be found fit otherwise than by public examination tests not only as a means of lifting us out of our degradation but to create in us higher aspiration and self-respect.

6. That the Government has made such special concessions in the case of Mahommadans, Billavars and Parayas; and we simply pray that such concessions may be extended to our community too in consideration of our present depressed and deplorable condition.

And your petitioners will ever pray for Your Excellency's long life, prosperity and happiness.

Mangalore,
October 1896. }

Disposal No. $\frac{785}{\text{Eng.}}$ of 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the Petition presented to His Excellency the Governor of Madras on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore in October last the members of the Koteyar Community of Mangalore are informed that the Government has in its order No. 256, dated 3rd May 1897, directed that their Community will be recognized as a "backward class" which will entitle it to the concession of paying individuals at departmental institutions and to the special privileges mentioned in half-fees in all departmental institutions and to the special privileges mentioned in the Grant-in-aid Code.

(Signed) D. ANANTHAYA,
for *Collector.*

South Canara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 15th May 1897.

Through the Divisional Officer.

N. Dis. No. $\frac{326}{1897}$.

Forwarded to the Tahsildar of Mangalore for communication to petitioners.

(Signed) A. PINTO,
Deputy Collector and President,
Taluk Board,
Mangalore.

Mangalore,
16th June 1897.

(True copy).

J. L. SALDANHA,
Tahsildar.

May i

To

His Excellency The Right Honourable

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned members of the Chaptekar community of the South Canara District, most humbly and respectfully solicit liberty to approach Your Excellency, on this precious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this District, with a view to avail ourselves of the opportunity for laying our peculiar grievances before Your Excellency.

2. Although our community, whose numerical strength is small compared with that of other backward communities in the District, held its own during the rule that preceded the benign British Government, we, of the present generation, have hardly had it in our lot either to appreciate the benefits of the education imparted by, or to share the previleges of any superior service under, Government,—for which latter, higher education alone must befit us.

3. It is a matter of little satisfaction that our community, after the lapse of a century of British rule, are still pursuing the humble vocations of carpenters and cultivators, without the benefits of even primary education. An idea of the extreme poverty and backwardness of this community can be formed by a consideration of the following facts and figures. Out of a total of about 675 members, made up of nearly 400 adults (200 males + 200 females) and some 275 children, only about 50 can barely sign their name. Of these 50, only about a dozen can read and write the vernacular of the district with any degree of facility. The number of children, for the whole community, who attend school is not more than 12, and of these 12 only 2 receive Upper Secondary or High School education. And whereas with the efforts of British rulers, all subject races in India have been raised to a higher standard of moral and intellectual usefulness, our community alone is left far behind in the scale of civilisation; and this for the sole reason, we humbly venture to submit, that the facilities and advantages of an English education, which have already been given to almost all other backward communities of the District, have not yet been extended to us.

4. In these circumstances it is our fond hope that such facilities and advantages may be conferred on us by a Government whose fame is great for benevolence and the amelioration of the condition of all its subjects generally, and of backward and isolated sections thereof particularly.

5. We therefore venture to encroach on Your Excellency's precious time and humbly pray that Your Excellency may, on a benign consideration of the facts stated above, be graciously pleased (i) to bestow on us the special educational facilities afforded by Government to backward communities, such as reduced school-fee rates and free scholarships;—and (ii) to encourage, by providing suitable employment in the higher grades of the Public Service, the extremely few members of this community who by hard struggle have already acquired the benefits of an English education.

For which act of grace and benevolence, we, Your Excellency's Memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Mangalore,
29*th August* 1901.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

Humble Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Visvakarma Caste, residing in the District of South Canara.

Dated Mangalore, 31st August 1901.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Excellency's Memorialists humbly beg leave to take this opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to this place to submit that their Community in this District as can be seen from the last census of 1901 numbers but a very small population compared with that of the other Communities, that a considerable majority of even these few are too poor to eke out even a hand-to-mouth living and are therefore unable to give their children even a primary education for want of any means, and that, as a consequence of this, the number of passed men among them is so small that it can be counted on one's fingers ends, but all those that have passed, they gratefully acknowledge, have been provided with decent appointments though in the lower service, which, however, makes them hope that if some more youths of theirs are enabled to receive suitable education they would be similarly entertained in Government service.

