

Hona (1919) Department.

Miscellaneous
Order SERIES.

G.O. No. 1132

DATED 23-7-19

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Government Servants' conduct rules.

Recording notes relating to the presidency of the
Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. Rajagopala Achariyar over the Nadar's
conference at Virudupatti

Ms 4031
23-4-19

22/4/19

Met



Dear Run-a-Run,

With reference to
the enclosure, will you leave
the rules King's College
into in Home (his) and
advise me if I should
agree to preside at the
National Conference
proposed to be held
in Washington in
June next? I assume
it is a social and
educational organization and
not a political one.
In faith yours
Viggo

Viggo

only, 21. 4. 19

No.

Enclosure.

From

To



Camp

Vepery

Date 17th April 1919.

T. GURUSAMI NADAR,
Vice President, Nadar Mahajana Sangham
& LAND-HOLDER & ABKARI CONTRACTOR,
PORAYAR, Tranquebar.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur
P. Rajagopalachariar
Madras.

Most Honoured Sir,

I humbly beg to bring
to your honours kind notice that the Nadar
Mahajana Sangham was originated by
my brother the late Rao Bahadur Ratnasami
Nadar with the main object of improving
the Industries, the Social well being and
the development of Education of the Nadar
Community.

The Second Nadar Conference
was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. C.
Sankaran Nair, the then Justice of
the Madras High Court, and the third
and fourth Conferences were presided
by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar, and
the Hon'ble S. Srinivasa Ayyangar respectively.

This

2/
This year's Conference is proposed
to be held at Tirindupati (Ramanad Dist.)
during the month of June next.

I therefore humbly beg to
request your honor to be kindly
pleased to favour us with your
honor's presence by kindly presiding
over the said Conference on any day
between the 25th June and 10th July
next that your honor may find con-
venient.

I humbly beg to remain

Most Honoured Sir,

Your honor's most obed^t servant

Thiruvalluvar

Vice President

Nadar Mahajana Sangham

For the W.D

Cf. also G.O. 684 W
1.10.18.

Rule 21 of the Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules will operate if the Conference has any political colour about it. The fact whether it is ~~an~~ entirely a social & Educational organisation or whether it is a political one may be verified in the first instance as directed by H.H. The D.H. of Tanjore may be consulted & this may be done perhaps by a.d.o. A draft d.o is submitted. For orders whether Mr P. Guruswami Nadar's letter to H.H. should be acknowledged.

Not now

H.

24.4.19.

Paed
24.4.19

S.

Issue

Issue.

When resubmitted put up papers
connected with the Anglo-Indian
Association

25/4/19

(d 4031)

Honedep
(Kis.)

D.O. No 6031-1
25/4/19

Dear Sir, I write to enquire whether the Nadar Mahajana Sangham whose Vice-President is one T. Guruswami Nadar, Porayar is a social and Educational body or whether it devotes itself to politics in any way? A very early reply is requested. The Govt will be glad to be furnished with copies if available of the proceedings of the ^{past} annual conferences of the Sangam & of the rules of the association.

24.4.19
Per.
24.4.19

Yours truly
[Signature]

To
J. R. Higgins Esq.
D. O. of Bangalore.

25/4
25/4



4138
28/4/08

recd
28/4



Dear Sir,
Here another
note for the
Jumman Nader.
The premises are
now for to you
for examination of
the feasibility of the
Nader's request.

recd
28/4

Plum sapariti

J

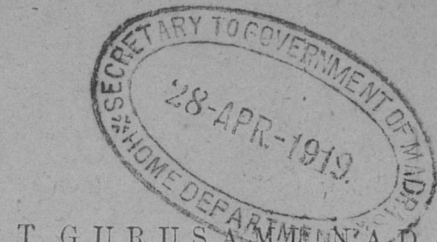
Rijaroulin

29/4/49

No. 948

Enclosure.

From



T. GURUSAMMENADAR,
Vice-President, Nadar Mahajana Sangham
Abkari Contractor.

Camp Vepery

Date 25th April 1919.

PORAYAR.

To

The Hon'ble Durian Bahadur

P. Rajagopala Chariar

Madras.

Camp: Coonoor.

Most Honoured Sir,

I humbly beg to remind
you honor of my prayer of 17th
Inst and to request you honor
will be kindly pleased to favour
me with a kind reply at your
honor's convenience. I beg to add
that I have instructed the Secretary
to have the meeting fixed between
the 7th and 10th July next at Virudupatti.

I humbly beg to remain

Most Honoured Sir

Your honor most obedt. servant

T. Gurusammen

Vice-President

Nadar Mahajana Sangham

Home dept
(Mis)

For the u.s

File resubmitted with reference to St. M's d.o at pp 6-7 anti. Reply from Mr Huggins may be expected soon. Papers about the Anglo-Indian Association referred to by the Secretary at p 4 anti will be found in the linked file.