2. That such encouragement or advancement is only possible in the peculiarly indigent state of the Memorialists if Government would after due enquiry recognize their class as [illegible]kward class, which is an undisputed fact, and thereby extend to them the concession of admission into schools at lower rates—a privilege which has been granted by this benign English Government to many a Community [illegible]ndly a far better position than Memorialists.
tion
cla

3. That Your Excellency's Memorialists respectfully beg to solicit, therefore, [illegible]at, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, Your Excellency may be pleased to order the inclusion of the Visvakarma Class of Memorialists among the "backward classes" enumerated in the Government Educational Rules and the Grant-in-aid Code, and Your Excellency's Memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray for Your Excellency's long life, health and prosperity.

To

His Excellency The Right Honourable

ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS BARON AMPTHILL, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Fort Saint George,

MADRAS.

Humble Memorial of the people of the Ganiga (oil-monger) Community residing in the District of South Canara.

May it please Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Ganiga Community we humbly beg to approach Your Excellency and pray that we may be allowed to submit the following facts for Your Excellency's gracious consideration.

2. The Ganiga caste in this District according to the Census of 1891 numbers a total of population of 10,633 souls and is decidedly one of the most backward classes of the Sudra Community.

3. There are not more than about a dozen families among the population who hold landed property and even this consists in most cases merely of house and garden property of trifling value.

4. The caste is poorly represented in the public service—only 3 persons are at present employed as Clerks in the Government Offices in the whole District, and one is a Sub-Inspector in the Salt Department, while about 15 are employed as inferior servants in the various departments of service.

5. The reason of this poor representation in Government employ and also the total absence of this caste from the ranks of the higher professions is the want of education among them brought about by their great poverty.

6. At present there is among them not more than one Graduate, two Under-Graduates and one Matriculate. The number of boys of this caste attending English Schools at present does not exceed 5—too insignificant a figure for the total population, which is due only to the great poverty of the community in general.

7. With greater facilities for attending school, this state of affairs is capable of much improvement, if the Government be pleased to extend to this caste the sort of help already granted by Your Excellency's predecessors on occasions like the present to other backward classes, some of which are comparatively in a much better condition than this caste, *i.e.*, by passing a rule to the effect that only half the usual school fee should be payable by boys of this caste when attending schools.

8. British administration in India having already conferred many great boons on all classes of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's subjects, the memorialists have made bold to pray for one more kindness and favour at the hands of a paternal Government.

9. Your Excellency's memorialists accordingly humbly pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to grant this our earnest prayer so that we may feel doubly grateful for blessings conferred by Your Excellency's Government.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most loyal and dutiful subjects,
THE MOMORIALISTS.

Educational Departme

Governor

Note.

There are points for note in the Educational Department in the following addresses.

(1) From the Kshatriya Community – Kotayars – Pages 3 & 4.

(2) From the Chaptekar Community – Page 6.

(3) From the members of the Visvakarma Caste – Page 7.

(4) From the Ganiga (oil-monger) Communit Page 8.

2. The Kshatriya Community request tha

(a) Kotayar pupils may be admitted free into all educational institutions and

(b) Kotayar matriculates may be permitted to appear for all the special tests.

As regards (a) Kotayars are now recognized as a backward class – vide rule 22 o the Grant in aid Code. Under article 8 Chapter IV of the Educational rules Government may from time to time fix for the Presidency generally or for any district or portion of a district or town therein, the favorable rates at which childre belonging to backward or indigen races, tribes, classes or castes shall be admit to schools under public management. The Director may also fix for any district, portion of a district or town, the proportion of pupils of backward or indigent classes that may b admitted without payment of fee. Kotayar pupils have accordingl been admitted to the privilege of paying half fees. The same concession is granted to Muha madans also. It d not appear tha

further can be done without extending th
concession to other backward classes and to
Muhammadans. Nor does it appear to be desirable.
Individual cases of poverty will be dealt with
by the Director. His Excellency may inform the
Kshatriya community accordingly.

As regards (b) matriculates can at
present appear for all the special tests except
Revenue Higher and Criminal, Higher and Lower,
examinations. On a former occasion when the
Musalmans of the ceded districts applied for a
similar concession Government said that no
general exemption could be granted but that
individual cases would be considered on their
merits. The G.O. in which this was stated is i
Madras but an abstract of it is put up. The
same reply may be given to the members of the
Kshatriya Community also.

3. The members of the Chaptekar Community
request that they may also be recognized as a
backward class. They may be informed that their
request will receive consideration if on a
reference to the Director he supports it.

4. The request of the members of the
Visvakarma caste and of the Ganiga Community too
is the same - viz - that they may be recognized
as backward classes. The same reply may there-
fore be given to these.

5. The Kshatriya and Chaptekar communities
also ask for a larger employment in the public
service of qualified members of their communiti
This request is for consideration in the Publi
Department.

ASSISTT SECY TO GOVT
LOCAL MUNL ADMN & J.G DEPTT

Reply to the Addresses of the Kshatriya (Koteyar), Chaptekar and Ganiga Communities, and the Members of the Visvakarma Caste.

Gentlemen,

I trust that it will be no less convenient to you than it is to me if I make a single reply to the four addresses with which you have severally presented me.

The representations which you all make are of the same character, and it will save repetition if I deal with them simultaneously. But before I do so, let me thank you for your words of welcome and assure you that I have received with gratification your expressions of loyalty to our Sovereign and appreciation of the benevolent disposition of Government.

I am glad to have this opportunity of hearing from your own lips your past history and your present condition and requirements. I regret that you should make it your principal request to be recognized as "backward classes." This request is hardly consistent with the claim of the Koteyar community to be considered as second to no other in intelligence, and it is one that I should hardly have expected from skilful artizans like the Chaptekars and the Visvakarmas, or an industrious trading class like the Ganigas. The Kshatriyas have already been recognized as a backward class and accordingly Kshatriya or Koteyar pupils are admitted to the privilege of paying half fees. This is represented as an inadequate concession, and the present request of the Kshatriya community is that Koteyar pupils should be admitted free into all Educational Institutions. I am afraid that I do not see sufficient grounds for this further concession after so short a lapse of time, but I may remind you that it is always open to you to represent individual cases of poverty to the Director of Public Instruction, who has discretion to deal with them. As regards the other memorialists who now ask to be classed as "backward" with the Koteyars. I can only say that their request will receive consideration and that I shall refer it to the Director of Public Instruction with this object in view.

The Kshatriya community further request that Koteyar matriculates may be permitted to appear for all the special Tests. It is impossible to grant a general exemption of this kind to any section of the community, without doing injustice to others; but, here again, Government is prepared to consider individual cases on their merits. It is therefore open to you to represent such individual cases when they arise. I see no necessity of calling for an annual return showing the number of Koteyars employed in the Government service, for I find from a list furnished by the Collector, that a considerable number of Koteyars are already so employed. I feel sure that the Collector will in furture, as hitherto, fairly consider the claims of properly qualified candidates from all sections of the community. The only test which can be applied to candidates for public employment is that of merit, as I have been obliged to say in reply to similar representations in other parts of the Presidency. The Government cannot reasonably be expected to do more than provide educational facilities for all, and this object they have constantly and earnestly in view.

Let me thank you once more for the kind manner in which you wished me prosperity and happiness—sentiments which I cordially reciprocate.

[E. & L. / 3]

500—13-3-01.

5 10 16 4P

Educational DEPARTMENT

C No. 1761, From the D.P.I., No. 8321, Dated 17th Decr. 1901

Dept 3/1/2

Endorsement. No 4 of 6-1-02

Referred to the Collr. of South Canara for remarks. ~~as to whether the inspector's recommendati[on] may be accepted~~.

2/1/2

2. The Govt. desire fuller infn in regard to the petitioners. It is presumed that the "chaptekars" are the Konkani "cheptégáras" or carpenters, but it is observed that they describe themselves as "cultivators" as well. As regards the "visvakarma" petitioners, it should be stated whether the term as here used includes artisans [members] of all the artisan classes.

3. The Collr. ~~He~~ is requested to state whether in his opinion the recommendns of the inspector may be approved ~~considered~~.

[initials] 3.1.2.

[initials] 2.1.02

[E./4]
1,000—25-10-0…

U 17

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ………, dated ……… 190 .

" " " " ………, " ……… 190 .

38

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1761, From the D. P. I. ………, No. 8321, dated 17th Decr. 1901.

" " 182, " " Collr. of S. Canara, " 118, " 30th Jany: 1902

" " ………, " " ………, " ………, " ……… 190

H. M. ✓

ORDER No 165, dated 22 - 3 190

P. S.

H. E. the Governor.

[illegible]
13-3-02

Desp
21/3/2

The Director's recommendation will be accepted and the draft notification, as amended, published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

B. H.
21/2/2

G. O. W.
24.2.02

U
26.2.02

To.

The D. P. I. } Despd 7/4
" Collr. of S. Canara. }

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