29.4.19.
Pdex
29.4.19

S.
I have sent a
win to Mr. Huggins?
The letter was only
despatched on the 27th.
30.4.19

Please. today
30.4.19

For the u.s

Draft telegram submitted.

30.4.19.
Pdex
30.4.19

Done. 30.4.19

NOTES.

Page _____

Home dept
(His)

Telegram

D. H. Tanjore

Depd
30.4.

380. Reference Home His d.o
[no] 4031 dsk 1 [of] 25th
instant regarding activities
of Nadar Mahajana Sangam,
Porayar. Please expedite
reply.

Ok
30.4.19.
Muk.
30.4.19

30.4.19

Send post copy

30/4

30/4

Home (misc.) Cr. 4344
R.F. XXII-M-16 (a)

Collector's Office,

8th May, 1919.



Upst
1075/19

Dear Sir. *p5 ant*

D.O. 4031-1 dated 25th

April 1919 which reached
me only on the 1st May.

The Nadar Mahajana
Sabha is a society formed
for promoting the interests
of the Nadar community

For the u.s

Submitted. The very fact that the
Sangam is ambitious of having one seat on the
Legislative Council shows that it is not free
from political activities. In the Hon Justice
Sadariva Iyyar's speech as President of the
3rd Conference of the Sangam in 1917 reference
is made to the desire of the Sangam to have
one seat on the Legislative Council.

p55 p. 100
12.5.19

~~It~~ work it does not
appear to have anything
to do with politics in
the proper sense of the
word though it is
ambitious of having
one seat on the legislative
council. I ~~enclosed~~ send in
a separate packet the rules
of the society & the proceedings
of one or two of its conferences

Yours sincerely
J. R. Briggs

5
The objects of the Sanjam
as stated at pp. 7 & 8 of the
Rules & Regulations are essentially
non-political & the Society does
not appear to aspire to political
effort except as a weapon to
secure its non-political aims.

SA
13/5/19

On the whole, I consider there
is no objection to HM / presiding
There are no pending questions in office about this matter
13/5/19

HM (ms)

HM 1. I see none. If a political
issue should be raised, it will be
easy to mark it off as outside
the President's sphere

13/5/19

18/7/19



U.S.

Home (Mis) Dept.

The following is extracted from the
Madras Mail of 18 July 1919:-

AT VIRUDUPATTI.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived at Virudupatti last night and was accorded a public reception this morning. The principal streets had been decorated and were spanned in several places with triumphal arches bearing appropriate inscriptions. All the leading officials and non-officials of the town were present at the reception, among those representing the prosperous Nadar community being Mr. S. P. P. Shunmugasundra Nadar, President of the Reception Committee of the Nadar Conference, Mr. V. N. P. Kumarasami Nadar, Secretary, Mr. T. Gurusami Nadar, of Porayar, and Mr. N. S. Manikkavasaga Nadar.

x 17.7.19.

The papers may be
No 1132 of 23rd July 1919.

Recorded.

SMD

22.7.19

H.K.
22.7.19

1919.

Home (mis) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *Madras mail*
2. Published at—
3. Dated— *21-7-19*

THE NADAR CONFERENCE.

OPENED BY THE HON'BLE MR. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VIRUDUPATTI, 18th July.—The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, C.I.E., arrived at Virudupatti this morning. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception at the railway station, where all the leading Nadars of Southern India were present, headed by Mr. T. Guruswamy Nadar, Zemindar and abkari contractor. There were also a number of officials present, including Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Sub-Collector. The Hon'ble Member was garlanded and conducted to his quarters in the town, a spacious bungalow which had been decorated with flags and evergreens and numerous patriotic devices.

AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

At 8 A.M. the Hon'ble Member paid a visit to the Municipal office, where there were present the Councillors with their Chairman, Mr. F. H. Senneck. Virudupatti is a Municipality of comparatively recent origin and has only an official Chairman with five nominated Councillors. But there are shortly to be six elected Councillors and the elections are to come off as soon as the different wards are formed and the electoral lists are prepared. The Hon'ble Member, after a brief conversation with the Councillors, urged them to proceed expeditiously with the elections, since the administration of the town with no elected Councillors at present could not command the confidence of the rate-payers. There was also a discussion of various questions affecting the Virudupatti Municipality, the chief being that with reference to the water-supply. It would seem that after considerable correspondence it was decided that the town should get its water from the Tulukapatti river, about seven miles off. Trial borings showed that good drinkable water could be had from wells sunk in the river-bed. But as the estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 7 lakhs, the Madras Government decided that as it could not find the money, the scheme should be dropped. The Councillors, however, pressed the scheme again on the attention of the Hon'ble Member, pointing out the great hardships that people were being put to in the town for want of good drinkable water. The Hon'ble Member informed the Councillors that if they wanted to bring the water-supply scheme within the range of practical politics again, they should start levying, without further delay, a water and drainage tax. If this were done it should be possible to raise about Rs. 35,000 a year and thus in the course of two or three years the Municipality would have sufficient money, together with the Government grant, and also some money to be borrowed from Government, to enable it to take the work in hand.

THE NADAR CONFERENCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari opened the Nadar Conference in the afternoon. The Conference was held in a magnificent pandal erected in the compound of the local Kshatriya Vidya Sala, the interior of which had seating accommodation for over 2,000 delegates. The platform was tastefully decorated and portraits of Their Imperial Majesties embedded in flowers were displayed on either side. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mrs. Rajagopalachari were brought to the pandal in procession from their quarters, the procession being headed by a richly caparisoned elephant and a number of temple paraphernalia. Amid cheers the Hon'ble Mr.

and Mrs. Rajagopalachari arrived at the pandal and were conducted to their seats on the platform, where had already assembled the following among others:—Mr. T. Guruswami Nadar, the Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Rao Bahadur P. Subbaroya Iyer, Mr. K. T. Kuliya Nadar, Mr. M. S. M. Ponnuswami Nadar, Mr. P. N. Muhomed Meran Sahib Bahadur, Mr. N. S. Manickavachaga Nadar, Mr. V. N. P. Kumaraswami Nadar, Mr. S. P. P. Shunmugasundara Nadar, Mr. S. Swamidoss and Mr. V. Ponnuswami Nadar.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The proceedings opened with a prayer, after which Mr. S. P. P. Shunmugasundara Nadar, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered an address welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Rajagopalachari and the visitors and the delegates present, the last of whom number over 2,000.

In the course of his address the Chairman of the Reception Committee keenly deplored the fact that the members of his community were woefully lacking in education. Though among the Christian Nadars there were about 500 University graduates yet taking both the Hindu and Christian Nadars there were only 3 in every 1,000 who were literate in English. Where literacy in the vernacular was concerned, the situation was a little better and 18 out of every 100 could read and write Tamil. It was really high time the Nadars realised the importance of English education. Let them look at the Brahmins, who for centuries had paid the closest attention to education and had secured for themselves a prominent place in the country. It was education that had made Brahmins wield the influence they were wielding to-day. The influence of Brahmins in India was not by any means a thing of recent growth. However crowns and dynasties faded, the Brahmins on account of their education and their aptitude for intellectual work had always been men of great influence in India. Under every rule that India had passed through, Brahmins had held important posts at the seat of Government and their abilities had been great. At the present time, the influence of Brahmins in the country was only what was due to their education, and Nadars by taking a lesson from Brahmins could very much benefit themselves. Of course the speaker did not want all Nadars to become educated with a view to enter Government service. English education by itself was a great asset and most useful in every walk of life at the present day. In the domain of commerce in particular the value of English education was incalculable and the Nadars, who were a trading class, would be all the more prosperous possessing a knowledge of English. It would do their women also immense good if the education of women were steadily pursued as well. At present both the education of boys and girls among Nadars was much too scanty and the leaders would do well to do all in their power to improve matters. There was need for hostels for Nadar students at Madura and other places and there was need for more schools. It was also necessary to impart technical education to Nadar youths and education in agriculture. Lastly, the speaker appealed for unity among the Nadars and enjoined on them always to remember they were Indians first and Nadars afterwards.

A resolution of loyalty to the King-Emperor was next proposed by Mr. Ponnayaa Nadar, seconded by Mr. Vadivelumuruga Nadar and carried with acclamation. Another resolution welcoming Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to Madras having been passed, also with acclamation, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, rising amid cheers, declared the Conference open.

1919.

Home Miss

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *Nadars Mail*
2. Published at—
3. Dated— *21-7-19*

THE HON'BLE MEMBER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. P. Rajagopalachari then addressed the meeting.

He said that he and his wife were much obliged to the Nadar Mahasangam for the splendid reception that had been accorded them at Virudupatti. He was also obliged to the Sangam for having invited him to preside at the Nadar Conference this year. Distinguished Indians such as the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer and the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar had presided at previous Conferences and given the Nadars sound advice, and the speaker felt rather diffident as to what he should say. However he would just speak a few words and in the first place would remark how much he appreciated the address that had been delivered by Mr. Shunmugasundara Nadar. He fully endorsed the sentiments in that speech. The Nadar community was well-known for its loyalty and thrift and he earnestly hoped that what ever changes befell the Nadars in the future they would remember that the road to prosperity lay not in securing a few more Government or other appointments but in developing that aptitude for business, which had made their community one of the most prosperous in Southern India and which it would be a serious evil for them to neglect. India was about to enter on an era of industrial development and it was inevitable that a community like that of the Nadars, which was noted for its business capacity, should have an advantage over others. It was his earnest wish that the Nadars would not only maintain the lead they had obtained but improve on it.

There was another very pleasing phenomenon connected with the Nadar community, which it was a source of great satisfaction to the Hon'ble Member to note. He referred to the cordial relations which prevailed between those Nadars who had embraced the Christian faith and those who continued to remain Hindus. It was very wise of them to maintain such cordial relations and they deserved the congratulations of every well-wisher of India. Certainly in the matter of religious toleration even the most advanced class in India could take a lesson from the Nadars who saw nothing to hate in a man simply because he preferred one faith to another.

The Hon'ble Member went on to say that in these days one heard a good deal about internecine quarrels among the different communities themselves, and it would not be truthful if he did not tell those present that he had heard it said that such quarrels existed among the Nadars and had prejudiced their corporate activities. Sir Sankaran Nair had told the Nadars nine years ago that men's minds were made to differ and that differences of opinion were inevitable. That was quite so. The Hon'ble Member would find no fault because there were differences of opinion among the members of a community. But what was necessary was that the conclusions arrived at after due consideration by a majority in the Nadar Sangams and bodies should be accepted as a settlement, at least for the time being, by those who differed from those conclusions. It was of course open to the dissentients to make every legitimate effort to convince the majority and bring about a change of views in harmony with their own.

Another point which the speaker wished particularly to refer to was the need there was for a great deal more of education among Nadars. It was doubtless very gratifying that the Nadar community was maintaining several schools and that in those school pupils of communities other than the Nadar were being freely admitted. This was as it should be and the Nadars themselves would in the end be benefitted by it. The presence of Brahmin and other high-caste boys in Nadar schools would have a wholesome effect all round and constant association with them would also greatly fire the emulative instinct in the Nadar children. Lastly, the Hon'ble Member, having exhorted the gathering to eschew litigation as much as possible, went on to say that there was one matter of very great importance, regarding which he wished to make a very earnest appeal. It was this: He would ask the Nadars to lend a helping hand to and treat with consideration those communities which were lower than themselves in the social scale and which were striving to better themselves. The very fact that the Nadars had their own social troubles in the past, that they had not yet wholly emerged from those troubles and that they felt aggrieved in many ways by the attitude of other communities towards their own, imposed upon them the obligation to look closely into the question of how far they could help those who had even greater disabilities than themselves. And thus it was from this point of view that the Hon'ble Member would earnestly beg of the members of the Nadar community to interest themselves in the advancement of the large numbers of people who were known as the depressed classes and who had so few real friends to boast of. (Prolonged applause.)

The National Anthem was then sung. The Hon'ble Member was garlanded and then left the pandal amidst applause. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Rajagopalachari left Virudupatti for Ootacamund. The Nadar Conference will continue for two or three days more.

191 9.

Home (Mis) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS. 16

1. Name of Paper— *The Madras Mail*
2. Published at— *Madras*
3. Dated— *24.7.1919*

The Nadar Conference.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE NADAR conference, which concluded at Virudupatti, in the Ramnad district, on Sunday, is another instance of the slow but steady social upheaval that is going on everywhere in India. The Nadars originally belonged to the toddy-drawing class, but, launching out in new directions, they made themselves wealthy and influential as traders, and to-day not a little of the commercial enterprise in the districts of Tinnevely and Madura is due to this community. They are, however, still backward in the matter of Western education, and their principal aim at the present time is to completely eradicate this stigma. Already three High Schools are being conducted by the Nadars, one at Virudupatti, one at Sivakasi and one at Poraiyar. The object of the Conference, besides giving an impetus to the educational propaganda among Nadars was also to claim political privileges which at present they do not possess. The Nadars number over 600,000 and the bulk of the trade in the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts is in their hands. In the past, they were content to steer clear of politics, but now they have begun to cherish political ambitions, and the authorities will no doubt satisfy their needs as far as possible. The Nadars have their own peculiar interests to safeguard, and it is not surprising that they consider this can best be done by their own representatives in the Legislative Council. The Nadars are a very tolerant people in matters of religion, and are practically alone among the Indian communities of South India in keeping within their fold such of their members as become Christians. And they were warmly complimented in this connection by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, who opened the Conference.

Cov

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READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____ DATED
 19 _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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